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# Market Monitor - Palestine

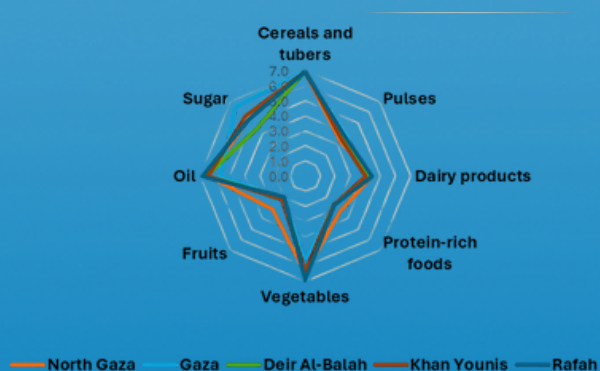
WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis

June 2025

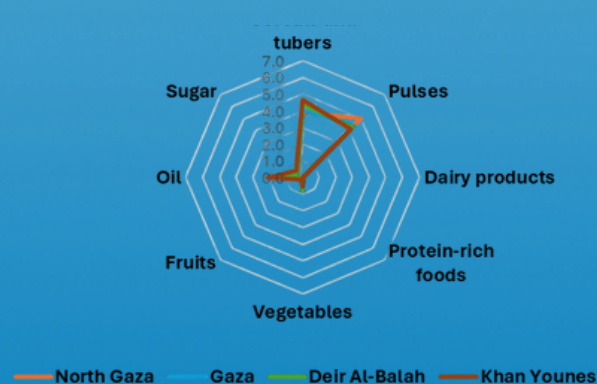
## Key findings - Gaza Strip

- The situation in **Gaza Strip markets remains dire**, with the Khan Younis market nearly depleted of essential food items. The few remaining supplies are being sold **at rapidly rising and increasingly unaffordable prices**.
- There has been **some decrease** in the prices of some essential food items in the last week of June compared to the first three weeks; most noticeably in the price of **wheat flour** which reached as high as **2000 NIS per 25KG** bag at the start of the month but later stabilized at **875 NIS per 25KG** bag at the end of month, the prices however remain very high when compared to pre-crisis and pre-reescalation levels. This volatility in prices is likely linked to **expectations** rather than **availability**.
- Gaza's population now **suffers from a severely deteriorated diet**—extremely unbalanced and critically lacking essential nutrients—with dietary diversity falling to one of its **lowest levels** since the conflict began.
- Frozen meat and dairy products are still **missing** from almost all markets in the Gaza Strip.
- 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 fee for receiving foreign remittances or for paying for items using credit cards in Gaza has risen to an all-time high rate of **41-50 percent**, which is not calculated from the amount you want to withdraw, but from the transfer amount. This de-facto makes the fee **80-100 percent**. For example, if a family needs 35 ILS to buy 1 kg of wheat flour, they have to transfer **70 NIS** to receive **35 NIS** in cash.
- The MEB cost rose by **381 percent in May 2025** compared to pre-conflict, increasing from **1,717 NIS** to **8,261 NIS**. The food component saw a significant rise of **988 percent**, from **577 NIS** to **6,277 NIS**, which was the **primary driver of the overall increase in MEB cost**.
- Sugar prices soared increasing by **6,054+ percent** compared to pre conflict levels, reaching an unprecedented high of **250-300 NIS/KG** compared to the pre-conflict price **3.9 NIS/KG**.
- Cooking gas, diesel and gasoline remain **largely unavailable** and can only be found in small quantities in the black market for very high prices.

### Pre-conflict average food consumption



### June 2025 Average Food Consumption



In **June**, food diversity has **plummeted**. Dairy products no longer form part of people's diets, dropping from an average consumption of four days per week pre-conflict. Vegetable consumption dropped dramatically to just half a day a week, compared to six days pre-conflict, and fruit intake is almost absent. Protein sources such as meat, poultry, and eggs have **completely disappeared** from household diets, previously consumed about three days per week. Only pulses and bread remain somewhat available; pulses are consumed about four days weekly, unchanged from before the conflict, but bread consumption has **sharply declined** to only four days per week—far below the usual seven-day average pre-conflict. Gaza's population now faces **dangerously unbalanced, nutrient-deficient diets**, with food diversity at its **most critical point**.

## Key findings - West Bank

- Following the start of the **military escalation between Israel and Iran on 13 June**, Israeli forces have closed most of the checkpoints in and around the West Bank, and added new closures, including earthmounds and road gates and blocks at the entrances of villages. While most of the closures have been gradually lifted, some of the checkpoints continue to restrict access by only operating during limited hours, and other closures have remained in place. These closures have negatively impacted the daily life of Palestinians, including access to livelihoods and essential services.\*
- In May 2025, food prices **remained stable or declined**, except for the price of tomatoes which rose by **76 percent** and the price of goat meat which rose by **10 percent** compared to April 2025.
- Fuel shortages affected the West Bank during the escalation between Israel and Iran with overcrowding at gas stations reported almost daily.
- During the escalation between Iran and Israel and after the hits on oil refineries in Haifa, there was a decrease of the fuel supply from Israel to the West Bank by **30-40 percent** of the normal level.
- The Palestinian Monetary Authority issued new instructions to Palestinian banks to try and control the ongoing **Israeli Shekel accumulation crisis**.

