



# Market Monitor - Gaza

WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis

November 2025



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES  
CHANGING  
LIVES

## Key findings - Gaza Strip

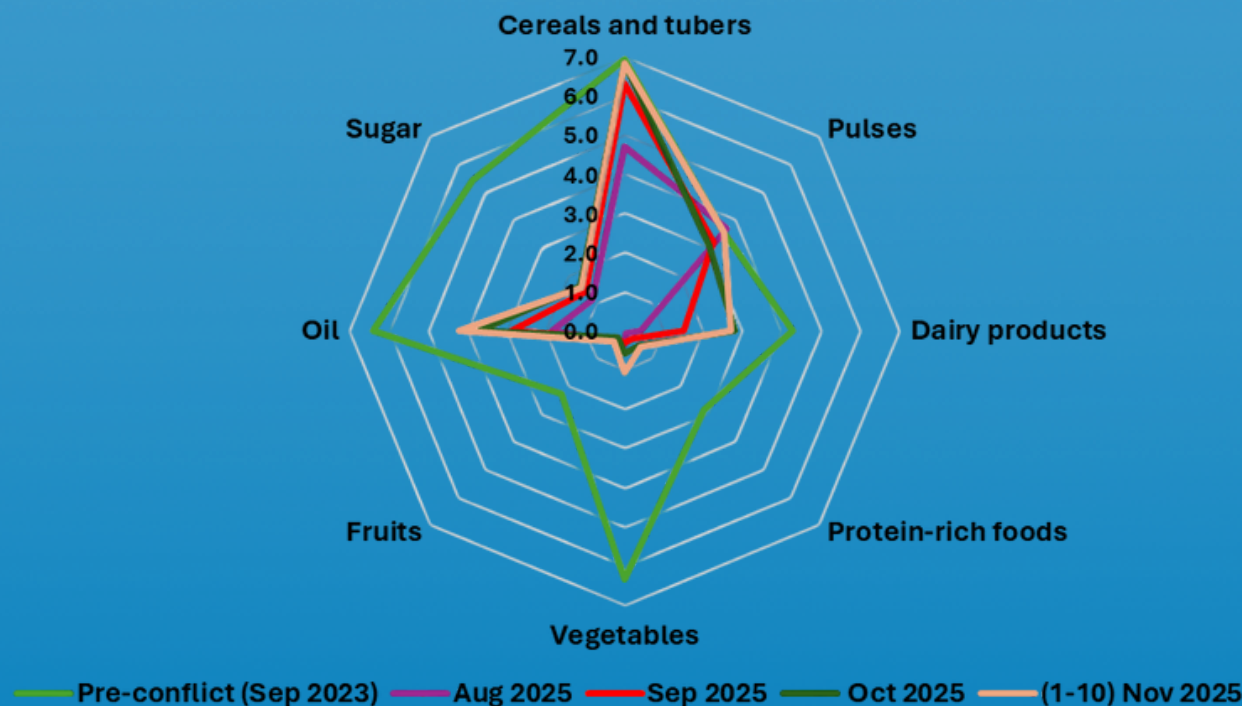
- With the beginning of the month of November, and the **ceasefire entering its fifth week**, there was an **improvement** in the prices of basic food commodities across all governorates in the Gaza Strip, with **decreases** in the prices of **vegetables**. However, all prices remain higher than pre-crisis (Sep 2023) levels and beyond the reach of most people.
- The price of **wheat flour** stabilized across all governorates at the start of November with the price of **one KG ranging between 4-5 NIS** and the price of the **25 KG bag ranging between 85-112 NIS**.
- Chicken Eggs entered Deir Al-Balah city after an absence of **more than 9 months**. With the carton of **30 eggs** sold for **150 NIS** and **one egg for 5 NIS**. There was also a decrease in the price of **eggs in Gaza City** with the carton of **30 eggs** sold for **50 NIS** when only a few weeks ago one egg was sold in the market for **15 NIS**. Still, those prices are **much higher** than those of pre-crisis levels (Sep 2023) and are **not affordable** for most people.
- **Frozen chicken** started entering the Gaza Strip in limited quantities since the start of the ceasefire the **official price is 40 NIS per KG** of chicken and **55 NIS per KG of chicken breast**. However, in the black market, the price is **65-80 NIS per KG** of chicken and **110 NIS per KG** of chicken breast. Those prices are around **five times higher than pre-conflict levels** and largely **unaffordable** for most households.
- A bundle of the **2 KG WFP subsidized bread** costs **3 NIS at designated retailers** and also provided **for free** at hot meals distribution points for **those who are unable to cook or afford buying it**, while **unsubsidized** (produced by private bakeries not supported by WFP) bread costs **8-10 NIS per KG**.
- The majority of commercial goods entering consists of high monetary value but often low nutritional value commodities centering on **carbohydrates, sugars, starches**. These include chocolate and soft drinks while essential goods like **eggs** and all types of **meat** remain **very limited**.
- 8 KG of **cooking gas** are now available through the system for **65 NIS** although **in very limited quantities, while** a kilo of gas is currently being sold on the black market for 80-100 NIS.
- With **diesel** trucks finally entering the Gaza Strip after the ceasefire, there have been improvements in both the **availability** and **prices** of **diesel**, with its price ranging between **28-30 NIS per liter** in **Gaza City** since the start of November.
- Even with the ceasefire entering its fifth week, two-thirds of surveyed households in the Gaza Strip reported that they are still **facing difficulties accessing markets** during the first 10 days of November. Among those surveyed households, **98 percent** reported that they struggled financially due to lack of cash, and **39 percent** reported that they could not afford basic food items despite the drop in prices since the start of the ceasefire.
- Surveyed households reported that they consumed an average of **two meals per day in November**, which is an **improvement** of the average of only one meal per day registered in July. However, **one in four households still reported eating only one meal daily**.
- Food consumption in Gaza showed **a slight improvement in early November** compared to October but remains **far below pre-conflict** (September 2023) levels. Most households continue to rely mainly on cereals, pulses, and limited amounts of dairy and oil, while access to meat, vegetables, and fruits remains very limited. On average, vegetables are consumed **one day per week** (down from six), fruits less than half a day (down from three), and **meat (protein sources) 0.5 days** (down from three). Pulses consumption remains steady at 3.5 days per week, and bread continues to be consumed daily, consistent with pre-conflict patterns.
- Over half of the population in the Gaza Strip are still relying on **waste burning** as an alternative to cooking gas. Although this percentage is expected to **decrease slightly** with the limited re-entry of gas supplies, the availability remains **far below needs**.



