Market Monitor - Palestine

WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis

December 2025

WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Key findings - Gaza Strip

- With almost three months since the start of the ceasefire, prices of food commodities remain largely **stable** across all governorates in the Gaza Strip, with **noticeable decreases** compared to the **first week of October** (pre current ceasefire). However, most of the prices remain **higher** than pre-crisis (Sep 2023) levels beyond the reach of most people, particularly for **fruit, vegetables, eggs and meat**.
- The price of wheat flour **decreased** across all governorates in the fourth week of December compared to November and early December, and even pre-crisis levels which was (**48 NIS per 25 KG**), with the price of the **25 KG bag ranging between 20-35 NIS.**
- With the greater availability of key staples such as **wheat flour**, **rice** and **vegetable oil**, their prices have **fallen** to just **below pre-conflict levels**. However, at the same time other critical food items **required** for a **balance diet**, such as **fresh vegetables, fruit, dairy and meat**, are **less** widely available and their prices remain well **above pre-conflict levels** and therefore **unaffordable** for most. Despite sizeable prices falls, with **unemployment** at now over **80 percent** and most of the population experiencing a **loss of income**, even with lower prices, **most items remain unaffordable for people**.
- After the month of November witnessed a **small decrease** in the prices of diesel, with the **very limited** supply its price has been **increasing** again since the start of **December**, with the price of one liter ranging between **55-60 NIS** which is almost **10 times more** than its pre-crsis (September 2023) price.
- While prices have started to fall, overall, they remain **higher than pre-conflict** which is resulting in an **increased** MEB. In **November**, the **MEB** registered a cost of **2,225 NIS** which is an increase by **30 percent** compared to the pre-conflict baseline of **1,717 NIS**.
- With almost three months into the ceasefire, market access in the Gaza Strip remains severely **constrained**, with **72 percent** of surveyed households in the Gaza Strip reporting **facing difficulties accessing the markets** during the second half of December. Among them, **98 percent** reported financial struggles due to **lack of cash**, and **32 percent** indicated they **could not afford basic food items** despite price reductions since the start of the ceasefire.
- The daily average of **commercial trucks** entering the Gaza Strip witnessed **a decrease** by **25 percent** in December, as only and average of **108** commercial trucks entered daily in **December** until the **28th** of the month compared to **144** commercial trucks per day in **November.** With some **additional requirements imposed** on commercial actors that have seen a **slight drop** in commercial entries in **December**, so **slight increases** in prices have been noted in some locations for staples such as **vegetable oil** and **sugar**.
- Gazan Households Consumption patterns **improved in December**, reporting an average of **two meals per day**, compared to only **one meal per day** in **July**. However, **one in four** households still consumed **only one meal daily**.
- During **December**, food consumption in Gaza showed a **similar consumption pattern to November** and a **modest recovery** from **October**. However, it remains **far below** pre-conflict levels (September 2023). Further improvements can be expected if humanitarian and commercial trucks continue to enter the Strip at increased rates. Despite this, overall food access remains **very limited**; particularly for **meat and eggs**, with most households relying primarily on **cereals**, **pulses**, and **moderate** amounts of **dairy** and **oil**.
- With the very limited re-entry of cooking gas, less than **3 percent** of the population are able to access it, while **46 percent** of the population continues to rely on **waste burning** as an alternative to cooking gas. Currently, **8 KG** of cooking gas is available through the **official distribution system** at **65 NIS** in very **limited quantities**, resulting in far higher prices on the **black market** of **one KG** reaching **as high as 100 NIS.**

