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World Food Programme

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Market Monitor - Palestine

WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis

May 2025

Key findings - Gaza Strip

- With the **continued closure of all crossings into the Gaza Strip since 2 March 2025**, markets continue to be disrupted, with significant shortages of key commodities, resultant ongoing skyrocketing of food prices and high volatility.
- **Food diversity in Gaza has sharply declined since March, pushing diets to dangerously unbalanced and nutritionally inadequate levels.** The population is now facing extreme levels of poor dietary diversity, with **most people unable to access even the most basic food groups**.
- **Several essential food items, including eggs and frozen meat, have disappeared from the market.** Wheat flour has reached exorbitant prices, with increases of over 3,000 percent compared to pre-conflict levels and +4,000 percent compared to ceasefire period.
- The primary challenge for many households is the **lack of income/money to afford essential goods as prices sky-rocket**. Cash liquidity is also a pressing issue for retailers with markets unable to function properly.
- The energy situation has worsened considerably. With official cooking gas distribution suspended, and if rarely found in the black market prices have skyrocketed, increasing by up to 4,000 percent above pre-crisis levels. Diesel prices increasing by as much as 1,131 percent compared to pre-crisis levels, with only limited amounts available on the black market. **Much of the population now depends on burning waste for fuel.**

Nineteen months into the conflict, the Gaza Strip faces an increasing risk of famine.
(IPC Acute Food Insecurity and Acute Malnutrition, April - September 2025)

Over 60 days have passed since the total blockade of humanitarian aid and commercial goods into the Gaza Strip, severing the territory from all external support. As a result, **essential supplies needed for survival are already depleted in many areas—or are expected to run out in the coming few weeks. The entire population of 2.1 million is facing severe food insecurity, with some 500,000 people (one in five) now at risk of starvation.**

Between 11 May and the end of September 2025, the entire Gaza Strip is classified under **Emergency conditions (IPC Phase 4)**, with the entire population expected to face Crisis or worse acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). This includes 470,000 people (22percent) in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5), 1.1 million (54 percent) in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), and the remaining half million (24 percent) in Crisis (IPC Phase 3). These figures mark a sharp deterioration compared to the October 2024 IPC analysis and the critical levels recorded between 1 April and 10 May 2025, when 1.95 million people (93 percent) were already in Crisis or worse—244,000 (12 percent) in Catastrophe and 925,000 (44 percent) in Emergency.

For full report see this **link** https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1159596/.

Key findings - West Bank

- The West Bank continues to face a deteriorating economic situation, with high levels of unemployment, delayed government salaries, and reduced purchasing power amongst consumers, worsened by road closures and movement restrictions.
- In March 2025, **food prices remained stable or declined due to dampened demand by consumers**. However, both chicken and goat meat rose by 5 percent compared to February 2025, with the latter seeing a sudden alarming rise. Red meat prices also continued to rise, increasing by 15 percent year-on-year between March 2024 to 2025.
- Retailers face restocking delays, rising debt, and forced shop closures due to frequent military incursions in their vicinity. More businesses shift to local sourcing and accepting greater debt from customers to cope with current challenges.

Overview

The March 2 closure of all Gaza crossings abruptly ended humanitarian and commercial access, triggering a steep rise in food and energy prices. Essentials like frozen goods and eggs vanished within weeks, while staples such as oil, flour, sugar and vegetables surged in cost. Renewed hostilities have worsened civilian risks and crippled market access.
Meanwhile, in the West Bank, deepening economic collapse—driven by closures, violence, and movement restrictions—is slashing household incomes and eroding purchasing power. Northern areas face growing supply shortages, putting market stability at serious risk.

Highlights

GAZA

27% Increase in cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), compared to the Pre-conflict.

43 % Surge in food consumer price index in, compared to pre-conflict

96 % Rise in cost of MEB-food basket in Mar 2025 compared to Pre-conflict value.

98 % Construction activity plummeted

0 Humanitarian trucks entered Gaza since Mar,2.

83+ % Further collapse in Gaza's economy

Formal employment nearly vanished

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

WEST BANK

1 % Increase in cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in Mar 2025, compared to baseline value.

2.6% Increase in food consumer price index in Mar 2025, compared to Feb 2025.