## Food diversity - Gaza Strip

- **During the first ten days of November**, food consumption in Gaza **showed a slight improvement** compared to October and a modest recovery from September. However, it remains far **below** pre-conflict levels (September 2023). Further improvements are anticipated as humanitarian and commercial trucks continue to enter the Strip. Despite this, overall food access remains **very limited**; particularly for meat, vegetables, and fruits, with most households relying primarily on cereals, pulses, and moderate amounts of dairy and oil.
- **Dairy** consumption recovered to **2.7 days per week**, down from four days pre-conflict.
- **Consumption of vegetables and fruits remains very low**; vegetables are consumed on average one day per week, compared to six days per week pre-conflict, while fruit consumption is less than half a day per week, down from three days pre-conflict.
- Protein sources (meat, poultry, eggs) consumption remains extremely limited at 0.5 days per week, compared to 3 days pre-conflict.
- **Pulses** were consumed about **3.5 days** per week, similar to pre-conflict levels.
- **Cereals** consumption remains steady at **7 days per week**, consistent with pre-conflict averages.

Fig 1. Average food consumption



## Food Availability - Gaza Strip

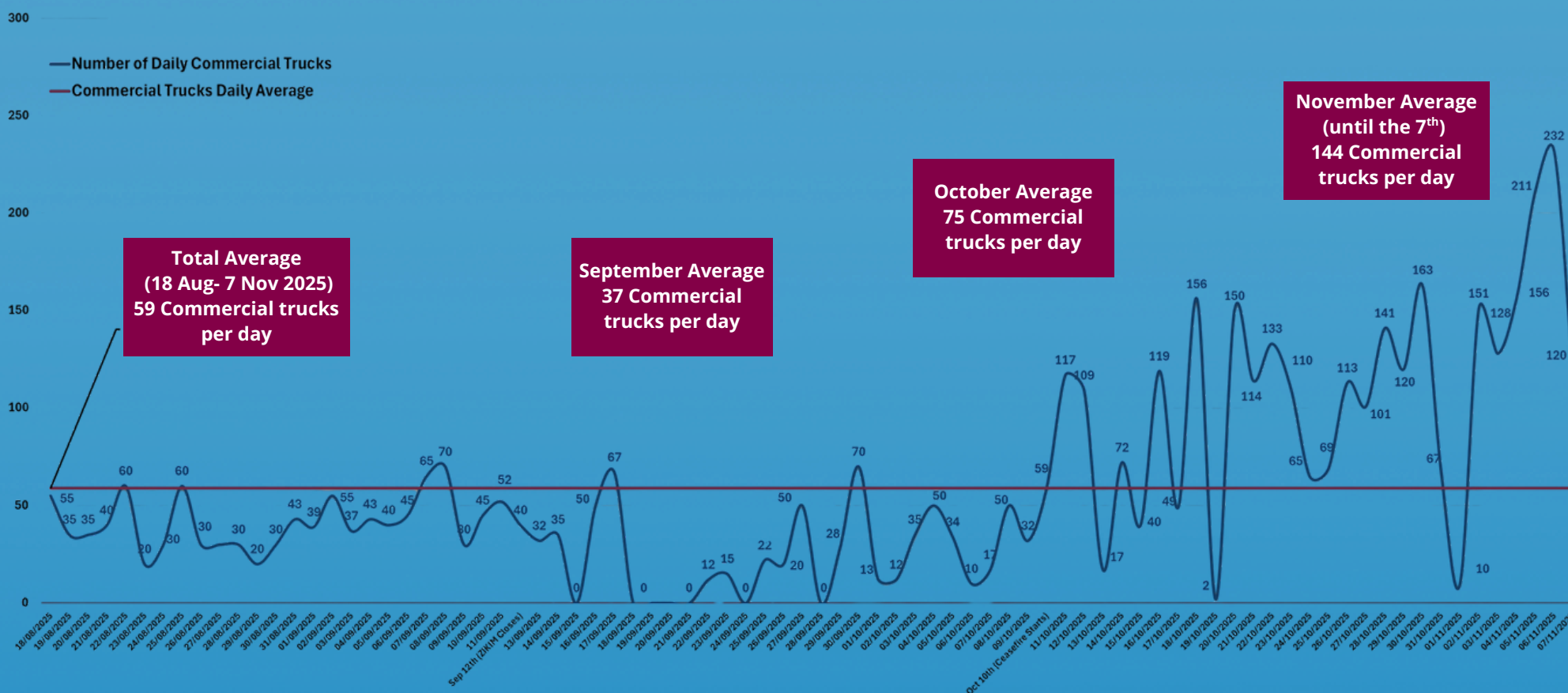
The number of commercial and humanitarian trucks entering the Gaza Strip **improved** during **October** with the ceasefire holding up. A total of **5373 trucks\*** (**2,339 commercial, 3,034 humanitarian**) entered the Strip during **October** which was an increase by **59 percent** compared to **September** in which only **3,387 trucks (1,113 commercial, 2,274 humanitarian)** entered.