Key findings - West Bank

- In 2025, the West Bank context has faced a number of **additional challenges** that have adversely impacted he economy and people's livelihoods. Those include **increased levels of displacement**, where over **10,000** Palestinians have been displaced by demolitions, settler attacks and access restrictions since the 7th of October 2023. That includes more than **1,000** Palestinians injured in **settler attacks** so far in 2025, more than **double** the number of Palestinians injured in settler attacks in 2024.*
- Additionally, **half of the 227 Palestinians killed** by Israeli forces or settlers between 1 January and 1 December 2025 in the West Bank were in **Jenin** and **Nablus** governorates. **
- Further **displacements were experienced in Area C**, with more than **1,000 people** displaced in 2025 due to demolitions in the absence of being able to secure building permits issued by Israel, the **second highest annual total recorded since 2009**. ***
- The installation of **additional barriers** across the West Bank has further **adversely impacted movement and trade flows**; according to the **Wall and Settlement Resistance Commission**, an official Palestinian governmental body, **916 gates, barriers and walls** have been installed in the West Bank since the 7th of October 2023.
- Over **10,000** Palestinians have been **displaced** by demolitions, settler attacks and access restrictions since the 7th of October 2023.
- **GDP** declined by **13 percent** in the West Bank in **2025** compared to **2023**. However, it recorded a slight **increase** of **4.4 percent** compared to **2024**. ****
- Total consumption has dropped by **12 percent** in the West Bank in **2025** compared to **2023**. ****
- In **November 2025**, food prices remained **stable** or **declined**, except for the prices of **cucumbers** which **increased by 14 percent**, and that of **chicken** which **increased by 8 percent** and of **goat meat** which increased by **3 percent**, compared to **October 2025**.
- In the West Bank, the latest available data for **Q3-2025** shows that the unemployment rate reached **28.5 percent**; a modest decline from its peak of **35 percent** at the onset of the conflict, attributable to **modest improvements** in the local economy. **
- In the West Bank, **Consumer Price Index (CPI)** witnessed **no change** in **November (a slight decrease by 0.03 percent)** compared to October and **decreased** by **0.14 percent** compared to **November 2024.** However, it saw an **increase** by **0.6 percent** compared to pre-crisis level (September 2023).
- **Food CPI** in the West Bank witnessed a slight **increase** by **0.47 percent** in **November** compared to **October**; but registered **a decrease by 1.11 percent** compared to **November 2024**, and a **decrease by 2.6 percent** compared to pre-crisis levels (September 2023).

* Humanitarian Situation Update #343 | West Bank
**Humanitarian Situation Update #346 | West Bank
***Humanitarian Situation Update #348 | West Bank
****The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and Palestine Monetary Authority (PMA) Press Release: The Performance of the Palestinian Economy for 2025, and Economic Forecasts for 2026

Overview

The number of **humanitarian trucks** entering the Gaza Strip continued to **improve** during December while **a decline** in the number of **commercial trucks** was seen due to the **imposition of new requirements on commercial actors**. However, the daily average of trucks entering since the beginning of the ceasefire on October 11th until the 28th of December (**297** trucks per day) is still **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).

In the West Bank, more than **1,000 Palestinians** have been injured in settler attacks so far in **2025**, more than **double** the number of Palestinians injured in settler attacks in **2024**. Meanwhile, the Israeli Army is still **disrupting Palestinians'** daily lives with movement restrictions and many new gates and checkpoints installed at the entry of Palestinian towns.

Highlights

GAZA

- **30 %** Increase in cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in November, compared to Pre-conflict.
- **134 %** Increase in food consumer price index in November compared to pre-conflict
- **52 %** Rise in cost of MEB-food basket in November 2025 compared to Pre-conflict value.
- **99 %** Construction activity plummeted
- **3991** Humanitarian trucks entered Gaza in December until 28th.
- **84 %** Further collapse in Gaza's economy
- Formal employment nearly vanished
- **100 %** Poverty levels reached a peak compared to pre-conflict 64%

WEST BANK

- **2 %** Increase in cost of Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in November 2025, compared to baseline value.
- **0.5 %** Increase in food consumer price index in Nov 2025, compared to Oct 2025.
- **2.2 %** Increase in cost of MEB-food basket in November.
- **29 %** Construction activity plummeted
- **21 %** Contraction in industry
- **13 %** Contraction in the West Bank economy compared to 2023.
- **28 %** Unemployment rate in 2025
- **28 %** Poverty levels reached a peak compared to pre-conflict 12%

Socioeconomic Situation in Palestine

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Although the Palestinian economy recorded a statistical **increase** of **4 percent** in 2025 compared to 2024*, the **GDP** continues to show **prolonged recession**, where it declined by **24 percent** compared to 2023.

