



World Food
Programme

SAVING
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LIVES

Market Monitor - Palestine

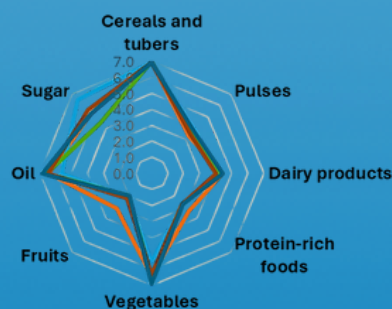
WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis

September 2025

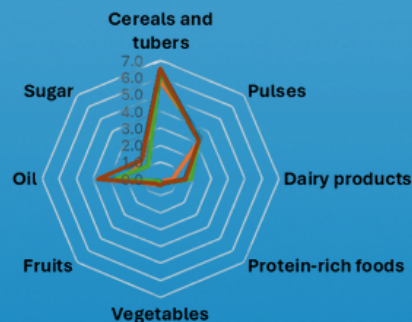
Key findings - Gaza Strip

- During September, prices of essential food items like wheat flour, rice, chickpeas and sugar remained largely **stable** in the markets of the Gaza Strip with slight changes of their prices from week to week.
- Wheat Flour prices **stabilized** during September at around **7-9 NIS** per kg and **160-180** per 25 kg bag in Gaza City and Deir Al-Balah, while in Khan Younis the same bag was being sold per **150 NIS**. It is worth noting that all of these are **cash** prices and when paying **digitally** the prices go up by an average of **35 percent**.
- The digital payment fees were still stable during September at around **35 percent** after reaching unprecedented highs in the previous months.
- With the expanded military operation in Gaza City, the situation on the ground is **deteriorating** quickly with many people being forced to leave and head south.
- The Zikim crossing in northern Gaza remains **closed** since September 12th, with the aid and commercial trucks entering only through the Kisufim and Karam Abu Salem crossings.
- According to the numbers provided by the Gaza Chamber of Commerce & Industry there was a **somewhat steady flow** close to the daily average of commercial trucks this month with an average of **40 commercial** trucks per day from August 18 until September 17.
- Main commodities in the aid trucks were **wheat flour, food parcels** and **tents**, whereas in the commercial trucks there were also **food items** including some kinds of fruits and vegetables.
- The price of most commodities, including fresh produce such as **potatoes and dry opinions prices fluctuate** on a daily basis, based on their **availability** either from commercial or humanitarian sources, with **very minimal** local production currently available.
- Households face extreme food insecurity, averaging just **1.5 meals** per day, with **54 percent** reducing meal size and **83 percent** reduced meal numbers. In the past month, at least once, **92 percent** went to bed hungry, **88 percent** completely ran out of food, and **29 percent** went a full day without eating. Moreover, **81 percent** faced safety risks while trying to access food.
- In the absence of cooking gas, nearly two-thirds of households resorted to **burning waste to prepare food**, posing significant health and safety risks.

Pre-conflict average food consumption



September (1-21) 2025 Average Food Consumption



In September, household food diversity showed slight improvement compared to August, but it still remains far below pre-conflict and ceasefire levels. Overall, Gaza's population is facing dangerously unbalanced, nutrient-deficient diets, with severe shortages of animal protein, vegetables, and fruits.

Key findings - West Bank

- As of 15 September, **186 Palestinians** have been killed in conflict-related incidents in the West Bank since the start of 2025.*
- In **August 2025**, food prices remained **stable** or **declined**, largely driven by **reduced consumer demand** due to **falling purchasing power**, except for the price of **cucumbers** which increased by **15 percent**, and the price of **chicken** and **eggs** which both increased by **1 percent**, compared to July 2025.
- Israeli forces have installed at least **27 new closures** across the West Bank, including **18 road gates**. While open now, these gates pose a **serious risk** of movement restrictions if closed – potentially further disrupting access to services, workplaces, and key road arteries such as Road 60.*
- In the West Bank, the latest available data is for **Q2-2025**, and it shows that the unemployment rate reached **28.6 percent**; a modest decline from its peak of **35 percent** at the onset of the conflict, attributable to **modest improvements** in the local economy.**
- The fiscal position of the PA has continued to **deteriorate**, driven by economic volatility and an **increase** in Israeli deductions from clearance revenues. These monthly deductions rose to over **NIS450 million** in 2025 (equivalent to roughly US\$128 million), roughly **doubling** the pre-conflict average, which resulted in a more than **50 percent decline** in the PA's primary source of income.**
- Over **2,780** Palestinians have been injured by Israeli forces or settlers across the West Bank since January 2025, including nearly 500 by Israeli settlers, a **39 percent increase** in overall injuries and a two-fold increase in injuries by settlers compared with the same period in 2024. ***
- In the West Bank, the **CPI** in August **decreased** by **0.3 percent** compared to July, with also a **1.6 percent decrease** compared to August 2024, and saw **no change** when compared to pre-crisis CPI (September, 2023). **Food CPI** in the West Bank also witnessed a **decrease** by **0.7 percent** compared to July; a **decrease by 6.7 percent** compared to August 2024 and a **decrease by 4.5 percent** compared to pre-crisis levels (September, 2023).

*Humanitarian Situation Update #324 | West Bank

**Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy, September 2025

***Humanitarian Situation Update #320 | West Bank

Overview

There has been some **improvement** in the numbers of commercial and aid trucks entering the Gaza Strip in the past two months, with a total of **3850** trucks entering in August, and **2075** entering in September so far. However, the daily average of **commercial trucks (40 per day from August 18 until September 17)** is still far **below** the **500 humanitarian and commercial trucks per day average** that used to enter pre-crisis (September 2023).

In the West Bank, the Israeli forces are still imposing daily **movement restrictions** across all governorates, heightening the movement challenges for Palestinians between cities. With **increased land confiscations** and **road gates installed** at the entrance of many Palestinian towns.

Highlights

598
% Increase in cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in July, compared to Pre-conflict.



788 %
Surge in food consumer price index in August, compared to pre-conflict



1,445 %
Rise in cost of MEB-food basket in July 2025 compared to Pre-conflict value.