With the start of **November**, the number of trucks entering Gaza is still **improving**, as a total of **2,081 trucks (1,008 commercial, 1,073 humanitarian)** entered so far until the **7<sup>th</sup>** of the month, which equals an average of **297 trucks per day**, an improvement of the daily averages of **October (173 trucks per day)** and **September (113 trucks per day)**.

However, this daily average remains **below** the daily average that used to enter pre-crisis (**500 trucks per day**) and the number agreed upon on the terms of the ceasefire (**600 trucks per day**).

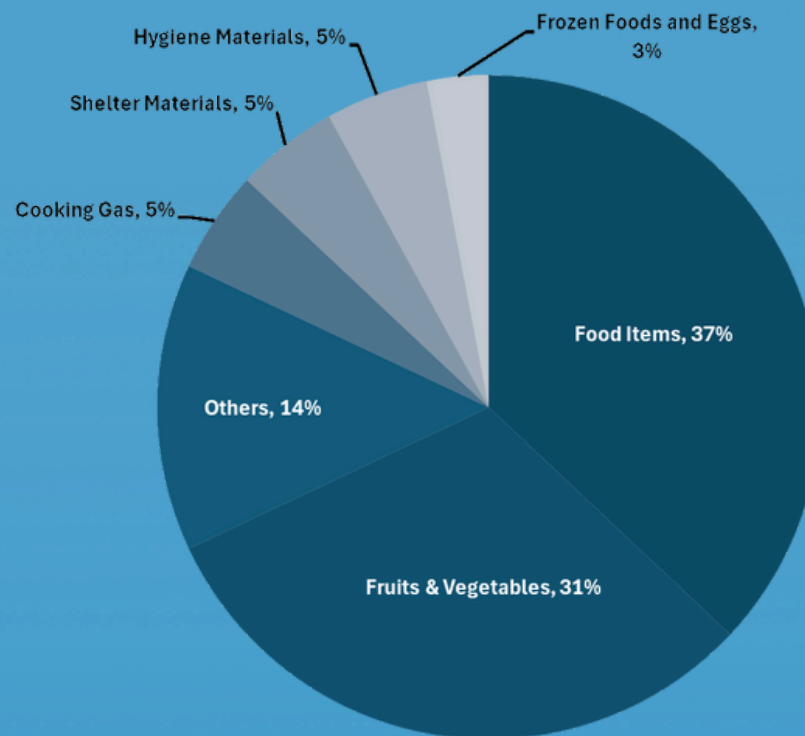
**Fig. 2. Commercial Trucks Flow - Gaza Strip\* (August 18 - November 7)**



Greater number of commercial trucks can allow greater diversity of food and other items available on the market, to complement the staple commodities that humanitarian actors are bringing in, making it critical to have a sustained level of commercial goods, which also helps to drive down prices.

\*Source of data for commercial trucks: Palestinian Ministry of State for Relief Affairs + Gaza Chamber of Commerce & Industry. For humanitarian trucks: UN2720 Monitoring & Tracking Report.

**Fig. 3. Commercial Trucks by Type of Commodities from October 27 until November 9\***



Even though there has been an improvement since the ceasefire in the entry of food items to the Gazan markets; an issue of the **quality** and **nutrition value** was reported by several observers regarding the type of food items that are allowed to enter.

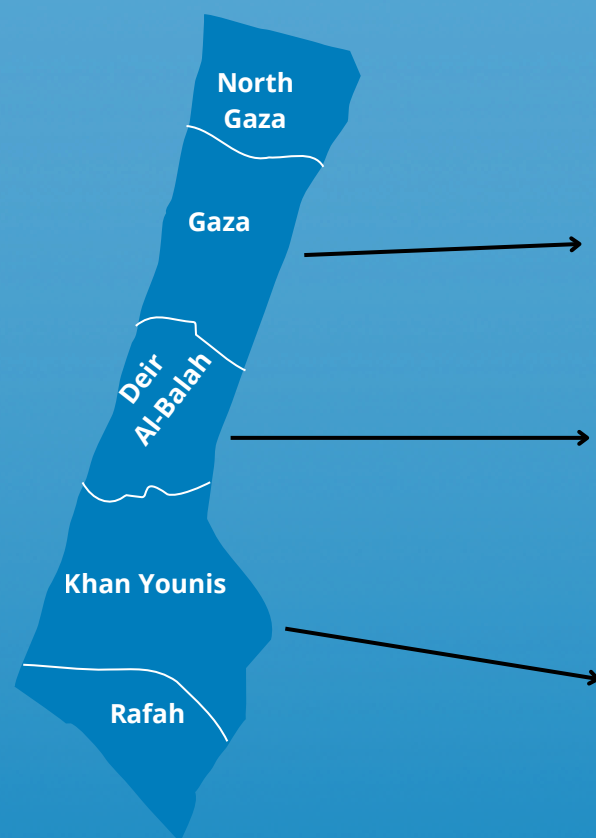
The majority of commercial goods entering consists of **high monetary value** but often **low nutritional value commodities** centering on carbohydrates, sugars, starches. These include chocolate and soft drinks while essential goods like eggs and all types of meat remain very limited. Those kinds of items do not compensate for the **lack of protein, vitamins, or essential minerals** needed to prevent genuine malnutrition.