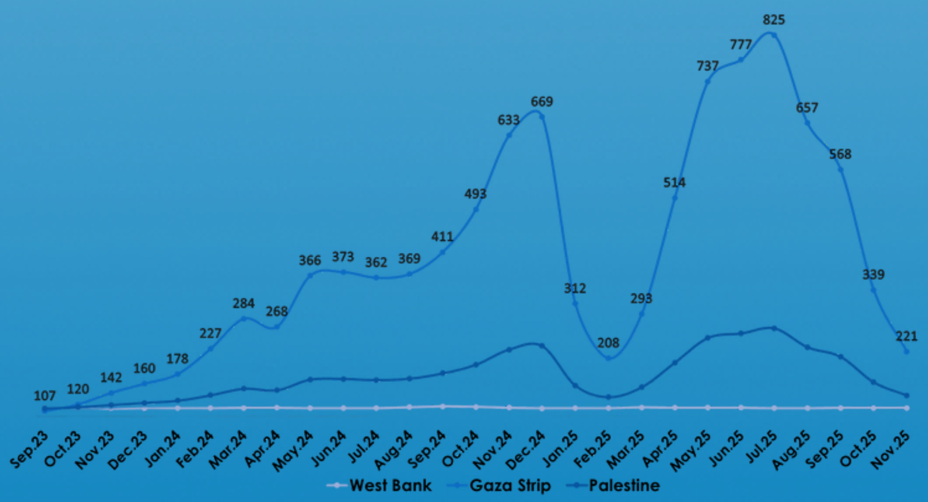
During **2025**, Gaza's **GDP** recorded a **decline by 84 percent** compared to **2023**, while it declined by **13 percent** in the West Bank compared to **2023**. Even though **GDP** in the West Bank recorded a **slight increase by 4.4 percent** in **2025** compared to **2024**, GDP in Gaza Strip **continued to contract**, as it further **declined by 8.7 percent** compared to 2024.

Inflation and Market Prices

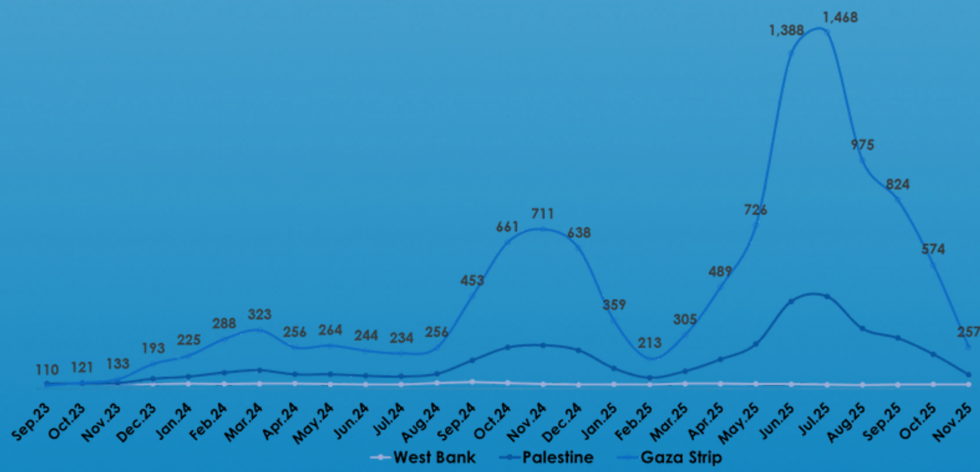
With the ceasefire entering its third month, **Gaza CPI decreased** in November by **34.7 percent** compared to October and decreased by **65 percent** compared to November 2024. However, it still remained **higher than pre-crisis levels** (September 2023) by **105.9 percent**. **Food CPI in Gaza** also **decreased** in November by **55.24 percent** compared to October and also **decreased** by **63.87 percent** compared to November 2024, but it still remained **higher** than pre-crisis levels (September 2023) by **133.9 percent**.

In the West Bank, CPI witnessed no change in **November** (a slight decrease by 0.03 percent) compared to October and decreased by **0.14 percent** compared to November 2024. However, it saw an **increase** by **0.6 percent** compared to pre-crisis level (September 2023). **Food CPI** in the West Bank witnessed a **slight increase** by **0.47 percent** in November compared to October; but registered a **decrease** by **1.11 percent** compared to November 2024, and a **decrease** by **2.6 percent** compared to pre-crisis levels (September 2023).