98 %
Construction activity plummeted



1330
Humanitarian trucks entered Gaza in September until 17th.



83 %
Further collapse in Gaza's economy



Formal employment nearly vanished



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



GAZA

0.4 %
Increase in cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in July 2025, compared to baseline value.



0.7 %
Decrease in food consumer price index in Aug 2025, compared to July 2025. Largely driven by dampened demand.



1.4 %
Decrease in cost of MEB-food basket in July



38 %
Construction activity plummeted



WEST BANK

30 %
Contraction in industry



1 %
Contraction in the West Bank economy in the 1st quarter of 2025, also contracted by 17% in 2024 compared to 2023



28.6 %
Unemployment rate in the second quarter of 2025



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



Socioeconomic situation in Palestine

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The Gaza economy remains in a state of **severe collapse**. Since the onset of the conflict, activity in the Strip has undergone a **near-total shutdown**. Following an estimated **contraction of 83 percent in 2024**, Gaza's GDP **declined** by an additional **12 percent** year-on-year in **Q1-2025**, underscoring the persistence of acute economic distress.*

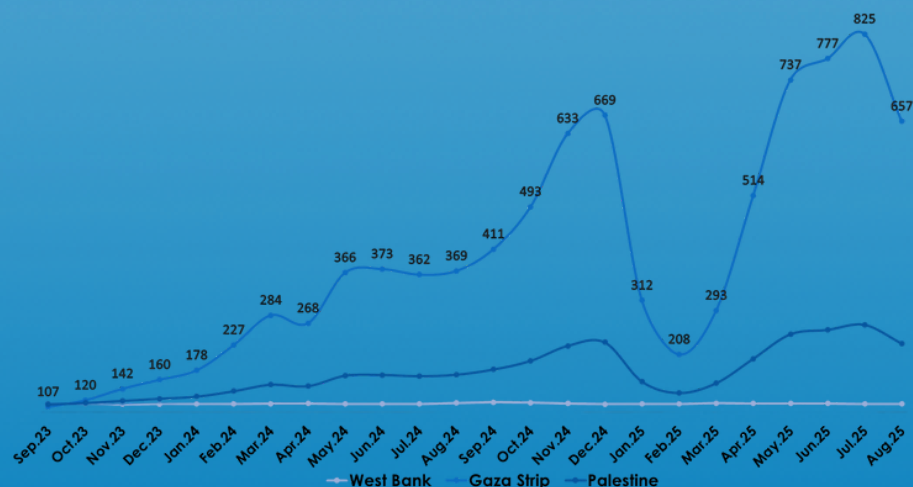
In the West Bank, after the GDP experienced a **17 percent contraction** in 2024 compared to 2023; it grew by **10 percent in Q1-2025** (year-on-year). However, the observed rebound **does not signal a durable growth trend**, but primarily **reflects a low base effect**, as economic activity was severely depressed through 2024, due to the ongoing conflict.*

Inflation and Market Prices

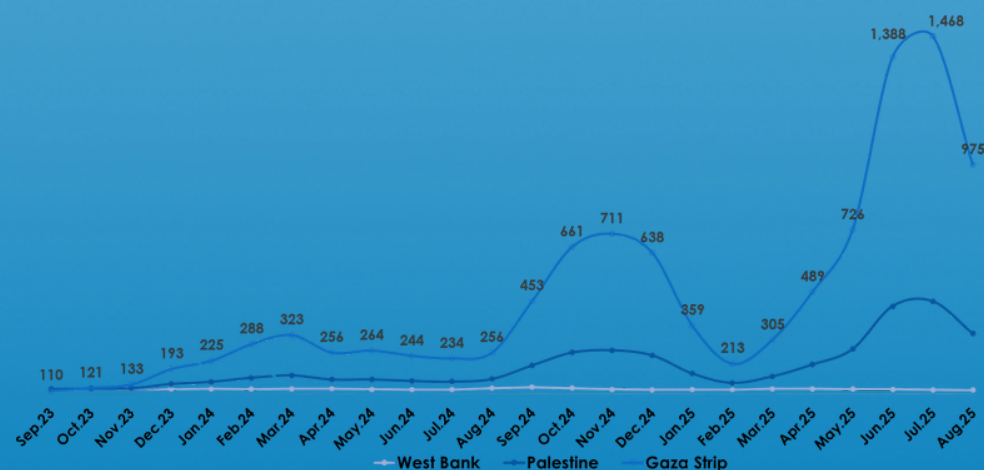
A **decline** was registered in Gaza's consumer price index (CPI) in the month of **August** for the **first time since the ceasefire collapse in March**, which is mainly attributed to **the improvement in the flow of commercial and aid trucks into the Gaza Strip**. The **Gaza CPI decreased** in August by **20.3 percent** compared to the month of July, but still it remained **higher than pre-crisis levels** (September 2023) by **511.6 percent**. **Food CPI in Gaza** also **decreased** in August by **33.6 percent** compared to July, but it also remained **higher** than pre-crisis levels (September 2023) by **788.2 percent**.

In the West Bank, the CPI in August **decreased** by **0.3 percent** compared to July, with also a **1.6 percent decrease** compared to August 2024, and saw no change when compared to pre-crisis (September 2023). Food CPI in the West Bank also witnessed a **decrease** by **0.7 percent** compared to July, a decrease by **6.7 percent** compared to August 2024 and a decrease by **4.5 percent** compared to pre-crisis levels (September 2023).