Permitted goods include pasta, rice, flour, potatoes, chocolate, butter, jam, cigarettes, and soft drinks. On the other hand, the entry of animal proteins is **severely restricted**, and only small quantities of chicken and frozen meat are allowed at **exorbitant prices beyond the reach** of most Gazans.

The scarcity of certain types of **fruits and vegetables**, their limited availability, and their **high prices**, coupled with the absence of many essential nutrients like protein and a deficiency in beneficial calories—not to mention processed sugars and canned goods high in salt—means you may eat until you are full, but there will be no nutritional benefit from what you consume.

## Price changes for food items

- With ceasefire entering its fifth week in November, prices of food commodities mostly decreased across all governorates in the Gaza Strip, with noticeable decreases in the prices of **vegetables**. However, many prices remain **higher than pre-crisis levels** (September 2023) making them **beyond the reach** of most of the Gazan population.
- Chicken Eggs** entered Deir Al-Balah after **an absence of more than 9 months**. With the cartoon of 30 eggs sold for 150 NIS and one egg for 5 NIS. There was also a decrease in the price of eggs in Gaza City with the cartoon of 30 eggs sold for 50 NIS when only a few weeks ago one egg would cost 15 NIS.



Changes in prices in the first week of November	2KG	1KG	1KG	3L	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the fourth week of February	100% ↑	30% ↑	11% ↓	11% ↓	14% ↑	100% ↑	17% ↓	143% ↑	0%	125% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices	257% ↑	225% ↑	196% ↑	23% ↓	122% ↑	167% ↑	28% ↑	79% ↑	68% ↓	43% ↑

Changes in prices in the first week of November	2KG	1KG	1KG	3LT	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the fourth week of February	500% ↑	60% ↑	75% ↑	25% ↑	40% ↑	50% ↑	17% ↓	124% ↑	67% ↑	25% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices	971% ↑	300% ↑	419% ↑	4% ↓	94% ↑	300% ↑	28% ↑	136% ↑	19% ↓	59% ↑

Changes in prices in the first week of November	2KG	1KG	1KG	3LT	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the fourth week of February	N/A	27% ↑	275% ↑	11% ↑	257% ↑	0%	17% ↓	10% ↓	233% ↑	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices	N/A	250% ↑	1011% ↑	4% ↓	594% ↑	167% ↑	28% ↑	5% ↓	61% ↑	N/A