0.6% Rise in cost of MEB-food basket

38 % Construction activity plummeted

30% Contraction in industry

17% Further collapse in the West Bank's economy. for 2024

30 % Unemployment rate in the first quarter of 2025

28 % Poverty levels reached a peak compared to pre-conflict 12%

Socioeconomic situation in Palestine

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

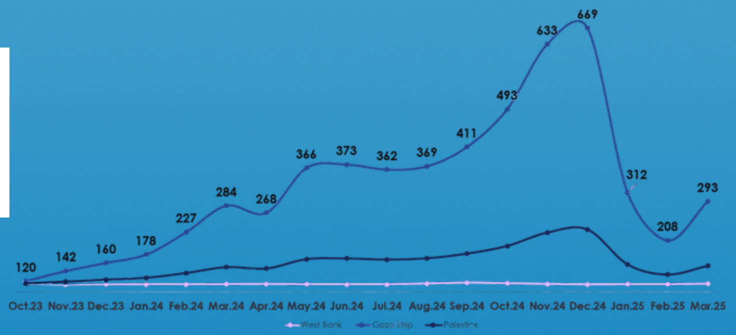
The conflict has plunged the Palestinian economy into its deepest contraction in over a generation**, with Gaza experiencing near-total economic paralysis and the West Bank facing a deep recession. In 2024, GDP is estimated to have shrunk by 27 percent across both Gaza and the West Bank - the most severe decline in three decades. Gaza's economy has crumbled, with GDP contracting by 83 percent, while the West Bank experienced a 17 percent contraction compared to 2023.
The economic collapse experienced by the West Bank and Gaza is estimated to rank among the most severe economic contractions in recent history, with projections indicating that Gaza will require 13 years and the West Bank 3 years to recover real GDP to pre-crisis levels.**

Inflation and Market Prices

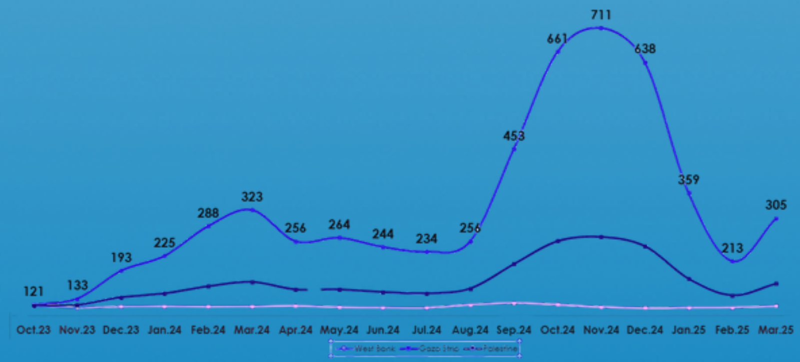
Palestine's Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been in a rapid increase since the start of the conflict, particularly in Gaza. The decline that was registered in the months of January and February due to the ceasefire, stopped with the blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip on March 2. The Gaza CPI increased in March by 40.6 percent compared to the month of February and by 172 percent compared to pre-crisis levels. Food CPI in Gaza was also affected with the blockade, rising by 43 percent in March compared to February, and by 178 percent compared to pre-crisis levels.

In the West Bank, as of March 2025, the CPI increased by 1.2 percent since September 2023, with a 0.8 percent rise compared to March 2024 and a 1.1 percent increase from February 2025. While the Food CPI increased by 2.6 percent compared to February and by 0.6 percent compared to March 2024.

CPI in Palestine September 2023- March 2025



Food CPI in Palestine September 2023- March 2025



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Labor Force & Unemployment

In the West Bank, employment rates experienced a steep decline of 20 percent between the third quarter of 2023 and the first quarter of 2025, with the number of employed individuals dropping from approximately 868,000 to 690,700. This downturn was driven by substantial job losses in critical sectors, including commerce, hospitality, manufacturing, and construction. The unemployment rate rose sharply to 30 percent* in the first quarter 2025, 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 40,000.

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

Poverty across the Palestinian territories rose from 29 percent in 2023 to nearly 40 percent by late 2024.** According to a World Bank report, nearly all households in Gaza currently live in poverty, relying on aid for food, basic supplies, and fuel. The ceasefire briefly improved conditions between January and March 2025, enabling UN and non-governmental agencies to deliver food and other basic goods to 2.2 million people. When the ceasefire ended and border crossings closed, aid deliveries were halted, deepening food insecurity. In the West Bank, short-term poverty rose from 12 percent pre-conflict to 28 percent by end-2024.