CPI in Palestine September 2023- August 2025



Food CPI in Palestine September 2023- August 2025



*Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy, September 2025

Labor Force & Unemployment

In the West Bank, the latest available data is for **Q2-2025**, and it shows that the unemployment rate reached **28.6 percent*** more than double the pre-conflict level. This represents a modest improvement from the peak of 35 percent at the onset of the conflict, attributable to **modest improvements in the local economy**. ** In Q2-2025, the number of employed persons in the West Bank rose by 23,000 compared to Q1-2025, increasing by 3 percent from 691,000 to 713,000. *

Palestinian labor in Israel has only **partially rebounded**, with a shift toward informal jobs. Prior to the conflict roughly **177,000** Palestinians were employed in Israel. After the outbreak of conflict, the Government of Israel **revoked most of these work permits**, reducing them to about **24,000 (an 86 percent drop between Q3 and Q4-2023)**. Since then, numbers have **partially rebounded**: by Q2-2025 about **39,000** Palestinian cross-border workers were employed in Israel. A review by the Israeli Ministry of Finance confirms this trend, especially in the **construction sector**, where Palestinian employment rose fivefold; from **4,000** in Q1-2024 to **21,000** in Q1-2025. This rebound however appears to be driven largely by **undocumented labor**: while permit-holder counts have remained roughly stable, the number of **undocumented workers** rose from about **6,000** to over **14,000**.**

Poverty

The latest available figures on poverty for the Palestinian territories describe a **rapid surge**, from 29 percent in 2023 to nearly **40 percent** by early 2025.** In Gaza, **nearly all households currently live in poverty****, relying on aid for food and firewood or gas for fuel. The ceasefire briefly improved conditions between January and March 2025, enabling UN agencies to deliver food and other basic goods to 1.2 million people, but the trend reversed when the ceasefire ended. In the West Bank, short-term poverty rose from **12 percent** pre-conflict to **28 percent** by end-2024.**

Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

In **July** 2025, the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)*** in the West Bank **slightly increased** by **0.4 percent** compared to the pre-conflict baseline, rising from **2,061 NIS** to **2,070 NIS**. The food component of the MEB **fell** by **1.4 percent** (from 681 NIS to 671 NIS), while the shelter component recorded the **largest increase** by **4 percent** (from 230 NIS to 239 NIS). Other components, such as education and energy, also saw **modest** rises. In the Gaza Strip, the MEB cost **surged** by **598 percent** compared to the pre-conflict baseline, jumping from **1,717 NIS** to **11,984 NIS**, though a **significant decrease** is anticipated in **August** and **September**. The food component was the **main driver** of this spike, increasing by **1,445 percent**, from 577 NIS to 8,916 NIS.***

*Labour Force Indicators in the West Bank. (April- June) Round (Q2/2025) Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics




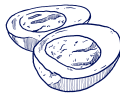















**Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy, September 2025

*** Cash Working Group

Market situation & prices - West Bank

In **August 2025**, food prices remained stable or declined, except for the price of **cucumbers** which increased by **15 percent**, the price of **chicken** and **eggs** which both increased by **1 percent**, compared to **July 2025**.

Meanwhile, compared to **last year** also most food prices declined or remained stable except for the prices of **goat meat** which increased by **14 percent** and **vegetable oil** which increased by **1 percent** compared to **August 2024**.

Price Comparison in the West Bank	Changes in prices in August 2025							
	Compared to July 2025	 30%	 1%	0%	 1%	 6%	 1%	 15%
	Compared to August 2024	 67%	 18%	0%	 19%	 14%	 1%	 26%

The Palestinian Authority's fiscal situation deteriorates

The fiscal position of the PA continues to **deteriorate**, driven by **economic volatility** and an **increase in Israeli deductions** from clearance revenues. With the Israeli deductions increasing to **over NIS450 million** in 2025, roughly **doubling** the pre-conflict average, which resulted in a more than **50 percent decline** in the PA's primary source of income.* Combined with the **decline in revenues** due to the **economic contraction** and **insufficient** external aid, this revenue shortfall forced the PA to reduce salary payments to an average of **70 percent since October 2023**. In recent months, the Government of Israel has **halted clearance revenue transfers entirely**, with no disbursements received by the PA for May, June, July and August 2025. The June payment was made at a rate of **50 percent**, protecting those that make NIS2000 per month and below.*

The latest payments were financed through **additional domestic borrowing**, pushing public debt **beyond the prudential limits set by the Palestine Monetary Authority (PMA)**. Absent a timely resolution to the clearance revenue dispute, the PA faces **rapidly mounting challenges** in sustaining vital public services, with potential implications for institutional and social stability.*

The start of the new school year was **postponed** due to fiscal constraints, and healthcare arrears in the West Bank reached over US \$770 million by the close of 2024, contributing to fiscal stress and raising the risk of future service disruptions. In addition to the severe impact this has for the affected population, these developments are irreversible and will negatively impact future potential economic growth. *

*Impacts of the Conflict in the Middle East on the Palestinian Economy, September 2025

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. The ceasefire allowed for increased access to food commodities, including dairy products, white and red meat, vegetables, and fruits, even though availability remained below pre-conflict levels.