### MAP KEY

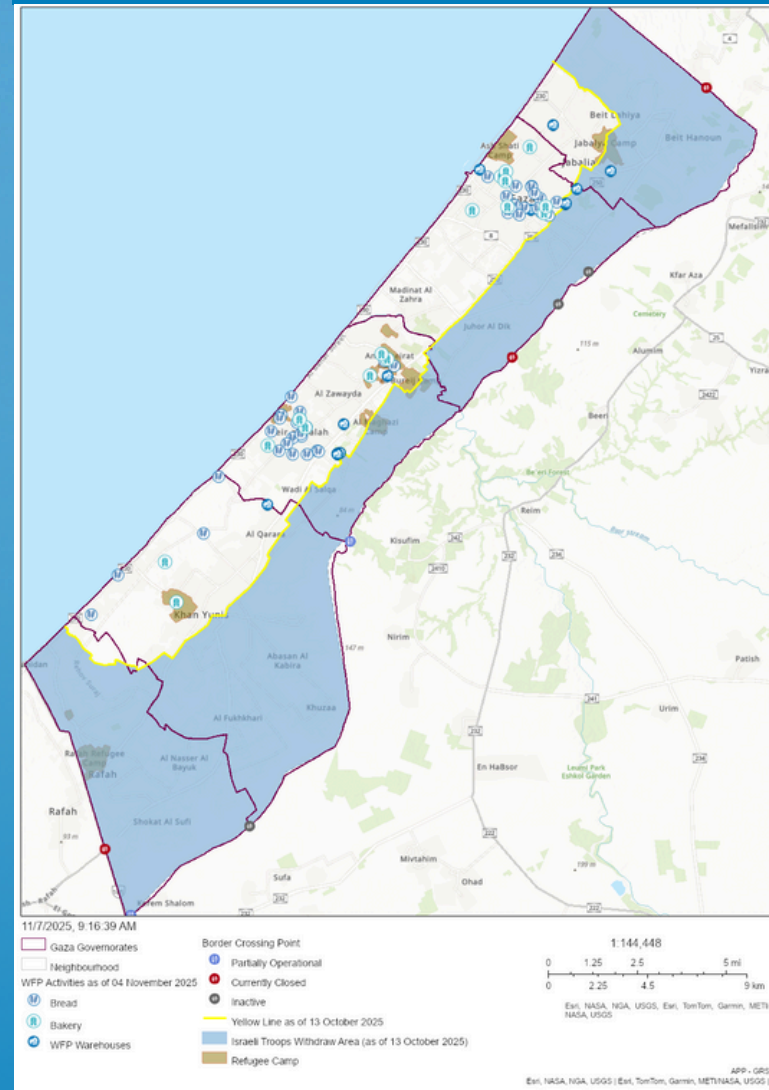




## From Scarcity to Stability: The Return of Bread in Gaza

- After a long period of very limited bread availability and bakeries functionality in the Gaza Strip; WFP started supporting bakeries again at the start of **October** to help them produce **2 KG bread bundles** at a lower price.
- A bundle of the 2 KG WFP subsidized bread costs **3 NIS** at designated retailers and also provided **for free** at hot meals distribution points for those who are **unable** to cook or **afford** buying it, while unsubsidized (produced by private bakeries not supported by WFP) bread costs **8-10 NIS** per KG.
- The WFP support for bakeries **accelerated** after the start of the ceasefire, helping those bakeries produce bread at a higher rate.
- WFP is currently supporting a number of **19** bakeries in the Gaza Strip, spread throughout the area. WFP also expanded the support by delivering bread bundles to supermarkets as bread distribution points to reach more people.








Map 1: WFP contracted Bakeries and Bread Distribution Points

















**Disclaimer:** the designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

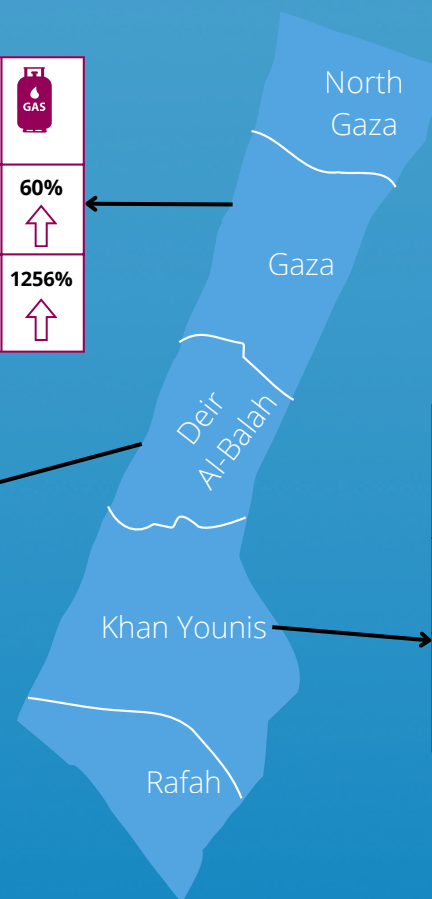
## PRICE CHANGES FOR NON FOOD ITEMS

- Most non-food items also witnessed a **decrease in prices in the first week of November** with the ceasefire entering its fifth week and the improved entry of commercial and humanitarian trucks.
- Fuel** and **cooking gas trucks** started entering the Gaza Strip again on **October 12<sup>th</sup>** following the ceasefire agreement for the **first time** since January. However, in very **small quantities**, a much higher number of trucks is needed to cover the needs of the population.
- 8 KG** of **cooking gas** are now available through the official distribution system for **65 NIS in limited quantities**, while one KG of cooking gas is currently being sold in the **black market** for **70-80 NIS**.

Changes in prices in November 2025	 1KG	 1L	 40Pcs	 100ml		 1Pcs	
Compared to February 2025	100% ↑	0% ↓	0% ↓	20% ↓	233% ↑	100% ↑	60% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	300% ↑	362% ↑	39% ↑	5% ↓	150% ↑	60% ↑	1256% ↑

Changes in prices in November 2025	 1KG	 1L	 40Pcs	 100ml		 1Pcs	
Compared to February 2025	100% ↑	120% ↑	12% ↑	25% ↓	25% ↑	33% ↑	114% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	400% ↑	746% ↑	41% ↑	82% ↓	82% ↑	100% ↑	1171% ↑

Changes in prices in November 2025	 1KG	 1L	 40 Pcs	 100ml		 1Pcs	
Compared to February 2025	33% ↑	17% ↑	40% ↑	0% ↓	88% ↑	67% ↑	157% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	300% ↑	438% ↑	91% ↑	18% ↑	213% ↑	150% ↑	1425% ↑