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

In March 2025, the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in the West Bank rose by 0.6 percent, from 2,061 NIS to 2,073 NIS. The shelter component saw the largest increase, rising by 2.3 percent from 230 NIS to 235 NIS. Other components, including food, education, and energy, also experienced slight increases.
In the Gaza Strip, the MEB cost rose by 27 percent in March 2025 due to the total blockade imposed by the Israeli Authorities, increasing from 1,717 NIS to 2,177 NIS, with more significant increases expected in the month of April. The food component saw a significant rise of 96 percent, from 577 NIS to 1,130 NIS, which was the primary driver of the overall increase in MEB cost.****

- https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_En_LFSSYQ12025E.pdf

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***https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/ce9fed0d3bb295f0363d690224d1cd39-0280012024/original/Palestinian-Econ-Upd-May2024-FINAL-ENGLISH-Only.pdf
****(The Cash Working Group)

Market situation & prices - West Bank

The West Bank is still facing economic challenges, with high levels of unemployment, delayed government salaries, and reduced purchasing power, worsened by road closures and movement restrictions. The combined effects of lower consumer expenditures, supply chain disruptions, and increased reliance on credit are straining local businesses. In March 2025, food prices remained stable or declined, except for chicken and goat meat which both rose by 5 percent compared to February 2025. Red meat prices also continued to rise, increasing by 15 percent in March 2025 compared to March 2024.

Price Comparison in the West Bank	Changes in prices in March 2025		Chicken		Eggs	Goat meat	Vegetable oil	Cucumber
	Compared to February 2025	↓ 16%	↑ 5%	0%	↓ 14%	↑ 5%	↑ 1%	↓ 1%
	Compared to March 2024	↓ 114%	↑ 15%	0%	↑ 2%	↑ 15%	↓ 1%	↓ 11%

Goat Meat Prices Continue to Rise Sharply in the West Bank

Goat meat prices have been rising at an exceptionally alarming rate in the West Bank recently, rising to as much as 140 NIS/KG in the first two weeks of May. Which is an increase by 63 percent compared to May 2024 (86 NIS/KG), and an increase by 41 percent compared to March 2025 (99 NIS/KG).
Goat farmers are citing the decrease in the number of farmers working in this field which led to a decline in total production.*
Another reason cited for this increase of prices is the illegal smuggling of Goat meat into Israel, where farmers are being paid better prices to forgo selling their production at the local market.
The demand on Goat meat is also declining given the difficult economic situation for most of the population and the high prices.

*https://www.aliqtisadi.ps/ar/Article/104134

Food diversity- Gaza Strip

Before the ceasefire, households endured extreme food insecurity, surviving almost exclusively on cereals and legumes. Fresh produce, dairy, and meat were almost non-existent due to the collapse of commercial supply chains and unbearably high prices. People were left with severely limited diets, lacking essential nutrients and variety.

Fig 1. Pre-conflict average food consumption

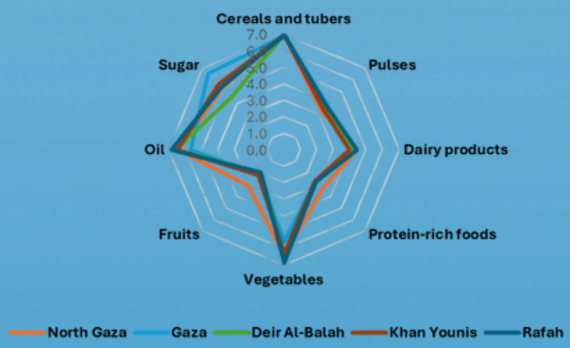
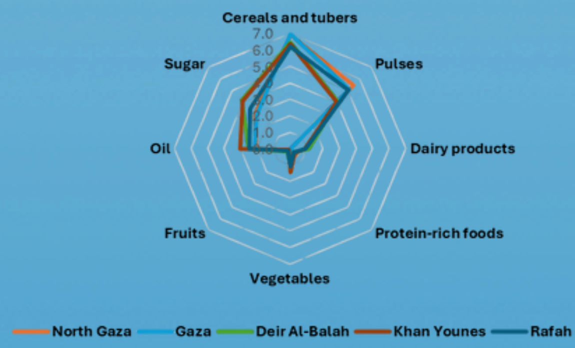


Fig 2. January 2025 Average food consumption



The temporary relief brought by the ceasefire was short-lived. Although it briefly allowed limited access to a broader range of food items—such as dairy, meat, vegetables, and fruit—supplies never returned to pre-conflict levels. The renewed closure in early March swiftly erased any progress, plunging markets back into crisis. Prices have surged even higher, with basic staples like potatoes and onions becoming increasingly unaffordable. Meanwhile, essential goods such as frozen items and eggs have once again disappeared entirely from shelves.