CPI in Palestine September 2023 - November 2025



Food CPI in Palestine September 2023 - November 2025



***The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and Palestine Monetary Authority (PMA) Press Release: The Performance of the Palestinian Economy for 2025, and Economic Forecasts for 2026**

Labor Force & Unemployment

The Palestinian labor market continues to face **difficulties** despite the **slight** improvements in the **unemployment and labor force participation** indicators during **2025**, the figures still reflect a state of **recession** and a **sharp disparity** between the West Bank and Gaza Strip. *

About **half** of the labor force in Palestine was **disrupted**, where the **unemployment** rate reached **46 percent** in **2025** (**28 percent** in the West Bank and **78 percent** in Gaza Strip). *

The number of **unemployed persons in the West Bank** reached about **293 thousand** in the **3rd quarter of 2025** (**28.5 percent**) compared to about **287 thousand** in the **2nd quarter of 2025** (**28.6 percent**). **

Poverty

Prior to the current crisis, poverty rates in the **Gaza Strip** exceeded **63 percent**, with the poverty line in Palestine set at approximately **2,717 NIS** and the **extreme** poverty line at about **2,170 NIS**.* Recently, due to the ongoing crisis in the Gaza Strip, the concept of poverty has been **surpassed with almost all of the Gazan population living in poverty.** Consequently, **total consumption in Palestine** has **dropped** by **24 percent** (**12 percent** in the West Bank and **81 percent** in Gaza Strip) in **2025** compared with **2023**, reflecting a **direct impact** on the standard of living in Palestine.

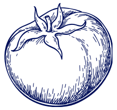
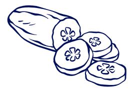
Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)

In **November** 2025, the cost of the **Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)***** in the **West Bank increased** by **2 percent** compared to the pre-conflict baseline, rising from **2,061 NIS** to **2,092 NIS**. The **food component** of the MEB increased by **2.2 percent** (from **681** NIS to **696** NIS), while the **shelter** component recorded the **largest increase** by **4.6 percent** (from **230** NIS to **241** NIS). Other components, such as **education** and **energy**, also saw increases. In the **Gaza Strip**, the MEB cost **stabilized** in **November** due to the ceasefire and the improved entry of food and commercial items, and after reaching an unprecedented **high** of **11,984 NIS** in **July,** it registered a cost of **2,225 NIS in November** which is still an **increase** by **30 percent** compared to the pre-conflict baseline of **1,717 NIS.** The **food component** increased by **52 percent compared to pre-conflict baseline**, from **577** NIS to **877** NIS, while also the **education**, **wash** and **health** components saw increases compared to pre-conflict levels. ***

*The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) and Palestine Monetary Authority (PMA) Press Release: The Performance of the Palestinian Economy for 2025, and Economic Forecasts for 2026
**Labour Force Indicators in the West Bank, (July – September 2025) Round (Q3/2025) Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics
*** Cash Working Group

Market situation & prices - West Bank

In **November 2025**, food prices remained **stable** or **declined**, except for the prices of **cucumbers** which increased by **14 percent,** that of **chicken** and of **goat meat** which increased by **8 percent** and **3 percent** respectively, compared to **October 2025**.
Meanwhile, compared to **November 2024** most food prices also **declined** or remained **stable** except for the price of **eggs** which **increased** by **29 percent**, the price of **goat meat** which **increased** by **9 percent** and the price of **vegetable oil** which **increased** by **2 percent**.

Price Comparison in the West Bank	Changes in prices in November 2025		 Chicken		 Eggs	 Goat meat	 Vegetable oil	 Cucumber
	Compared to October 2025	↓ 3%	↑ 8%	0%	↓ 4%	↑ 3%	0%	↑ 14%
	Compared to November 2024	↓ 22%	↓ 8%	↓ 1%	↑ 29%	↑ 9%	↑ 2%	↓ 29%

Israel extends the banking relationship with Palestinian banks for two months only*