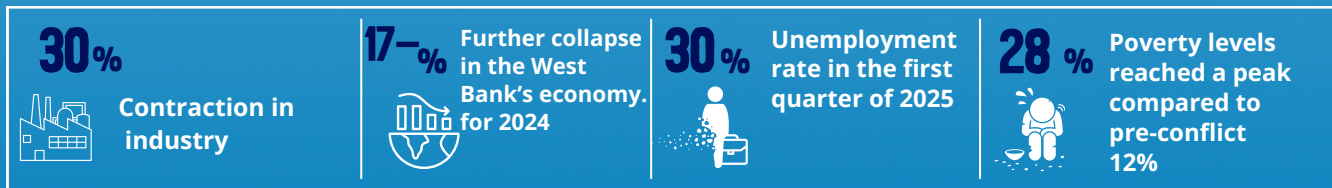
\*[Humanitarian Situation Update #299 | West Bank](#)

## Overview

Even though aid convoys and some unofficial commercial commodities were allowed to enter Gaza on May 19 after more than 80 days of the total blockade of Gaza, the number of trucks that actually manages to reach their destination remains small, with constant looting and insecurity due to the desperation of the situation affecting all convoys. The situation continues to deteriorate with essential food items experiencing increase of prices and decrease in availability.

In the West Bank, the escalation of hostilities with Iran intensified the Israeli forces movement restrictions across all governorates, heightening the movement challenges for Palestinians between cities. Israeli military operations also continued its operations in the northern governorates, including demolishing more buildings in Jenin and Tulkarem refugee camps.

## Highlights



GAZA

WEST BANK

# 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.

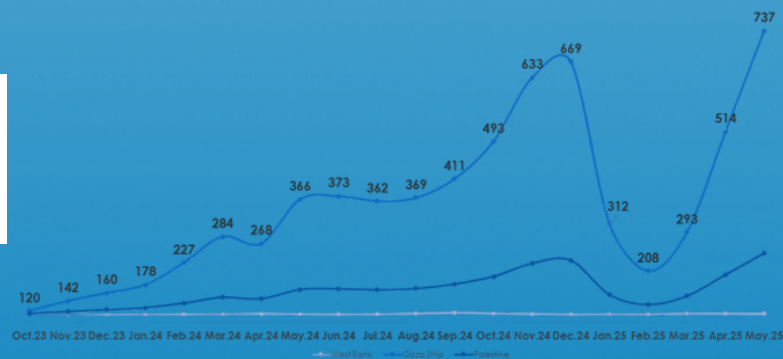
The economic collapse experienced by the West Bank and Gaza is estimated to rank among the most severe economic contractions in recent history, with projections indicating that Gaza will require **13 years** and the West Bank **3 years** to recover real GDP to pre-crisis levels.\*\*

## Inflation and Market Prices

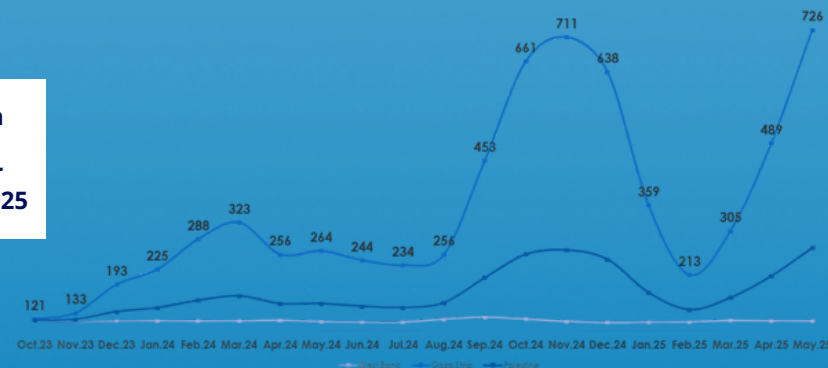
Palestine's Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been in a rapid increase since the start of the conflict, particularly in Gaza. The decline that was registered in the months of January and February due to the ceasefire, stopped with the **blockade** imposed on the Gaza Strip on **March 2 that lasted more than 80 days** and by the **re-escalation** of hostilities on **March 18**. The Gaza CPI increased in May by **43.2 percent** compared to the month of April and by **585 percent** compared to pre-crisis levels. Food CPI in Gaza was also affected with the blockade, rising by **48.5 percent** in March compared to February, and by **561 percent** compared to pre-crisis levels.

In the West Bank, as of May 2025, the CPI increased by **1 percent** since September 2023, with a **0.8 percent** rise compared to May 2024 and saw **no change** compared to April 2025. While the Food CPI decreased by **0.4 percent** compared to April and increased by **1.3 percent** compared to May 2024.