Fig. 3. April 2025 Average Food Consumption

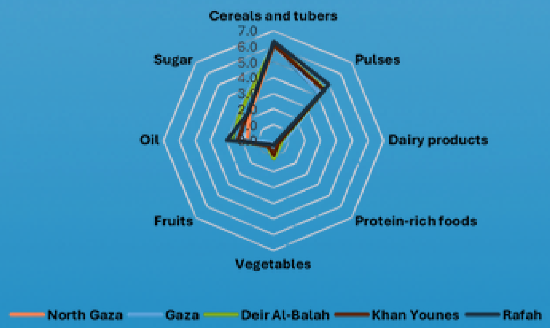
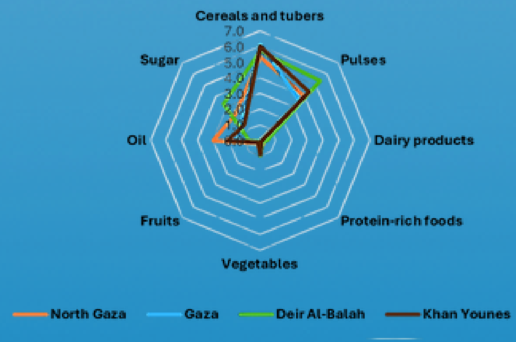


Fig. 4. May 2025 Average Food Consumption



Food diversity, already limited in April, deteriorated even further in May, marking a significant decline compared to March. The prolonged closure has pushed dietary diversity to critically low levels—now worse than those observed at the peak in December 2024 and January 2025. This sharp decline reflects an unprecedented collapse in access to a varied and nutritious diet, reaching alarmingly extreme levels of poor dietary diversity across the population.

Food diversity- Gaza Strip

Food consumption in Gaza has continued to deteriorate sharply since March, with conditions worsening through April and plummeting in early May 2025. The renewed closure of crossings and the intensification of hostilities in March erased the limited progress seen in February. Escalating food prices and the complete halt of humanitarian and commercial supplies have drastically restricted access to basic food items. Consumption of key food groups—such as meat, poultry, dairy, and vegetables—has collapsed to critically low levels. In many areas, meat, eggs, dairy products and fruit are almost entirely absent from diets. The prolonged blockade has severely damaged dietary diversity, pushing it to one of the worst points since the start of the conflict.

- By May 2025, dairy consumption had nearly vanished, dropping from an already low average of one day per week in April to close to zero—compared to four days pre-conflict.
- Vegetable intake also declined, falling from one day per week to just half a day, a dramatic drop from the pre-crisis average of six days. Fruit consumption remains absent, compared to two-days pre-conflict.
- Protein-rich foods like red and white meat, as well as eggs, have become nonexistent in household diets, a devastating fall from the previous three-day weekly average.
- Only pulses and bread remain somewhat accessible—pulse intake has increased slightly due to relative affordability, now averaging 4.4 days per week (up from four pre-conflict), while bread is consumed on six days per week, still below the pre-conflict average of seven days.
- Overall, the population's diet has become dangerously unbalanced and nutritionally inadequate.

Food Availability - Gaza Strip

Since the closure of all crossings on March 2, 2025—cutting off both commercial and humanitarian truck access—the situation in Gaza's local markets has rapidly deteriorated. The blockade has severely paralyzed markets, leading to sharp increases in food prices, the collapse of supply chains, and the disappearance of essential goods from shelves. Widespread shortages and extreme price volatility have left the population struggling to secure essential items, deepening the already dire humanitarian crisis.

Main food & energy sources - Gaza Strip

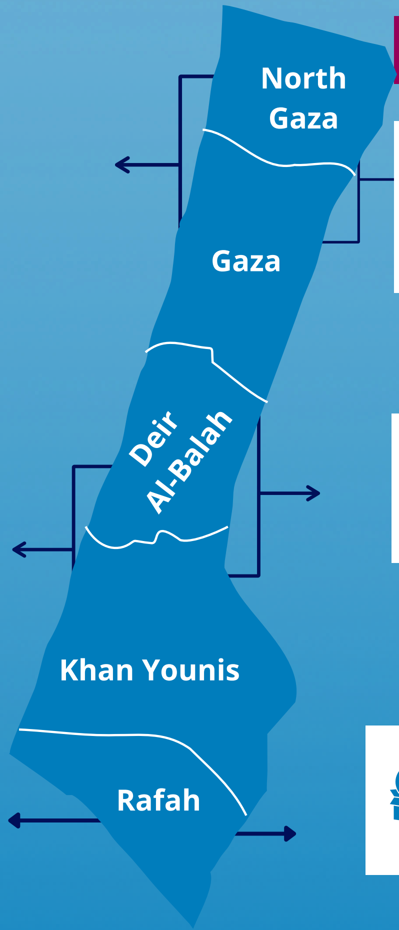
- Over 80 percent of households still rely on dwindling humanitarian aid, with aid to Gaza cut off since March 2. Markets are not an alternative source due to extreme shortages and unaffordable prices.
- Fuel crisis deepens: Cooking gas remains largely unavailable. Black-market prices are out of reach, forcing families to resort to unsafe and unhealthy cooking methods using waste materials.