### MAP KEY



Sanitary pads



Firewood



Diapers



cleaning products

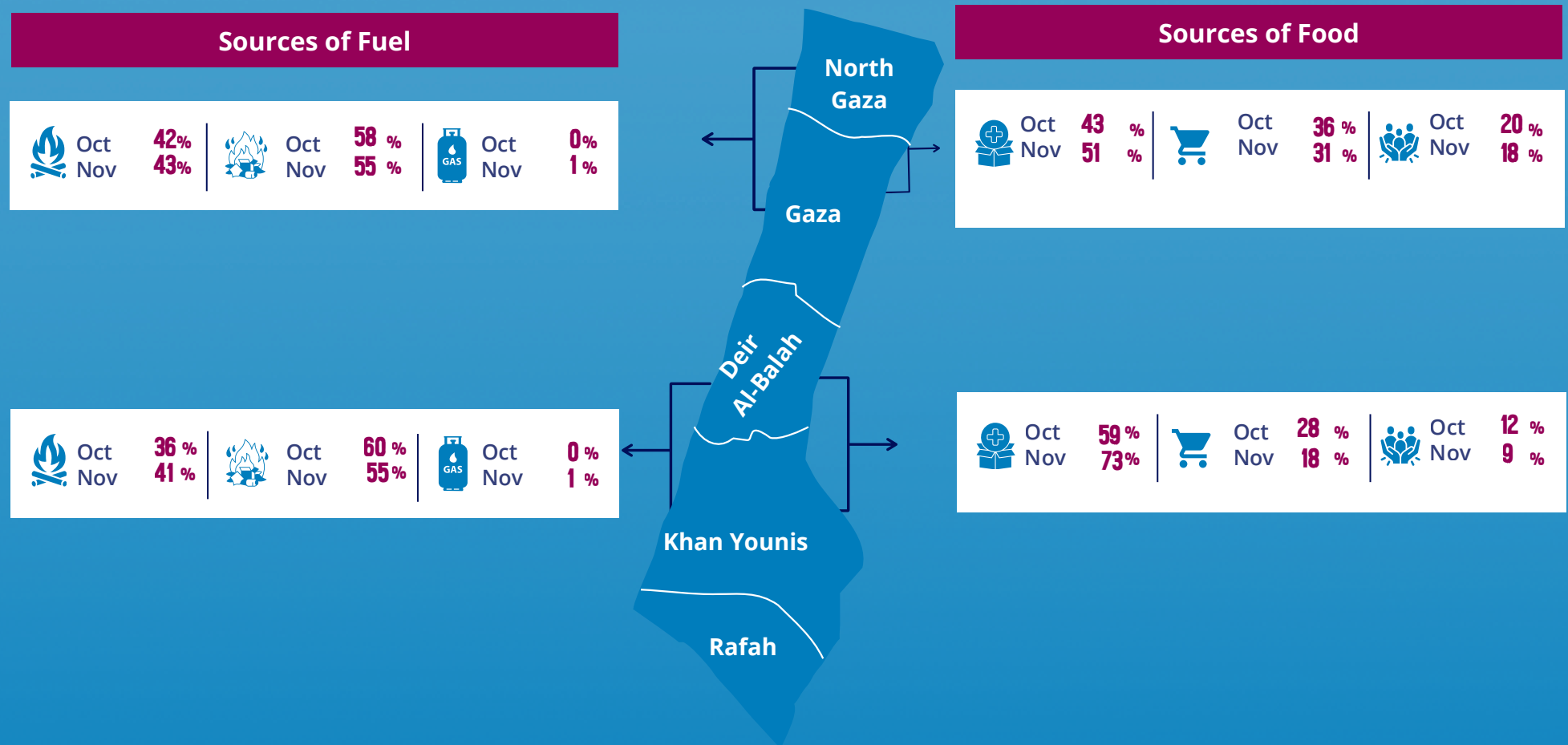


Toothpaste



## MAIN FOOD & ENERGY SOURCES - GAZA STRIP

- The proportion of households primarily relying on humanitarian aid increased in Gaza Strip after the ceasefire, while the reliance on Market declined. However, local markets have started to recover and become a more reliable source of goods due to the higher inflow of commercial trucks and a notable decrease in prices.
- Over half of the population continues to rely on waste burning as an alternative to cooking gas. Although this percentage is expected to decrease slightly with the limited re-entry of gas supplies, the availability remains far below needs. Ensuring a consistent and sufficient supply of cooking gas is an urgent priority to reduce the serious health risks linked to unsafe cooking practices.



### MAP KEY



Humanitarian aid



Assistance from friends & family



Waste burning



Cooking gas



Market



Firewood

## Access to the Market

- Even with the ceasefire entering its fifth week, **two-thirds of surveyed households in the Gaza Strip** reported that they are still **facing difficulties** accessing markets during the first 10 days of November. Among those surveyed households, **98 percent** reported that they **struggled financially** due to **lack of cash**, and **28 percent** reported that they **could not afford basic food items** despite the drop in prices since the start of the ceasefire.
- Household physical access to food continued to **improve in November** compared to October, particularly in **Deir Al-Balah**, driven by the somewhat consistent entry of commercial and aid trucks. **61 percent** of the surveyed households reported **better access** to food in **November**, while **28 percent** of them reported that they experienced **no change**. On the other hand, only **11 percent** of surveyed households reported that they experienced **worse access** to the food in **November**, specifically in the **northern governorates**.
- Surveyed households reported that they consumed an average of **two meals per day in November**, which is an improvement of the average of only one meal per day registered in **July**. However, **one in four households still reported eating only one meal daily**. Additionally, **28 percent** of surveyed households reported that they **reduced their daily meal portions**, and **77 percent** reported **decreasing the number of daily meals**, and **29 percent** reported **limiting the food intake of adult family members every day to prioritize children**.
- **70 percent** of surveyed households reported **going to bed hungry at least once** in the 30 days preceding the survey, with **20 percent** of them experiencing this **more than ten times**. Additionally, **73 percent** of surveyed households indicated that they had **completely run out of food** at home due to lack of resources, **with 16 percent** of them facing this situation **more than ten times**. About **10 percent** of surveyed households reported going an **entire day without eating at least once** during the 30 days preceding the survey.
- Overall, **food accessibility, availability, and consumption continued to improve in November** compared to the previous months, with **steady flow of food aid and commercial trucks** needed to sustain the results.