CPI in Palestine  
September  
2023- May 2025



Food CPI in  
Palestine  
September  
2023- May 2025



\*\*<https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/0f21311c2ebb0df4bf9b493a8034997c-0280012025/original/82687546-6fc3-46fa-80ba-5ce29d2148bc.pdf>

## 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 May 2025, the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in the West Bank rose by **0.6 percent compared to the baseline value**, from 2,061 NIS to 2,072 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 381 percent in May 2025 compared to pre-conflict, increasing from 1,717 NIS to 8,261 NIS. The food component saw a significant rise of 988 percent, from 577 NIS to 6,277 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](https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_En_LFSSYQ12025E.pdf)

\*\*[https://pcbs.gov.ps/portals/\\_pcbs/PressRelease/Press\\_Ar\\_LFSQ42024A.pdf](https://pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_Ar_LFSQ42024A.pdf)


















\*\*\*<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 hostilities between Israel and Iran, before the ceasefire announcement, intensified the Israeli forces movement restrictions across all governorates, heightening the movement challenges for Palestinians between cities. With a gate erected at the entrance of almost all Palestinian towns or cities and new schedules for their opening and closures imposed by the IDF, which are often altered without notice resulting in daily movement challenges for Palestinians going about their day-to-day lives.

In May 2025, food prices remained stable or declined, except for the price of tomatoes which rose by **76 percent**, the price of goat meat which rose by **10 percent**, and the price of rice which rose by **1 percent** compared to April 2025.

Price Comparison in the West Bank	Changes in prices in May 2025							
	Compared to April 2025	 76%	 9%	 1%	0%	 10%	0%	 39%
	Compared to May 2024	 2%	 8%	0%	 1%	 30%	0%	 5%

## Fuel Shortages affects the West Bank

Fuel shortages affected broke the West Bank in the last few weeks before the ceasefire announcement between Iran and Israel. Fearing potential supply disruptions or further escalation, citizens across the West Bank have begun stockpiling fuel. A PA official said there has also been “a noticeable decline in the number of fuel tankers arriving from Israel, some of which have been redirected for use by the Israeli occupation army.” Overcrowding at gas stations in the West Bank last week caused several gas stations to out of fuel with a state of panic spreading among the public and with several quarrels and altercations breaking between people waiting in long lines.\*

Moreover, in the past few days it was reported that also gas distribution in the West Bank is facing a crisis. Osama Musleh, head of the Gas Station Owners Association in the West Bank, said that gas distribution stations are almost out of service due to the intermittent and scarce supply from Israel. He added in statements to Voice of Palestine that the quantities of gas that entered the West Bank over the past 12 days did not exceed 1,000 tons of cooking gas, a quantity that does not meet market demand. He continued, saying that the average monthly import of cooking gas was between 4,500 and 5,000 tons.\*\*

With the onset of hostilities with Iran, panic buying and stock-piling was noted in the West Bank for food and fuel, resulting in shortages particularly of fuel and a surge in prices.

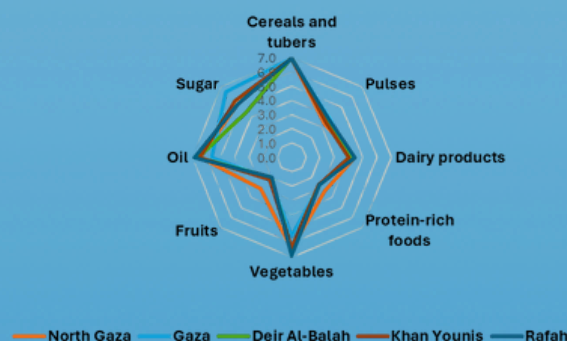
\*<https://www.aliqtisadi.ps/ar/Article/104134>

\*\*<https://www.palestineconomy.ps/ar/Article/23519>

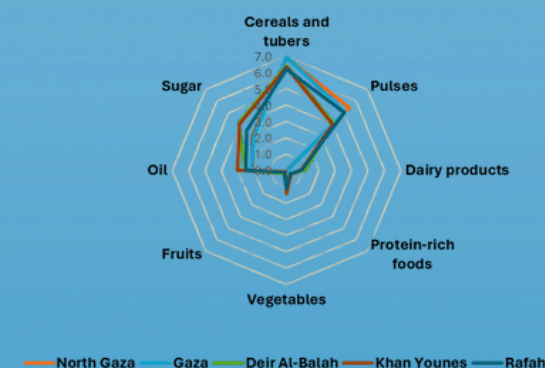
## Food diversity - Gaza Strip

Before the ceasefire, people suffered from extreme food shortages, relying almost only on cereals and legumes to survive. Fresh food like vegetables, dairy, and meat was nearly impossible to find due to the breakdown of supply chains and extremely high prices. People were left with very poor diets, missing essential nutrients and variety needed for basic health.