Sources of Fuel

	Firewood		Waste burning		Cooking gas
April	47%	April	50 %	April	1 %
May	27%	May	63%	May	0%

	Firewood		Waste burning		Cooking gas
April	46 %	April	49 %	April	1 %
May	42%	May	53%	May	0 %

	Firewood		Waste burning		Cooking gas
April	41%	April	59%	April	0%



Sources of Food

	Humanitarian aid		Market		Assistance from friends & family
April	77 %	April	13 %	April	9%
May	80%	May	10 %	May	9%

	Humanitarian aid		Market		Assistance from friends & family
April	80%	April	10 %	April	10 %
May	86 %	May	9 %	May	5 %

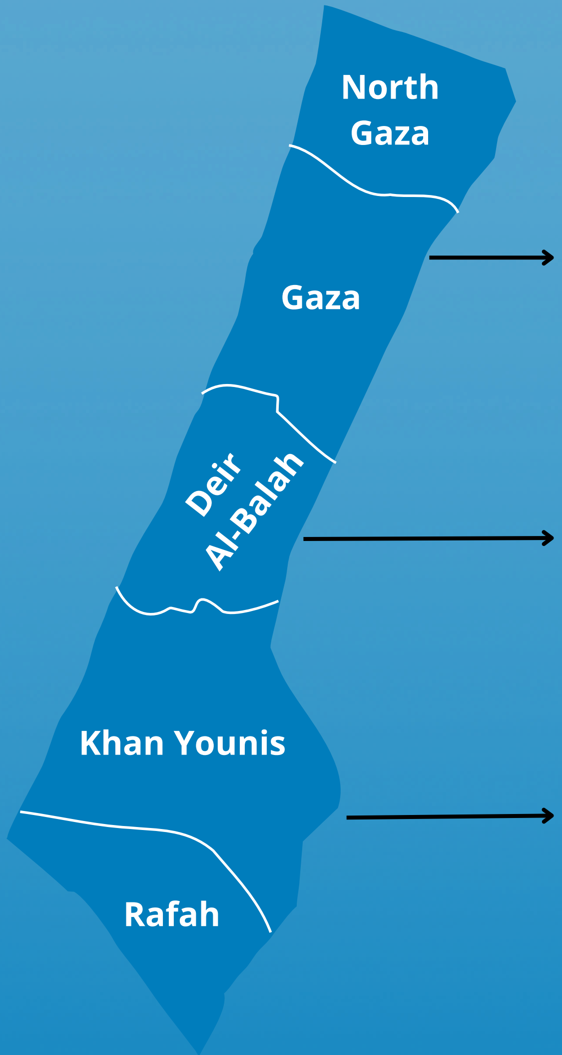
	Humanitarian aid		Market		Assistance from friends & family
April	90 %	April	3%	April	7%

MAP KEY

Humanitarian aid · Assistance from friends & family · Waste burning · Cooking gas · Market · Firewood

Price changes for food items

- The food prices continued to rise sharply due to the continued the closure, increasing by 122 percent to as much as 4,186 percent compared to pre-closure levels and by 142 percent to 3,058 percent compared to pre-conflict levels.
- Several key food items, including eggs and frozen meat, have disappeared from the market, while potatoes and onions have reached exceptionally high prices with very low quantities available, exceeding 1,000 percent above pre-conflict levels.



Changes in prices in the first week of May	2KG	1KG	1KG	3L	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the fourth week of February	1580% ↑	180% ↑	122% ↑	733% ↑	400% ↑	1400% ↑	1233% ↑	4186% ↑	1150% ↑	650% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices	2900% ↑	600% ↑	641% ↑	626% ↑	872% ↑	1900% ↑	1951% ↑	3058% ↑	303% ↑	376% ↑

Changes in prices in the first week of May	2KG	1KG	1KG	3LT	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the fourth week of February	N/A	N/A	N/A	838% ↑	500% ↑	400% ↑	1233% ↑	2900% ↑	400% ↑	213% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices				619% ↑	733% ↑	1233% ↑	1951% ↑	3058% ↑	142% ↑	297% ↑