Fig 1. Pre-conflict average food consumption

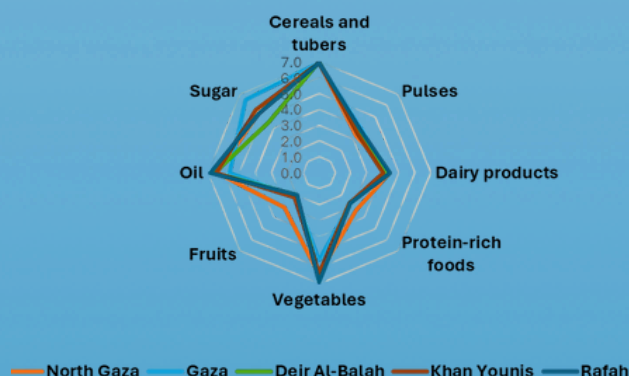


Fig 2. Dec 2024 Average food consumption

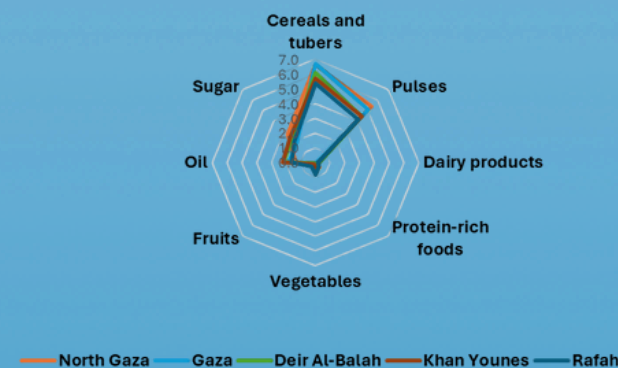


Fig. 3. Aug 2025 Average Food Consumption

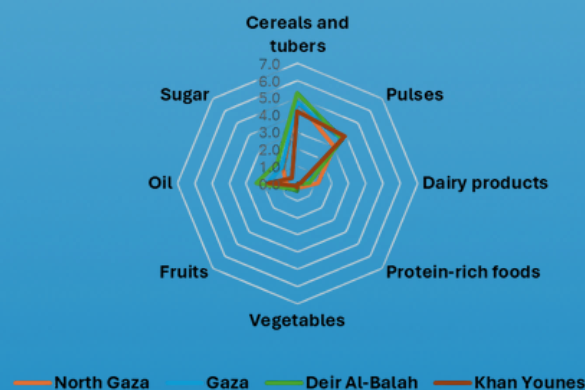
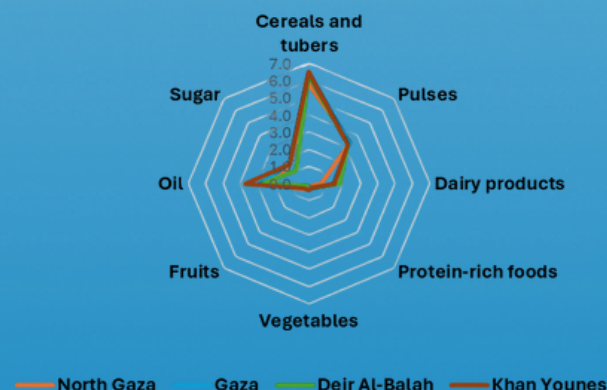


Fig. 4. (1-21) Sep 2025 Average Food Consumption



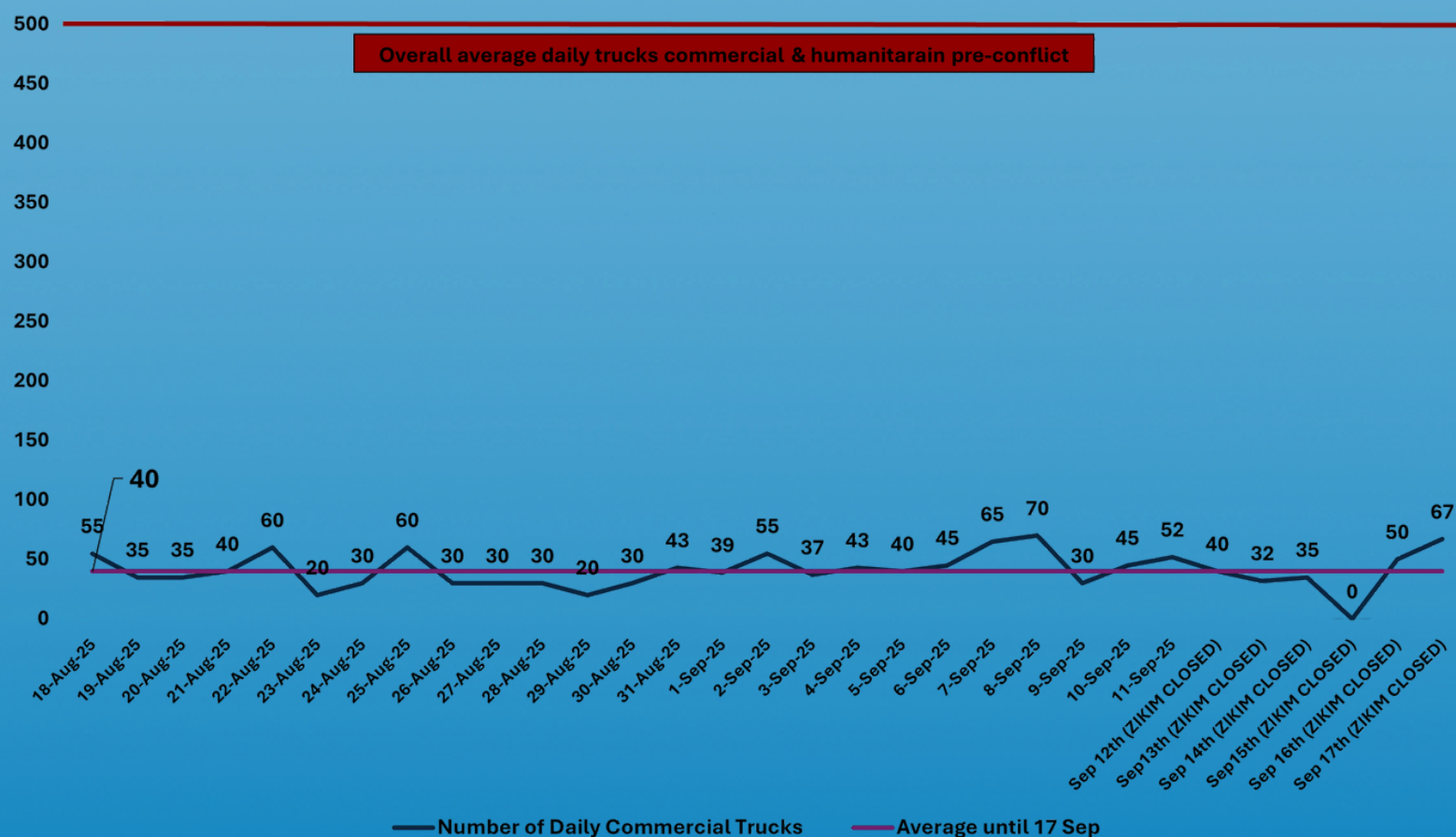
In September, households food diversity showed slight improvement compared to August, but it still remains far below pre-conflict levels. Dairy consumption dropped from four days per week before the conflict to just one day per week. Vegetable consumption has disappeared entirely (previously it was six days per week), and fruit intake is almost absent. Protein sources such as meat, poultry, and eggs, once consumed about three days per week, are no longer part of households diets. Only pulses and bread remain relatively available, pulses are still eaten about three days per week, while bread consumption declined from seven to six days. Overall, Gaza's population is facing dangerously unbalanced, nutrient-deficient diets, with severe shortages of animal protein, vegetables, and fruits.