## Market Functionality

- The improvements of commercial trucks flow into Gaza after more than five weeks of ceasefire did not result in major changes in retailers' stock levels, as they continue to **face shortages**. With **50 percent** of surveyed retailers in **Gaza City**, **87 percent** in **Khan Younis**, and **21 percent** in **Deir Al-Balah** reporting that their **stock levels are down**.
- **58 percent** of the surveyed shops reported that they have **lack of suppliers**, and **38 percent** of them indicated that the **restocking costs are too high**.
- Drastic **price fluctuations** continue a major issue **hindering** the markets, as **75 percent** of surveyed shops reporting facing this issue in November; this price instability **makes it harder** for people to purchase and for shops to keep essential goods in stock.
- The **shortage of cash liquidity** is still disrupting market operations in November, with **79 percent** of surveyed shops reporting cash shortages, preventing many retailers from restocking or paying their suppliers.
- **Digital payments** and **cash withdrawal fees** stabilized with the fifth week ceasefire, standing at around **15-20 percent**. However, those fees vary for different items.
- There was a **minor improvement** in **November** in the stock capacity of surveyed shops in the Gazan markets, with **65 percent** of surveyed shops reporting that they currently hold **less than 40 percent** of their stock capacity compared to the **80 percent** that reported this in the first half of **October**. And **29 percent** of them reporting that they hold **40-60 percent** of stock capacity compared to only **18 percent** in the first half of **October**.

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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	First half of Jan-25 (Before Ceasefire)	Fourth week of Feb- 25 (cease fire)	First week of Mar-25 (After closure)	First Week of Oct	Second Week of Oct	Third Week of Oct	Fourth Week of Oct	First Week of Nov	First Week of Nov/Fourth Week of Oct	First Week of Nov/Fourth week of Feb	First Week of Nov/ Pre- crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	35	4	5	13	8	11	10	9	-10%	125%	67%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	70	9	18	N/A	20	12	15	8	-47%	-11%	196%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	18	7	12	30	N/A	15	10	10	0%	43%	43%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	67	10	20	N/A	15	10	15	13	-13%	30%	225%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	405	25	30	600	N/A	N/A	450	50	-89%	100%	257%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	15	2	3	5	8	2	4	2	-50%	0%	-68%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	45	35	70	180	75	85	120	85	-29%	143%	79%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	13	1.3	4.3	10	10	8	8	8	0%	522%	210%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	5.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	0%	-42%
Yeast	450 g	5.64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	5	4.5	-10%	N/A	-20%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	15	4	7	13	15	12	11	9	-18%	125%	43%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	3	1	2	5	8	4	3	2	-33%	100%	-60%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	35	6	18	25	15	10	10	6	-40%	0%	140%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	43	6	10	50	12	10	8	6	-25%	0%	88%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.0	120	27	30	54	30	24	27	24	-11%	-11%	-23%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	55	7	11	55	30	30	15	8	-47%	14%	122%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	2	2	4	6	5	3	5	4	-20%	100%	167%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	35	6	8	12	5	5	5	5	0%	-17%	28%

<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 first week (from the 1<sup>st</sup> till the 7<sup>th</sup>) of November 2025.

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	July 25	August 25	September 25	October 25	November 25	Nov 25 / Oct 25	Nov 25 / Feb 25	Nov 25 / Sep 23
<b>Energy</b>											
Wood	1 KG	1	2	7	7	6	5	4	-20%	100%	300%
Coal	1 KG	4	15	30	20	20	15	20	33%	33%	400%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80	N/A	60%	1256%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30	120	110	N/A	65	30	-54%	0%	362%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Hygiene Items</b>											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4	3	15	15	20	10	10	0%	233%	150%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18	25	400	200	250	50	25	-50%	0%	39%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1	2	15	10	10	5	2	-60%	0%	100%
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	15	20	30	35	15	12	-20%	-20%	85%
Tissues	1 pack	2	5	25	25	20	12	10	-17%	100%	400%
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	5		10	10	6	4	-33%	-20%	-5%
Toothbrush	1 brush	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	-50%	0%	-50%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9	15	70	45	70	25	15	-40%	0%	67%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	7	20	15	15	15	15	0%	114%	900%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	2	15	5	10	5	4	-20%	100%	60%
<b>Medical Items</b>											
Paracetamol	12 pills	3	3	5	10	10	10	5	-50%	67%	67%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7	10	15	15	15	10	10	0%	0%	43%
<b>Other</b>											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1	3	15	3	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	67%	400%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	500	1000	1800	N/A	1000	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)	First Week of Oct	Second Week of Oct	Third Week of Oct	Fourth Week of Oct	First Week of Nov	First Week of Nov/Fourth Week of Oct	First Week of Nov/Fourth week of Feb	First Week of Nov/ Pre- crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	18	5	8	9	6	7	10	8	-20%	60%	48%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	18	8	15	32	28	18	10	14	40%	75%	419%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	15	7	9	15	10	10	10	10	0%	43%	43%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	19	10	20	20	14	14	12	16	33%	60%	300%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	100	25	35	N/A	450	N/A	N/A	150	N/A	500%	971%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	14	3	3	8	5	4	5	5	0%	67%	-19%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50	70	130	40	75	120	112	-7%	124%	136%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	13	1.3	4.3	N/A	N/A	8	8	10	25%	678%	288%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	5.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	0%	-42%
Yeast	450 g	5.64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	5	6.5	30%	N/A	15%
Lentils- Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8	9	25	12	15	10	10	0%	25%	59%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	15	3	3	8	5	5	4	3	-25%	0%	-40%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	17	7	20	30	15	15	10	7	-30%	0%	180%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	22	5	10	35	15	14	10	7	-30%	40%	119%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.3	40	24	33	66	30	30	30	30	0%	25%	-4%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	17	5	10	38	18	40	25	7	-72%	40%	94%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4	5	8	3	4	6	6	0%	50%	300%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	12	6	7	15	6	6	6	5	-17%	-17%	28%