Changes in prices in the first week of May	2KG	1KG	1KG	3LT	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the fourth week of February	N/A	N/A	N/A	678% ↑	400% ↑	1400% ↑	1233% ↑	4186% ↑	1150% ↑	650% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices				575% ↑	872% ↑	1900% ↑	1951% ↑	3058% ↑	303% ↑	376% ↑

MAP KEY

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

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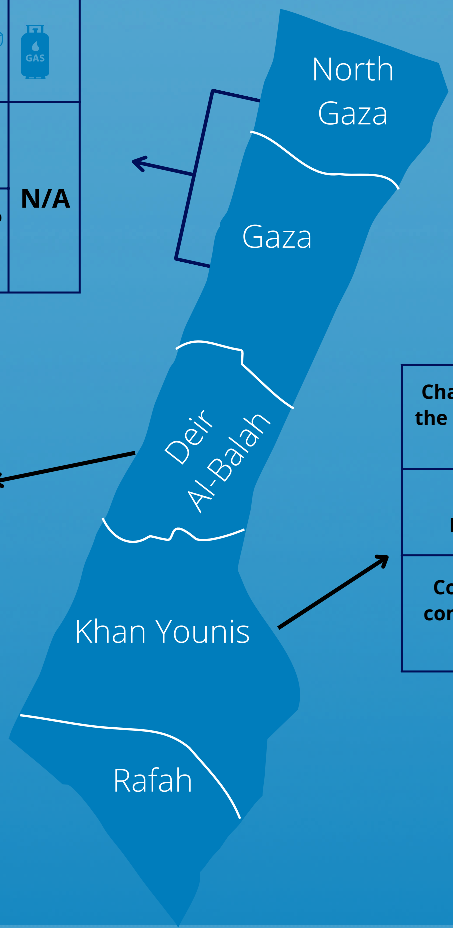
PRICE CHANGES FOR NON FOOD ITEMS

Non-food item prices continued to increases significantly with the crossing closures, with May prices rising by as much as **380 percent** compared to pre closure levels (February 2025). And by as much **1131 percent** compared to pre crisis levels, September 2023. (see Annex A for detailed figures).

The **energy situation has worsened considerably.** With official cooking gas distribution suspended, and if rarely found in the black market prices have skyrocketed—reaching up to **4,000 percent (more than 100$ per KG)** above pre-crisis levels. And with Diesel prices also increasing by as much as **1131 percent** compared to pre-crisis levels, although with very limited amounts available only in the black market. This has forced many households to resort to unsafe and unsustainable alternatives, such as burning wood and waste materials for cooking.

Changes in prices in the first week of May 2025	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40Pcs	100ml		SOAP 1Pcs	GAS
Compared to February 2025	100%	67%	180%	0%	167%	50%	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	300%	1113%	289%	19%	100%	20%	



Changes in prices in the first week of May 2025	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40Pcs	100ml		SOAP 1Pcs	GAS
Compared to February 2025	150%	200%	180%	50%	88%	233%	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	525%	1054%	254%	107%	173%	400%	

Changes in prices in the first week of May 2025	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40Pcs	100ml		SOAP 1Pcs	GAS
Compared to February 2025	67%	167	380%	25%	50%	167%	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	400%	1131%	556%	47%	150%	300%	

MAP KEY

Sanitary pads · Firewood · Diapers · cleaning products · Toothpaste

Access to the market

- Gaza's market access continues to deteriorate under the prolonged blockade. By early May 2025, 95 percent of households reported severe difficulties accessing markets—up from 85 percent in April—underscoring the deepening impact of crossing closures and ongoing escalation.
- More than 90 percent of households are experiencing financial hardship, with cash shortages the main obstacle to purchasing food. At the same time, food prices remain extremely high – with more than 60 percent of households now saying they cannot afford to buy basic necessities.
- The situation is further compounded by near-total physical inaccessibility: All households report reduced access to food Compared to April. This reflects the severe consequences of aid blockages and the collapse of supply chains.

Market functinality

- The market system in the Gaza Strip remains under severe strain. Since the closure of all border crossings on March 2, no new goods have entered, effectively halting all restocking efforts. With minimal local production unable to meet demand, imports remain the sole source of supply.

- Retailers are facing acute inventory shortages. Stock levels have dropped in 85 percent of shops in both North Gaza and Khan Younis, and in 83 percent of shops in Gaza. In Deir Al-Balah, 39 percent of shops also report ed significant shortages. Nearly 44 percent of the surveyed shops reported a lack of available suppliers, while 47 percent indicated that restocking costs were unaffordable – conditions exacerbated by the ongoing blockade.