Food Availability - Gaza Strip



There has been some improvement in the numbers of commercial and aid trucks entering the Gaza Strip in the past two months, with a total of **3,850 trucks*** entering in August, and **2,075** entering in September so far. However, the daily average of commercial trucks (**40 per day** from August 18 until September 17) is still far below the needed **500 humanitarian and commercial trucks per day** that used to enter pre-crisis (September 2023).

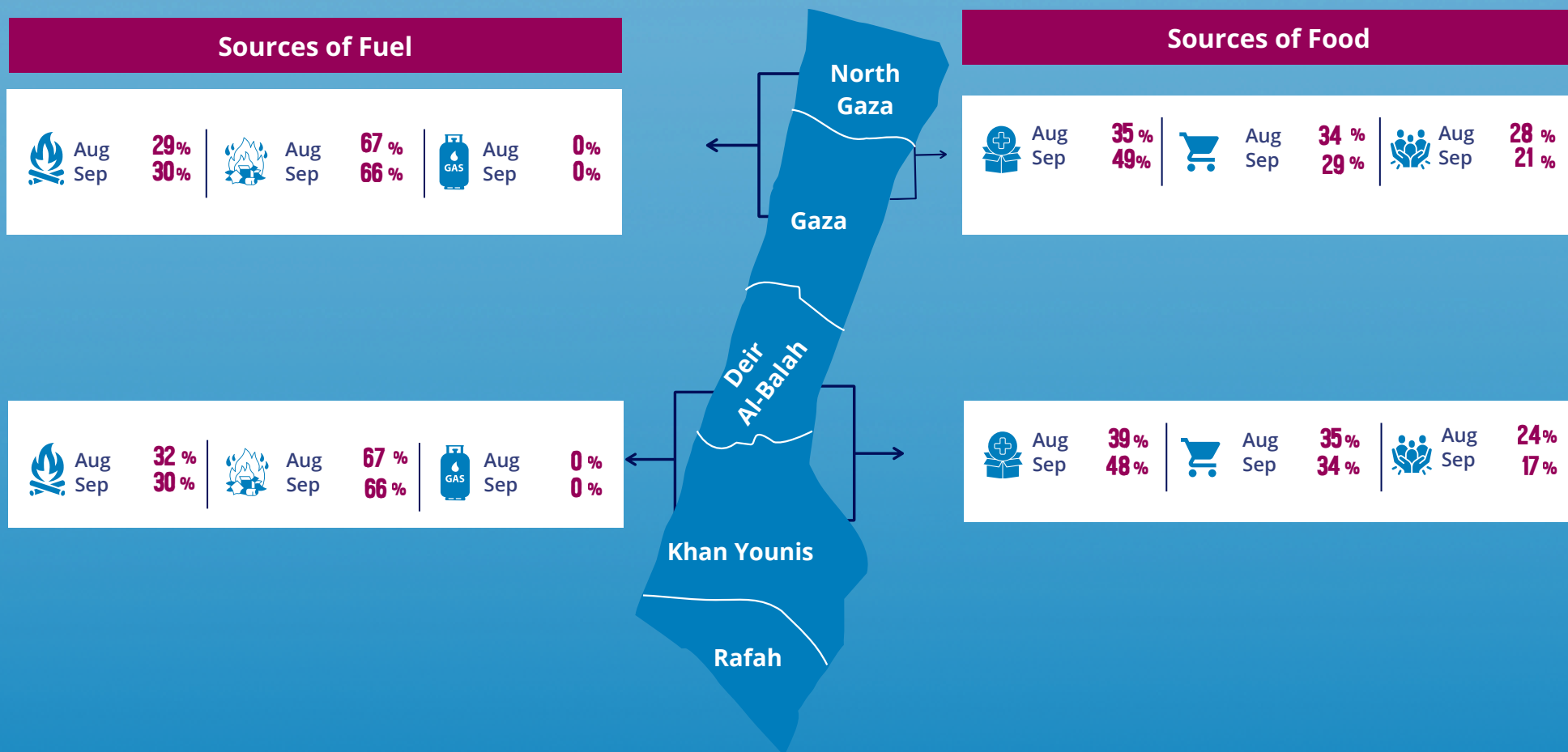
Fig. 5. Commercial Trucks Flow - Gaza Strip* (August 18th - September 17th)



*Source of Data: Gaza Chamber of Commerce & Industry

MAIN FOOD & ENERGY SOURCES - GAZA STRIP

- Nearly **half of households in Gaza depend on humanitarian aid** as the primary food source, **relying mainly on daily cooked meals** after a decline in July and August. Additionally, **one-third rely on local markets**, as prices of basic food items **dropped significantly** following the **resumption** of commercial truck entry.
- In the absence of cooking gas, **nearly two-thirds of households resorted to burning waste** to prepare food, posing significant health and safety risks.