**Fig 1. Pre-conflict average food consumption**



**Fig 2. January 2025 Average food consumption**

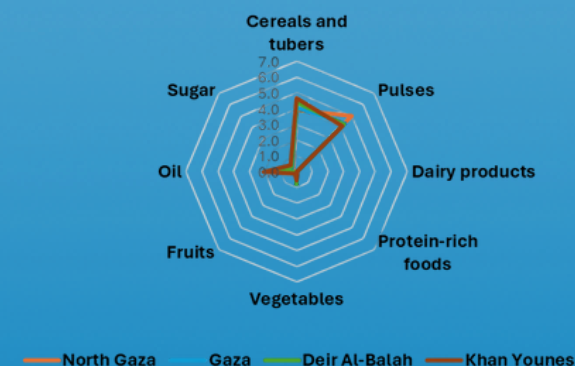


The ceasefire provided only brief and limited relief. While it temporarily allowed access to a wider variety of food items—including dairy, meat, vegetables, and fruit—overall supply levels remained well below those seen before the conflict. The reimposition of the closure in early March quickly reversed these modest gains, sending markets back into crisis. Food prices have continued to rise, making basic staples increasingly unaffordable. At the same time, key items like frozen meat and eggs have once again disappeared from the market.

**Fig. 3. May 2025 Average Food Consumption**



**Fig. 4. June 2025 Average Food Consumption**



The June food diversity graph shows a continued and severe contraction.

Dietary diversity was already critically limited in April, declined sharply in May, and worsened even further in June — marking a dramatic and alarming collapse compared to March levels.

This ongoing and rapid decline reflects an unprecedented breakdown in access to diverse and nutritious food, driving the population deeper into acute food insecurity.

## Food diversity- Gaza Strip

- Food consumption in Gaza has **plummeted** to an alarmingly **low level** in June 2025, reaching the **worst** food diversity since the conflict began. Despite worsening conditions in March and April, and a sharp decline in May, June marks an unprecedented and severe **downturn**. The ongoing closure of crossings, escalating violence since March, soaring food prices, and drastically limited humanitarian and commercial supplies have made even basic food items largely inaccessible.
- By June, food diversity has nearly **disappeared** entirely. Dairy products have completely **vanished** since May, dropping from an average consumption of four days per week pre-conflict.
- Vegetable consumption has dropped **dramatically** to just half a day a week, compared to six days pre-conflict. Fruit intake is almost **absent**.
- Protein sources such as meat, poultry, and eggs have **completely disappeared** from household diets, previously consumed about three days per week.
- Only pulses and bread remain somewhat available. Pulses are consumed about four days weekly, unchanged from before the conflict, but bread consumption has **sharply declined** to only four days per week—far below the usual seven-day average.
- Gaza's population now faces **dangerously unbalanced, nutrient-deficient diets**, with food diversity at its **most critical** point.