- Market functionality is further undermined by price volatility. All shops surveyed in North Gaza report continuing price fluctuations, alongside 85 percent in Gaza, 87 percent in Khan Younis, and 44 percent in Deir Al-Balah. This instability severely limits both market predictability and access to essential goods.

- Transportation obstacles persist through the Gaza Strip. Damage to roads and infrastructure has interrupted supply routes to all shops in North Gaza. Similar disruptions affect 54 percent of retailers in Gaza governorate, 47 percent in Deir Al-Balah, and 32 percent in Khan Younis. Additionally, 49 percent of shops in Khan Yunis reported limited communication with wholesalers, further complicating supply coordination.

- A critical liquidity crisis continues to hinder retail operations. Cash shortages are reported by 85 percent of shops in North Gaza, 92 percent in Gaza, 67 percent in Deir Al-Balah, and 85 percent in Khan Younis—severely restricting the ability to restock and pay suppliers.

- Most shops are operating at less than 40 percent of their typical stock capacity, with many holding under 20 percent. The availability of essential goods remains extremely limited, and prices continue to rise. The supply chain is under intense pressure, with clear signs of market collapse.

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ANNEX A

Market prices in Gaza Strip[1]

Gaza governorate

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23-Pre-crisis	Fourth week of Feb 2025 (before the closure of the crossing)	First week of Mar 2025 (After closure)	Second week of Mar 2025 (After closure)	Third week of April	Fourth week of April	First week of May	First week of May/ Fourth week of April	First week of May/ Fourth week of Feb	First week of May 2025/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	4	5	5	20	20	30	50%	650%	456%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	9	18	13	30	15	20	33%	122%	641%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	7	12	12	NA	7	12	71%	71%	71%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	10	20	20	40	30	28	-7%	180%	600%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	25	30	35	270	270	420	56%	1580%	2900%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	2	3	3	12	12	25	108%	1150%	303%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	35	70	65	350	450	1500	233%	4186%	3058%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	4	7	7	20	25	30	20%	650%	376%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	1	2	1	8	7	20	186%	1900%	300%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	6	18	25	NA	50	40	-20%	567%	1500%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	6	10	10	40	35	45	29%	650%	1306%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.0	27	30	33	135	170	225	32%	733%	626%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	7	11	10	25	23	35	52%	400%	872%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	2	4	4	17	18	30	67%	1400%	1900%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	6	8	8	40	50	80	60%	1233%	1951%

[1] The price comparison covers the pre-crisis prices in September 2023, the ceasefire phase in the fourth week of February 2025, April 2025 and the first week of May 2025.

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Apr 25	First week of May	First week of May /Apr 25	First week of May/Feb 25	First week of May 25/Sep 23
Energy										
Wood	1 KG	1.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0%	100%	300%
Coal	1 KG	4.0	15.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	0%	33%	400%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	100%	100%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	170.0	50.0	250.0	300.0	350	17%	600%	5832%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	62.5	30.0	70.0	65.0	80.0	23%	167%	1131%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hygiene Items										
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.0	10.0	3.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	0%	167%	100%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.0	55.0	25.0	35.0	70.0	70.0	0%	180%	289%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	4.0	2.0	4.0	5.0	6.0	20%	200%	500%
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	14.5	15.0	15.0	25.0	20.0	-20%	33%	208%
Tissues	1 pack	2.0	22.5	5.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	0%	200%	650%
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0%	0%	19%
Toothbrush	1 brush	2.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0%	100%	0%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9.0	27.5	15.0	15.0	25.0	25.0	0%	67%	178%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	12.5	7.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	33%	186%	1233%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	4.5	2.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	-40%	50%	20%
Medical Items										
Paracetamol	12 pills	3.0	8.8	5.0	3.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	0%	67%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	0%	0%
Other										
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1.0	6.5	4.0	3.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	0%	133%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	575.0	275.0	500.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Deir Al Balah