MAP KEY



Humanitarian aid



Assistance from friends & family



Waste burning



Cooking gas



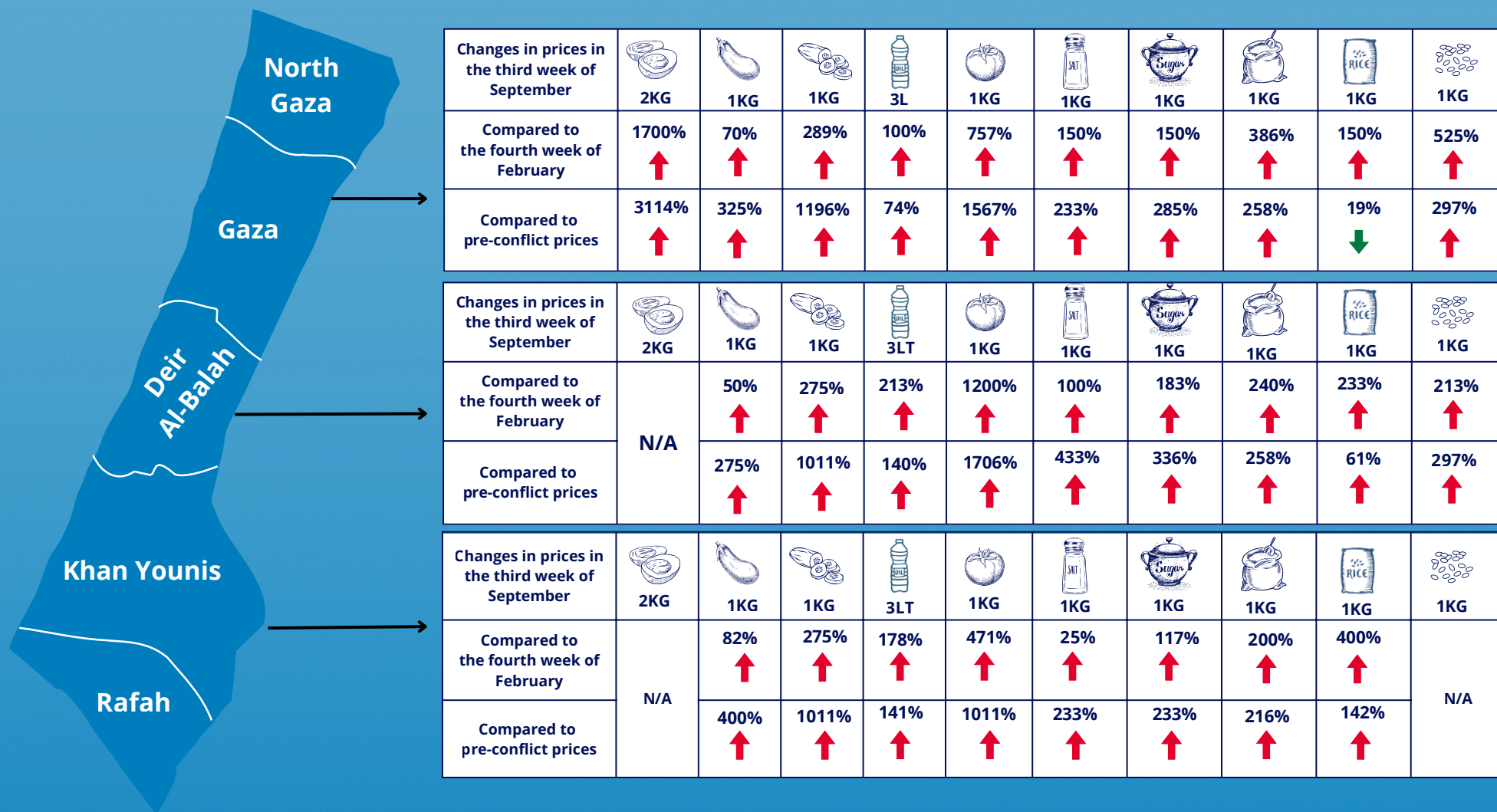
Market



Firewood

PRICE CHANGES FOR FOOD ITEMS

Prices of most essential food items in the Gaza Strip markets witnessed a **decrease** in the last two months compared to the prices of July and June, due to the **improved** entry of humanitarian and commercial trucks. However, almost all prices are still **higher** than both **pre-crisis levels** (Sep, 2023) and **ceasefire levels** (Feb, 2025).

















MAP KEY

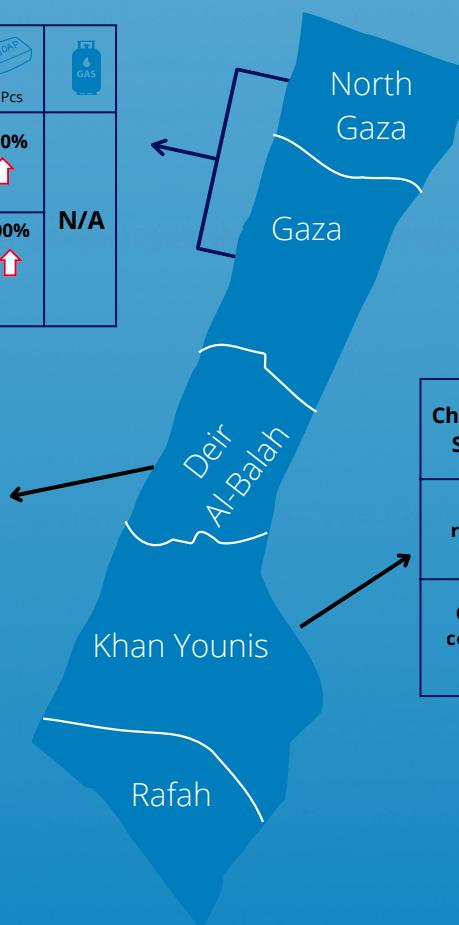









PRICE CHANGES FOR NON FOOD ITEMS

- Most non-food items witnessed **increases** in their prices in September compared to the month of August, after experiencing some decreases the previous month.
- Almost all prices continue to be **higher** than **ceasefire prices** (Feb, 2025) **pre crisis prices** (Sep, 2023).
- Official cooking gas distribution is still **suspended**, with Diesel and Gasoline also almost largely unavailable in the markets with some local made quantities sold for **50-100 NIS/Liter** and Israeli Gasoline for high as **400 NIS/Liter** in the black market.