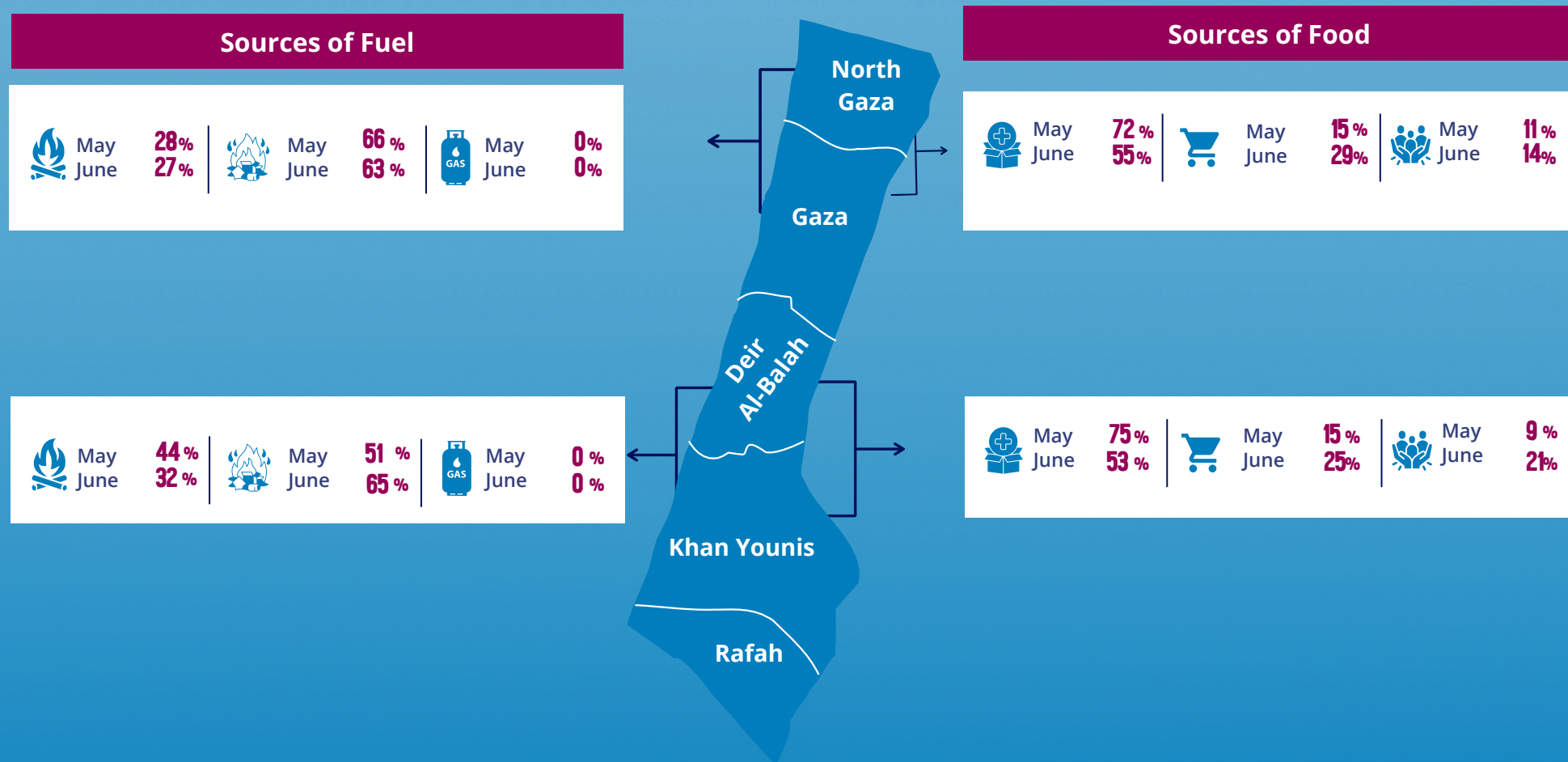
### Food Availability - Gaza Strip



Even though the total blockade imposed on the Gaza Strip by the Israeli authorities was lifted on **May 19**, the number of commercial and aid trucks that manage to enter Gaza remain very small and constant **looting** on the way makes it difficult for most convoys to reach their intended destinations inside the Gaza Strip. Consequently, this did not contribute to improve the availability of essential food items in the market. For context, only **1,424** aid trucks have entered Gaza during the month of June compared to **4,938** aid trucks entered Gaza in June 2024, which is a decrease by **71 percent**.

## MAIN FOOD & ENERGY SOURCES - GAZA STRIP

- **54% of households in Gaza still depend on rapidly shrinking humanitarian aid, as local markets cannot meet basic needs due to severe shortages and soaring prices**
- In the absence of cooking gas, **nearly two-thirds of households resorted to burning waste to prepare food** — creating serious health and safety hazards.