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23-Pre-crisis	First half of Jan 2025 (Before Ceasefire)	Fourth week of Feb 2025 (before the closure of the crossing)	First week of Mar 2025 (After closure)	Second week of Mar 2025 (After closure)	Third week of April	Fourth week of April	First week of May	First week of May/ Fourth week of April	First week of May/ Fourth week of Feb	First week of May 2025/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	18	5.0	8	5	15	20	25	25%	400%	363%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	18	8.0	15	12	25	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	15	7.0	9	7	N/A	5	7	40%	0%	0%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	19	10.0	20	20	35	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	100	25.0	35	45	300	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	14	3.0	3	3	8	13	15	15%	400%	142%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50.0	70	45	400	500	1500	200%	2900%	3058%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8.0	9	8	20	20	25	25%	213%	297%
Lentils-Red	1Kg	5.0	15	3.0	3	3	7	7	15	114%	400%	200%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	17	7.0	20	25	50	50	50	0%	614%	1900%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	22	5.0	10	10	40	40	45	13%	800%	1306%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.3	40	24.0	33	30	135	150	225	50%	838%	619%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	17	5.0	10	10	20	25	30	20%	500%	733%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4.0	5	5	20	20	20	0%	400%	1233%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	12	6.0	7	7	40	50	80	60%	1233%	1951%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Apr 25	First week of May	First week of May /Apr 25	First week of May/Feb 25	First week of May 25/Sep 23
Energy										
Wood	1 KG	0.8	2.8	2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	0%	150%	525%
Coal	1 KG	4.0	20.0	17.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	0%	47%	525%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	36.0	35.0	250.0	280.0	500.0	79%	1329%	8375%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	35.0	25.0	55.0	65.0	75.0	15%	200%	1054%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	75.0	100.0	N/A	70.0	80.0	14%	-20%	1076%
Hygiene Items										
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	11.5	8.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	0%	88%	173%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	42.5	25.0	50.0	65.0	70.0	8%	180%	254%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	2.5	3.0	5.0	12.0	15.0	25%	400%	1400%
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	18.0	15.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	11%	33%	300%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	11.5	5.0	6.0	18.0	25.0	39%	400%	987%
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	8.5	8.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	0%	50%	107%
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0%	50%	-33%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	16.0	15.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	0%	100%	567%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3.0	12.5	15.0	15.0	25.0	25.0	0%	67%	733%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	3.8	3.0	5.0	8.0	10.0	25%	233%	400%
Medical Items										
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	7.5	3.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	25%	67%	0%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0%	0%	100%
Other										
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	N/A	3.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	17%	133%	250%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	250.0	600.0	1000.0	1500.0	50%	500%	N/A

Khan Younis

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23- Pre-crisis	First half of Jan 2025 (Before Ceasefire)	Fourth week of Feb 2025 (before the closure of the crossing)	First week of Mar 2025 (After closure)	Second week of Mar 2025 (After closure)	Third week of Apr	Fourth week of April	First week of May	First week of May/ Fourth week of April	First week of May/ Fourth week of Feb	First week of May 2025/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	17	6	8	6	12	20	30	50%	400%	456%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	21	8	15	10	24	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	17	7	8	6	N/A	5	8	60%	14%	14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	20	11	15	20	35	35	NA	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	105	23	28	40	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	17	3	5	5	7	10	22	120%	633%	255%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50	70	60	400	500	1500	200%	2900%	3058%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8	9	9	20	20	30	50%	275%	376%
Lentils-Red	1Kg	5.0	15	3	3	2	7	8	17	113%	467%	240%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	18	7	22	25	N/A	45	45	0%	543%	1700%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	16	5	9	10	N/A	40	35	-13%	600%	994%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	45	27	30	35	135	135	225	67%	733%	623%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	16	7	10	10	28	28	25	-11%	257%	594%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4	5	5	15	15	25	67%	525%	1567%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	14	6	7	8	40	50	85	70%	1317%	2079%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Jan 25	Feb 25	Mar 25	Apr 25	First week of May	First week of May /Apr 25	First week of May/Feb 25	First week of May 25/Sep 23
Energy										
Wood	1 KG	1.0	2.8	3.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	0%	67%	400%
Coal	1 KG	6.3	20.0	15.0	25.0	20.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	38.0	35.0	250.0	300	400	33%	1043%	6680%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30.0	30.0	70.0	60.0	80.0	33%	167%	1131%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	77.5	120.0	280.0	300.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hygiene Items										
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	12.5	8.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	0%	50%	150%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	45.0	25.0	35.0	75.0	120.0	60%	380%	556%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	5.5	3.0	3.0	7.0	8.0	14%	167%	344%
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	24.0	15.0	20.0	40.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	11.5	5.0	6.0	12.0	20.0	67%	300%	770%
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	12.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	25%	25%	47%
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	0%	100%	167%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	16.5	15.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	0%	67%	100%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	20.0	15.0	15.0	18.0	25.0	39%	67%	1567%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	4.0	3.0	4.0	7.0	8.0	14%	167%	300%
Medical Items										
Paracetamol	12 pills	1.0	5.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0%	-38%	400%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other										
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2.0	N/A	5.0	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	N/A	1000.0	900.0	900.0	0%	N/A	N/A