Changes in prices in September 2025	 1KG	 1L	 40Pcs	 100ml	 1Pcs	 1Pcs	
Compared pre reescalation levels (Feb-2025)	200% ↑		900% ↑	100% ↑	567% ↑	400% ↑	
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	500% ↑	N/A	1289% ↑	138% ↑	400% ↑	300% ↑	N/A

Changes in prices in September 2025	 1KG	 1L	 40Pcs	 100ml	 1Pcs		
Compared pre reescalation levels (Feb-2025)	250% ↑	380% ↑	1020% ↑	50% ↑	150% ↑	233% ↑	
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	775% ↑	1746% ↑	1314% ↑	107% ↑	264% ↑	400% ↑	N/A



Changes in prices in September 2025	 1KG	 1L	 40Pcs	 100ml	 1Pcs		
Compared pre reescalation levels (Feb-2025)	133% ↑	233% ↑	1100% ↑	25% ↑	150% ↑	400% ↑	
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	600% ↑	1438% ↑	1539% ↑	47% ↑	317% ↑	650% ↑	N/A

MAP KEY



Sanitary pads



Firewood



Diapers



cleaning products



Toothpaste

Access to the Food and Market

- As of September 2025, **two-thirds of households across the Gaza Strip are still facing extreme difficulties accessing markets**. Of the surveyed households, 69 percent in North Gaza, 60 percent in Gaza City, 57 percent in Deir al-Balah, and 65 percent in Khan Younis reported that they were unable to reach the markets.
- **95 percent of surveyed households** that reported being unable to access markets **are experiencing severe financial hardship due to a lack of cash**. With the displacement of populations from the north, many have **lost the few jobs available** there, have had to **pay exorbitant fees** for moving south and paying for space in extremely cramped conditions in the humanitarian zone which has become further **compressed**, and are thus **even less able to afford the high cost of living**.
- Furthermore, **57 percent indicated that high food prices** prevent them from affording even basic items. **In North Gaza, 32 percent of households cited security concerns as a barrier to market access**.
- Access to food across the Gaza Strip slightly improved for some households in September compared to August due to the entry of commercial and aid convoys this month, **with half of them reported that they had better access** to food in September compared to August, while another 27 percent said that they witnessed no change. However, **23 percent** reported having **worse access** this month compared to August.
- On average, households were consuming only **one and a half meal per day**, similar to August, compared to just **one meal** per day in July. Additionally, **54 percent** of them said that they reduced the size of their daily meals and **83 percent** reduced number of meals every day. **More than half also reported restricting adults' food intake to prioritize feeding their children**.
- **92 percent** of households reported **going to bed hungry** over the 30 days prior to the survey, with **58 percent** experiencing this more than ten times. Additionally, **88 percent** said they had **completely run out of food** in their homes due to lack of resources, with 45 percent experiencing this more than ten times. **About 29 percent reported going an entire day** without eating at least once during the past 30 days.
- Alarmingly, **81 percent of households** reported experiencing safety risks while trying to access food.

Market Functionality

- Retailers in Gaza continue to face **critical shortages**, with **71 percent** of respondents reporting **significantly reduced stock levels**. Nearly **44 percent** of surveyed shops **reported a lack of suppliers**, while **38 percent** reported that **high costs of restocking remain a major challenge**.
- Price volatility also continues to **disrupt market stability**. The price **fluctuations** were reported by **82 percent** of shops, making it difficult for households to afford basic goods and for retailers to maintain adequate stock.
- Cash liquidity shortages remain a significant constraint on market operations, with **77 percent of surveyed shops indicating that cash shortages** preventing them from restocking or paying suppliers.
- Digital payments and cash withdrawal fees **have seen a decrease**, now ranging **between 30–35 percent** after peaking at **40–50 percent** in June and July. This reduction is attributed to store owners **increasingly** using **digital payments** to purchase goods entering Gaza via commercial trucks and the growing **adoption** of digital payments by consumers, which has **reduced** reliance on cash.
- Despite adoption of digital payments, prices are **higher** when paying in digital means. So a **barrier** continues to exist, just in a different way as not all people in Gaza **can afford** to pay digitally, or pay higher prices, and they may **not even have a card or smartphone**.
- Despite the entry of some commercial trucks in August, the stock capacity of shops did not improve substantially. Most surveyed retailers reported **holding less than 40 percent of their normal stock levels**. Some retailers also reported that **as prices change daily**, they prefer to **restock daily rather than in bulk to try and hedge against fluctuating prices**.

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

ANNEX A

Market prices in Gaza Strip¹

Gaza governorate

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23- Pre- crisis	First half of Jan-25 (Before Ceasefire)	Fourth week of Feb- 25 (cease fire)	First week of Mar-25 (After closure)	Fourth Week of August	First Week of Sep	Second Week of Sep	Third Week of Sep	Third Week of Sep/Second Week of Sep	Third Week of Sep/Fourth week of Feb	Third Week of Sep/ Pre- crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	35	4	5	7	7	8	25	213%	525%	363%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	70	9	18	30	120	N/A	35	N/A	289%	1196%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	18	7	12	8	9	9	10	11%	43%	43%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	67	10	20	15	15	20	17	-15%	70%	325%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	405	25	30	450	450	450	450	0%	1700%	3114%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	15	2	3	5	6	5	5	0%	150%	-19%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	45	35	70	175	175	200	170	-15%	386%	258%
Lentils- Brown	1 KG	6.3	15	4	7	8	25	30	25	-17%	525%	297%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	3	1	2	7	6	5	5	0%	400%	0%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	35	6	18	N/A	80	30	25	-17%	317%	900%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	43	6	10	120	80	60	55	-8%	817%	1619%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.0	120	27	30	60	60	54	54	0%	100%	74%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	55	7	11	110	110	70	60	-14%	757%	1567%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	2	2	4	8	5	5	5	0%	150%	233%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	35	6	8	13	15	15	15	0%	150%	285%

¹ 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 September 2025.