### MAP KEY



Humanitarian aid



Assistance from friends & family



Waste burning



Cooking gas



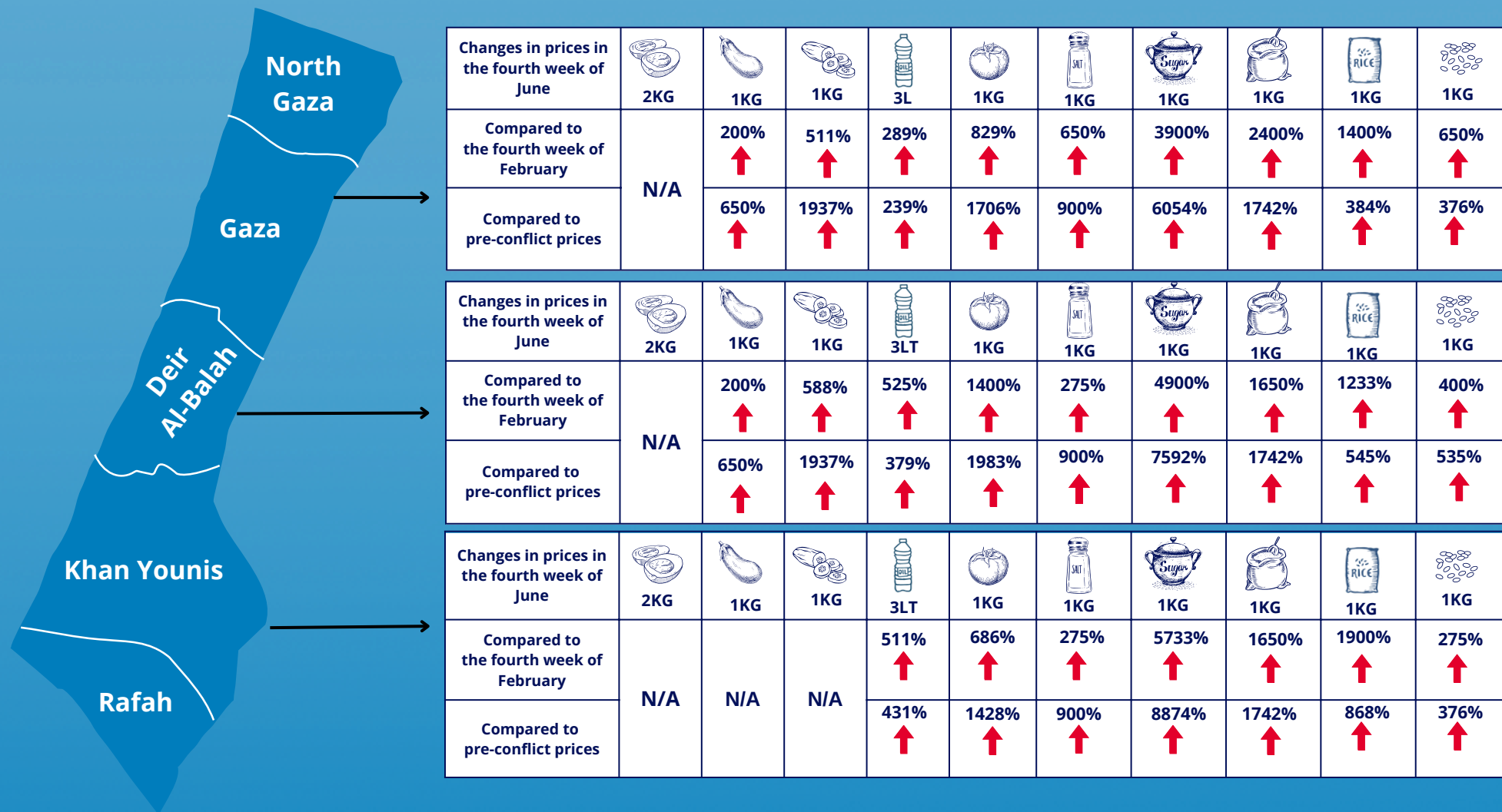
Market



Firewood

# Price changes for food items

- Even though commercial and aid convoys were allowed to enter Gaza on **May 19** after more than **80 days** of the Israeli government's total blockade, the number of trucks that actually manages to reach their destination remains small, constant looting and dangerous roads are affecting all convoys.
- The market continues to experience **significant shortages** of essential food commodities, with almost all stores running out of goods.
- Food prices continued to rise sharply, increasing by **173 percent** to as much as **4900 percent** compared to pre reescalation levels (Feb, 2025) and by **376 percent** to **7592 percent** compared to pre-conflict levels (Sep, 2023).

















## MAP KEY

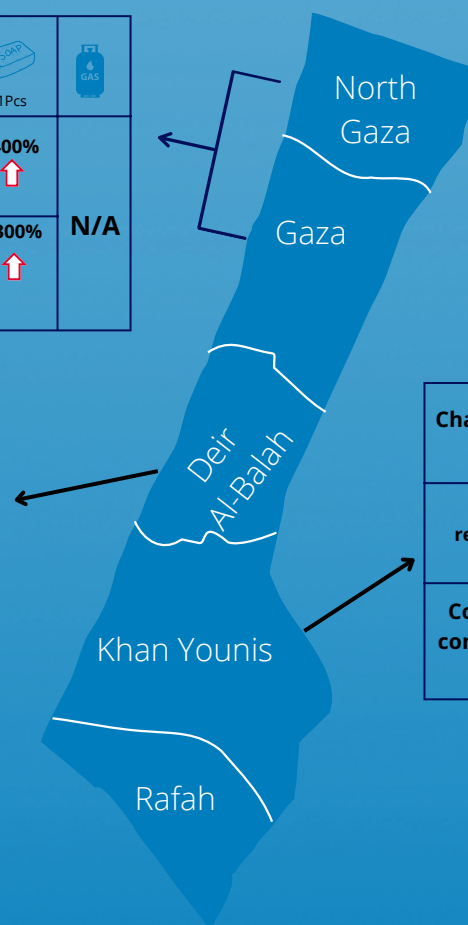









## PRICE CHANGES FOR NON FOOD ITEMS

- Non-food item prices continued to increase **significantly**, with the very limited entry of aid trucks after 80 days of total blockade not improving availability of items or decreasing prices.
- Prices increased by as much as **1180 percent** compared to **ceasefire levels** (February 2025). And by as much **1678 percent** compared to **pre-crisis levels** (September 2023).
- The energy situation has worsened considerably. With official cooking gas distribution suspended, and with Diesel also almost entirely unavailable in the markets with and only found in small quantities in the black market sold for **80-100 NIS/Liter**.

Changes in prices in June 2025	 1KG	 1L	 40Pcs	 100ml	 1Pcs	 1Pcs	
Compared pre reescalation levels (Feb-2025)	225% ↑	150% ↑	1180% ↑	40% ↑	167% ↑	400% ↑	
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	550% ↑	1054% ↑	1678% ↑	67% ↑	100% ↑	300% ↑	N/A

Changes in prices in June 2025	 1KG	 1L	 40Pcs	 100ml	 1Pcs	 1Pcs	
Compared pre reescalation levels (Feb-2025)	250% ↑	240% ↑	1180% ↑	50% ↑	150% ↑	400% ↑	
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	775% ↑	1208% ↑	1516% ↑	107% ↑	264% ↑	650% ↑	N/A



Changes in prices in June 2025	 1KG	 1L	 40Pcs	 100ml	 1Pcs	 1Pcs	
Compared pre reescalation levels (Feb-2025)	133% ↑	167% ↑	1020% ↑	25% ↑	125% ↑	400% ↑	
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	600% ↑	1131% ↑	1430% ↑	47% ↑	275% ↑	650% ↑	N/A