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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	July 25	August 25	September 25	October 25	November 25	Nov 25 / Oct 25	Nov 25 / Feb 25	Nov 25 / Sep 23
<b>Energy</b>											
Wood	1 KG	0.8	2	7	7	7	7	4	-43%	100%	400%
Coal	1 KG	4	17	40	25	35	35	35	0%	106%	775%
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	35	450	N/A	N/A	N/A	75	N/A	114%	1171%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	25	130	105	120	70	55	-21%	120%	746%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	100	N/A	340	N/A	400	80	-80%	-20%	1076%
<b>Hygiene Items</b>											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	8	20	20	20	20	10	-50%	25%	82%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	25	400	160	280	50	28	-44%	12%	41%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1	3	20	15	15	8	1.5	-81%	-50%	50%
Detergent	1 Liter	5	15	25	25	20	15	10	-33%	-33%	100%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5	25	25	18	10	7	-30%	40%	204%
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	8	12	15	12	8	5	-38%	-38%	-14%
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	2	4	3	3	2	1	-50%	-50%	-78%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	15	60	125	90	15	10	-33%	-33%	122%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3	15	20	15	15	15	15	0%	0%	400%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2	3	25	15	10	5	4	-20%	33%	100%
<b>Medical Items</b>											
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	3	8	8	10	10	6	-40%	100%	50%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10	15	15	12	10	10	0%	0%	100%
<b>Other</b>											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	3	8	3	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	67%	150%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	250	1000	N/A	1500	1600	1400	-13%	460%	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)	First Week of Oct	Second Week of Oct	Third Week of Oct	Fourth Week of Oct	First Week of Nov	First Week of Nov/Fourth Week of Oct	First Week of Nov/Fourth week of Feb	First Week of Nov/ Pre- crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	17	6	8	8	5	6	6	6	0%	0%	11%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	21	8	15	N/A	30	12	12	8	-33%	0%	196%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	17	7	8	15	10	10	8	8	0%	14%	14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	20	11	15	N/A	14	12	12	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	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	17	3	5	15	10	10	10	10	0%	233%	61%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50	70	75	45	85	138	100	-28%	100%	111%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	13	1.3	4.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	444%	171%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	5.2	N/A	3	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	0%	0%	-42%
Yeast	450 g	5.64	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	5	5	0%	N/A	-11%
Lentils- Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8	9	N/A	15	15	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	15	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	0%	0%	-40%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	18	7	22	15	10	10	10	7	-30%	0%	180%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	16	5	9	35	10	10	5	6	20%	20%	88%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	45	27	30	45	30	30	30	30	0%	11%	-4%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	16	7	10	30	25	20	15	7	-53%	0%	94%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4	5	5	4	4	3	3	0%	-25%	100%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	14	6	7	10	5	5	5	5	0%	-17%	28%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	July 25	August 25	September 25	October 25	November 25	Nov 25 / Oct 25	Nov 25 / Feb 25	Nov 25 / Sep 23
<b>Energy</b>											
Wood	1 KG	1	3	7	9	7	7	4	-43%	33%	300%
Coal	1 KG	6.3	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	1	1	1	1	1	1	0%	0%	N/A
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	35	N/A	N/A	550	N/A	90	N/A	157%	1425%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30	130	120	100	70	35	-50%	17%	438%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	120	N/A	380	400	320	90	-72%	-25%	1224%
<b>Hygiene Items</b>											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	8	20	15	20	15	15	0%	88%	213%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	25	600	200	300	60	35	-42%	40%	91%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	3	30	10	12	10	5	-50%	67%	178%
Detergent	1 Liter	5	15	20	30	30	20	15	-25%	0%	200%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5	N/A	15	20	10	10	0%	100%	335%
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	8	10	10	10	10	8	-20%	0%	18%
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	2	5	4	4	3	5	67%	150%	233%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	15	75	100	85	20	14	-30%	-7%	12%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	15	25	35	20	10	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2	3	25	35	15	5	5	0%	67%	150%
<b>Medical Items</b>											
Paracetamol	12 pills	1	8	10	7	7	8	7	-13%	-13%	600%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3	10	15	15	12	15	15	0%	50%	400%
<b>Other</b>											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	5	10	13	12	N/A	5	N/A	0%	150%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	1600	3000	2500	2400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A