Table 2: Prices of Key non-food items in Gaza Governorate (NIS)

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	May 25	June 25	July 25	August 25	September 25	Sep 25 / Aug 25	Sep 25 / Feb 25	Sep 25 / Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	1.0	2.0	4.0	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.0	-14%	200%	500%
Coal	1 KG	4.0	15.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	20.0	20.0	0%	33%	400%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1.0	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	N/A
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30.0	65.0	75.0	120.0	110.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	N/A	N/A	90.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.0	3.0	8.0	8.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	33%	567%	400%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.0	25.0	70.0	320.0	400.0	200.0	250.0	25%	900%	1289%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	2.0	5.0	12.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	0%	400%	900%
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	15.0	25.0	40.0	20.0	30.0	35.0	17%	133%	438%
Tissues	1 pack	2.0	5.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	20.0	-20%	300%	900%
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	5.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	0%	100%	138%
Toothbrush	1 brush	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	0%	100%	0%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9.0	15.0	25.0	40.0	70.0	45.0	70.0	56%	367%	678%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	7.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	0%	114%	900%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	2.0	5.0	10.0	15.0	5.0	10.0	100%	400%	300%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	3.0	3.00	5.00	5.0	5.0	10.0	10.0	0%	233%	233%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7.0	10.00	10.00	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	0%	50%	114%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1.0	3.0	7.0	12.0	15.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tent	24 M2	N/A	500.0	N/A	1500.0	1000.0	1800.0	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-25 (Before Ceasefire)	Fourth week of Feb- 25 (cease fire)	First week of Mar-25 (After closure)	Fourth Week of August	First Week of Sep	Second Week of Sep	Third Week of Sep	Third Week of Sep/Second Week of Sep	Third Week of Sep/Fourth week of Feb	Third Week of Sep/ Pre- crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	18	5	8	10	10	9	12	33%	140%	122%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	18	8	15	40	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	275%	1011%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	15	7	9	11	10	11	11	0%	57%	57%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	19	10	20	15	N/A	20	15	-25%	50%	275%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	100	25	35	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	14	3	3	10	10	8	10	25%	233%	61%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50	70	250	200	225	170	-24%	240%	258%
Lentils- Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8	9	15	17	20	25	25%	213%	297%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	15	3	3	5	6	10	10	0%	233%	100%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	17	7	20	30	60	35	30	-14%	329%	1100%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	22	5	10	40	80	70	55	-21%	1000%	1619%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.3	40	24	33	90	75	75	75	0%	213%	140%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	17	5	10	100	100	65	65	0%	1200%	1706%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4	5	7	8	7	8	14%	100%	433%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	12	6	7	15	15	15	17	13%	183%	336%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	May 25	June 25	July 25	August 25	September 25	Sep 25 / Aug 25	Sep 25 / Feb 25	Sep 25 / Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	0.8	2.0	4.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0%	250%	775%
Coal	1 KG	4.0	17.0	25.0	30.0	40.0	25.0	35.0	40%	106%	775%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	35.0	N/A	400	450.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	25.0	N/A	85.0	130.0	105.0	120.0	14%	380%	1746%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	100.0	N/A	100.0	N/A	340.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	8.0	18.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	0%	150%	264%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	25.0	100.0	320.0	400.0	160.0	280.0	75%	1020%	1314%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	3.0	15.0	16.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	0%	400%	1400%
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	15.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	20.0	-20%	33%	300%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5.0	N/A	20.0	25.0	25.0	18.0	-28%	260%	683%
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	8.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	15.0	12.0	-20%	50%	107%
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	0%	50%	-33%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	15.0	30.0	40.0	60.0	125.0	90.0	-28%	500%	1900%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	0%	0%	400%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	3.0	10.0	15.0	25.0	15.0	10.0	-33%	233%	400%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	3.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	10.0	25%	233%	150%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10.0	10.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	12.0	-20%	20%	140%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	3.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Tent	24 M2	N/A	250.0	N/A	1800.0	1000.0	N/A	1500.0	N/A	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-25 (Before Ceasefire)	Fourth week of Feb- 25 (cease fire)	First week of Mar-25 (After closure)	Fourth Week of August	First Week of Sep	Second Week of Sep	Third Week of Sep	Third Week of Sep/Second Week of Sep	Third Week of Sep/Fourth week of Feb	Third Week of Sep/ Pre- crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	17	6	8	15	15	7	7	0%	17%	30%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	21	8	15	40	N/A	N/A	30	N/A	275%	1011%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	17	7	8	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	20	11	15	18	N/A	N/A	20	N/A	82%	400%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	105	23	28	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	17	3	5	15	15	15	15	0%	400%	142%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50	70	175	160	140	150	7%	200%	216%
Lentils- Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8	9	15	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	15	3	3	5	5	6	6	0%	100%	20%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	18	7	22	15	N/A	20	15	-25%	114%	500%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	16	5	9	25	80	40	30	-25%	500%	838%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	45	27	30	75	75	75	75	0%	178%	141%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	16	7	10	80	75	80	40	-50%	471%	1011%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4	5	5	5	5	5	0%	25%	233%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	14	6	7	13	14	13	13	0%	117%	233%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	May 25	June 25	July 25	August 25	September 25	Sep 25 / Aug 25	Sep 25 / Feb 25	Sep 25 / Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	1.0	3.0	5.0	7.0	7.0	9.0	7.0	-22%	133%	600%
Coal	1 KG	6.3	15.0	25.0	100.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	35.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	550.0	N/A	1471%	9222%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30.0	100.0	80.0	130.0	120.0	100.0	-17%	233%	1438%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	120.0	130.0	100.0	N/A	380.0	400.0	5%	233%	5782%
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	8.0	17.0	18.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	33%	150%	317%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	25.0	90.0	280.0	600.0	200.0	300.0	50%	1100%	1539%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	3.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	10.0	12.0	20%	300%	567%
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	15.0	40.0	30.0	20.0	30.0	30.0	0%	100%	500%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5.0	N/A	30.0	N/A	15.0	20.0	33%	300%	770%
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	8.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0%	25%	47%
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	2.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.0	0%	100%	167%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	15.0	30.0	60.0	75.0	100.0	85.0	-15%	467%	580%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	15.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	35.0	20.0	-43%	33%	1233%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	3.0	8.0	15.0	25.0	35.0	15.0	-57%	400%	650%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	1.0	8.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	7.0	7.0	0%	-13%	600%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	12.0	-20%	20%	300%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2.0	5.0	8.0	10.0	10.0	13.0	12.0	-8%	140%	500%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	1900.0	1300	1600	3000	2500	-17%	N/A	N/A