### MAP KEY



Sanitary pads



Firewood



Diapers



cleaning products



Toothpaste

## Access to the food and market

- As June 2025, **the majority of households across the Strip reported extreme difficulty accessing markets**, with **90 percent** in North Gaza, **78 percent** in Gaza City, **70 percent** in Deir al-Balah, and **76 percent** in Khan Younis unable to reach markets.
- **Over 95 percent** of households are trapped in **severe financial hardship, due to lack of cash**.
- **Food prices have skyrocketed**, and two-thirds of households report they can **no longer afford even the most basic items**.
- **Access to food has collapsed entirely**. Every household surveyed reported that conditions in June were worse than in May, **driven by a near-total breakdown of commercial supply chains**.
- The average **number of meals consumed has declined to just 1 meal per day**. More than **90 percent of households have reduced their daily meal intake**, and **over 60 percent have limited adults' food consumption each day to prioritize feeding children**.
- In the 30 days preceding the survey, **92 percent of households reported going to bed hungry, with 78 percent experiencing this more than ten times**. Additionally, **30 percent of households said they had gone a full day without eating at least once during that period**. **Alarmingly, 70 percent of households reported facing safety risks while trying to obtain food**.
- A large portion of the population in Gaza now suffers from **severe food insecurity and malnutrition**.

## Market functionality

- Even though commercial and aid convoys were allowed to enter Gaza on **May 19** after more than **80 days** of the Israeli government's total blockade, the number of trucks that actually manages to reach their destination remains small, constant looting and dangerous roads are affecting all convoys.
- Retailers are facing acute inventory shortages. Stock levels have dropped in **90 percent** of North Gaza's shops, in **87 percent** of Gaza's shops and in **85 percent** in Khan Younis's shops. In Deir Al-Balah, **47 percent** of shops also reported significant shortages. Nearly **50 percent** of the surveyed shops reported a lack of available suppliers, while also **50 percent** indicated that restocking costs were unaffordable.
- Market functionality is further undermined by price volatility. **All shops** surveyed in North Gaza report continuing price fluctuations, alongside **84 percent** in Gaza, **96 percent** in Khan Younis, and **52 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 **53 percent** of retailers in Gaza governorate, **36 percent** in Deir Al-Balah, and **44 percent** in Khan Younis. Additionally, **77 percent** of shops in Khan Younis reported limited communication with wholesalers, further complicating supply coordination.
- A critical liquidity crisis continues to hinder retail operations. Cash shortages are reported by **84 percent** of shops in North Gaza, **95 percent** in Gaza, **85 percent** in Deir Al-Balah, and **92 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.

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

## ANNEX A

### Market prices in Gaza Strip<sup>1</sup>

#### 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)	First Week of May	Third Week of June	Fourth Week of June	Fourth week of June/ Third Week of June	Fourth Week of June/Fourt h week of Feb	Fourth Week of June 2025/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	4	5	30	40	30	-25%	650%	456%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	9	18	20	40	55	38%	511%	1937%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	7	12	12	20	20	0%	186%	186%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	10	20	28	28	30	7%	200%	650%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	25	30	420	510	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	2	3	25	40	30	-25%	1400%	384%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	35	70	1500	750	875	17%	2400%	1742%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	4	7	30	30	30	0%	650%	376%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	1	2	20	30	10	-67%	900%	100%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	6	18	40	N/A	80	N/A	1233%	3100%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	6	10	45	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.0	27	30	225	150	105	-30%	289%	239%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	7	11	35	60	65	8%	829%	1706%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	2	4	30	20	15	-25%	650%	900%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	6	8	80	250	240	-4%	3900%	6054%

<sup>1</sup> The price comparison covers the pre-crisis prices in September 2023, the ceasefire phase in the fourth week of February 2025, and the third week of June 2025.

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	Apr 25	May 25	First Half of June	Second Half of June	Second Half of June/May 25	Second Half of June/Feb 25	Second Half of June 25/Sep 23
<b>Energy</b>										
Wood	1 KG	1.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	6.5	63%	225%	550%
Coal	1 KG	4.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	20%	100%	650%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	50.0	300.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30.0	65.0	70.0	75.0	75.0	7%	150%	1054%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	70.0	90.0	N/A	N/A	1224%
<b>Hygiene Items</b>										
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.0	3.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	-20%	167%	100%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.0	25.0	70.0	100.0	180.0	320.0	220%	1180%	1678%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	2.0	5.0	7.0	15.0	12.0	71%	500%	1100%
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	15.0	25.0	35.0	40.0	40.0	14%	167%	515%
Tissues	1 pack	2.0	5.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	33%	300%	900%
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	5.0	5.0	7.0	5.0	7.0	0%	40%	67%
Toothbrush	1 brush	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0%	100%	0%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9.0	15.0	25.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	0%	167%	344%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	7.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0%	186%	1233%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	2.0	5.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	25%	400%	300%
<b>Medical Items</b>										
Paracetamol	12 pills	3.0	3.00	5.00	6.00	5.0	5.0	-17%	67%	67%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7.0	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.0	10.0	0%	0%	43%
<b>Other</b>										
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1.0	3.0	7.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	0%	300%	1100%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	500.0	N/A	1400.0	1400.0	1500.0	0%	180%	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 Ceasefi re)	Fourth week of Feb 2025 (before the closure of the crossing)	First week of Mar 2025 (After closure)	First Week of May	Third Week of June	Fourth Week of June	Fourth week of June/ Third Week of June	Fourth Week of June/Fou rth week of Feb	Fourth Week of June 2025/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	18	5.0	8	25	40	35	-13%	600%	548%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	18	8.0	15	N/A	30	55	83%	588%	1937%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	15	7.0	9	7	20	20	0%	186%	186%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	19	10.0	20	N/A	30	30	0%	200%	650%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	100	25.0	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	14	3.0	3	15	45	40	-11%	1233%	545%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50.0	70	1500	875	875	0%	1650%	1742%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8.0	9	25	45	40	-11%	400%	535%
Lentils-Red	1Kg	5.0	15	3.0	3	15	35	30	-14%	900%	500%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	17	7.0	20	50	100	100	0%	1329%	3900%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	22	5.0	10	45	200	320	60%	6300%	9900%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.3	40	24.0	33	225	195	150	-23%	525%	379%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	17	5.0	10	30	55	75	36%	1400%	1983%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4.0	5	20	20	15	-25%	275%	900%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	12	6.0	7	80	300	300	0%	4900%	7592%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	Apr 25	May 25	First Half of June	Second Half of June	Second Half of June/May 25	Second Half of June/Feb 25	Second Half of June 25/Sep 23
<b>Energy</b>										
Wood	1 KG	0.8	2.0	5.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	75%	250%	775%
Coal	1 KG	4.0	17.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	30.0	20%	76%	650%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	35.0	280.0	N/A	400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	25.0	65.0	N/A	85.0	85.0	N/A	240%	1208%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	100.0	70.0	N/A	100.0	120.0	N/A	20%	1665%
<b>Hygiene Items</b>										
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	8.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	11%	150%	264%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	25.0	65.0	100.0	200.0	320.0	220%	1180%	1516%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	3.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	16.0	7%	433%	1500%
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	15.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	25%	67%	400%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5.0	18.0	N/A	N/A	20.0	N/A	300%	770%
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	8.0	12.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	20%	50%	107%
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	2.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	33%	100%	-11%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	15.0	30.0	30.0	35.0	40.0	33%	167%	789%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3.0	15.0	25.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	-25%	0%	400%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	3.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	50%	400%	650%
<b>Medical Items</b>										
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	3.0	4.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0%	167%	100%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.0	0%	0%	140%
<b>Other</b>										
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	3.0	6.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	67%	233%	400%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	250.0	1000.0	N/A	1100.0	1800.0	80%	620%	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)	First Week of May	Third Week of June	Fourth Week of June	Fourth week of June/ Third Week of June	Fourth Week of June/Fourth week of Feb	Fourth Week of June 2025/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	17	6	8	30	30	25	-17%	317%	363%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	21	8	15	N/A	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	17	7	8	8	15	20	33%	186%	186%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	20	11	15	N/A	30	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	105	23	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	17	3	5	22	45	60	33%	1900%	868%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50	70	1500	750	875	17%	1650%	1742%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8	9	30	40	30	-25%	275%	376%
Lentils-Red	1Kg	5.0	15	3	3	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	18	7	22	45	80	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	16	5	9	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	45	27	30	225	210	165	-21%	511%	431%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	16	7	10	25	45	55	22%	686%	1428%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4	5	25	20	15	-25%	275%	900%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	14	6	7	85	150	350	133%	5733%	8874%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	Apr 25	May 25	First Half of June	Second Half of June	Second Half of June/May 25	Second Half of June/Feb 25	Second Half of June 25/Sep 23
<b>Energy</b>										
Wood	1 KG	1.0	3.0	5.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	40%	133%	600%
Coal	1 KG	6.3	15.0	20.0	25.0	N/A	100.0	300%	567%	1487%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	35.0	300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30.0	60.0	100.0	80.0	80.0	-20%	167%	1131%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	120.0	300.0	130.0	N/A	100.0	-23%	-17%	1371%
<b>Hygiene Items</b>										
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	8.0	12.0	17.0	15.0	18.0	6%	125%	275%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	25.0	75.0	90.0	140.0	280.0	211%	1020%	1430%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	3.0	7.0	10.0	18.0	20.0	100%	567%	1011%
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	15.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	30.0	-25%	100%	500%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5.0	12.0	N/A	N/A	30.0	N/A	500%	1204%
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	8.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0%	25%	47%
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	2.0	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	25%	150%	233%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	15.0	25.0	30.0	45.0	60.0	100%	300%	380%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	15.0	18.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25%	67%	1567%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	3.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	15.0	88%	400%	650%
<b>Medical Items</b>										
Paracetamol	12 pills	1.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	0%	-38%	400%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0%	0%	233%
<b>Other</b>										
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2.0	5.0	N/A	8.0	12.0	10.0	25%	100%	400%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	900.0	1900.0	N/A	1300	-32%	N/A	N/A