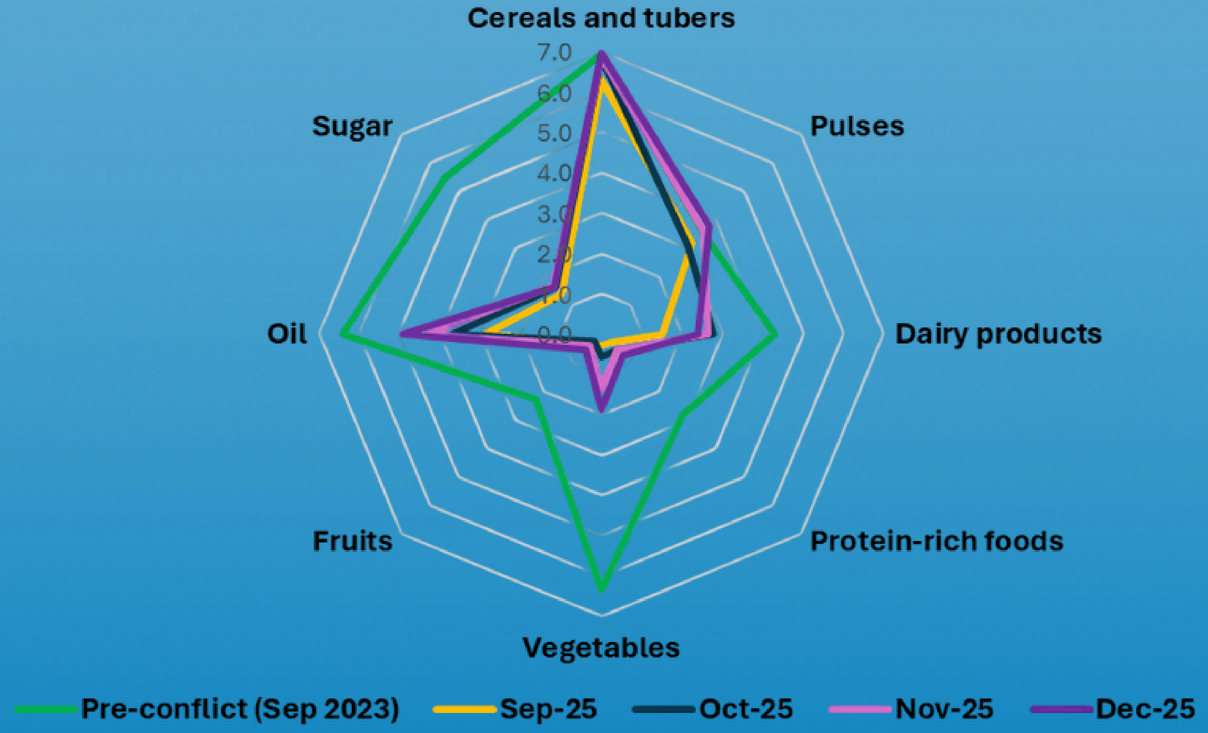
After much speculation, Israel has to extend the banking relationship with Palestinian banks for two months only, until the 12th of February 2026. The Israeli government has previously issued similar decisions to extend the banking relationship with Palestinian banks, but for a different period.
The severing of banking ties between Israeli and Palestinian banks indicates that Palestinian banks have been unable to use the Israeli banking system to carry out remittances and business transactions. This would result in a paralysis in the banking correspondence services, which means that Palestinian banks would be unable to send or receive money through Israeli channels, in addition to the disruption of international payments that usually pass through this system. The interruption would also halt vital financial transfers, including the transfer of taxes and clearance revenues collected by Israel to the Palestinian Authority, which directly affects the ability of Palestinian institutions to meet their financial obligations.
The impact will not be limited to the government side but also would extend to the damage of the trade movement, as import and export operations that rely on the banking system to complete their financial transactions are disrupted, exacerbating the economic burden on various sectors. The United States have previously flagged concerns over the move and its impact on the Palestinian economy.

*Israel has decided to extend the banking relationship with Palestinian banks for two months only.

Food diversity - Gaza Strip

- Food consumption in Gaza showed a similar consumption pattern in December compared to November and registered a modest recovery from October. 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 and eggs, with most households relying primarily on cereals, pulses, and moderate amounts of dairy and oil.
- Dairy consumption recovered to 2.5 days per week during December, down from four days pre-conflict.
- Consumption of vegetables and fruits remains very low; vegetables are consumed on average 2 days per week, compared to six days per week pre-conflict, while fruit consumption is half day per week, down from three days pre-conflict.
- Protein sources (meat, poultry, eggs) consumption remains extremely limited at 0.8 day per week, compared to 3 days pre-conflict.
- Pulses were consumed about 3.8 days per week during December, around pre-conflict levels.
- Cereals consumption remained steady at 7 days per week during December, consistent with pre-conflict averages.

Fig 1. Average food consumption

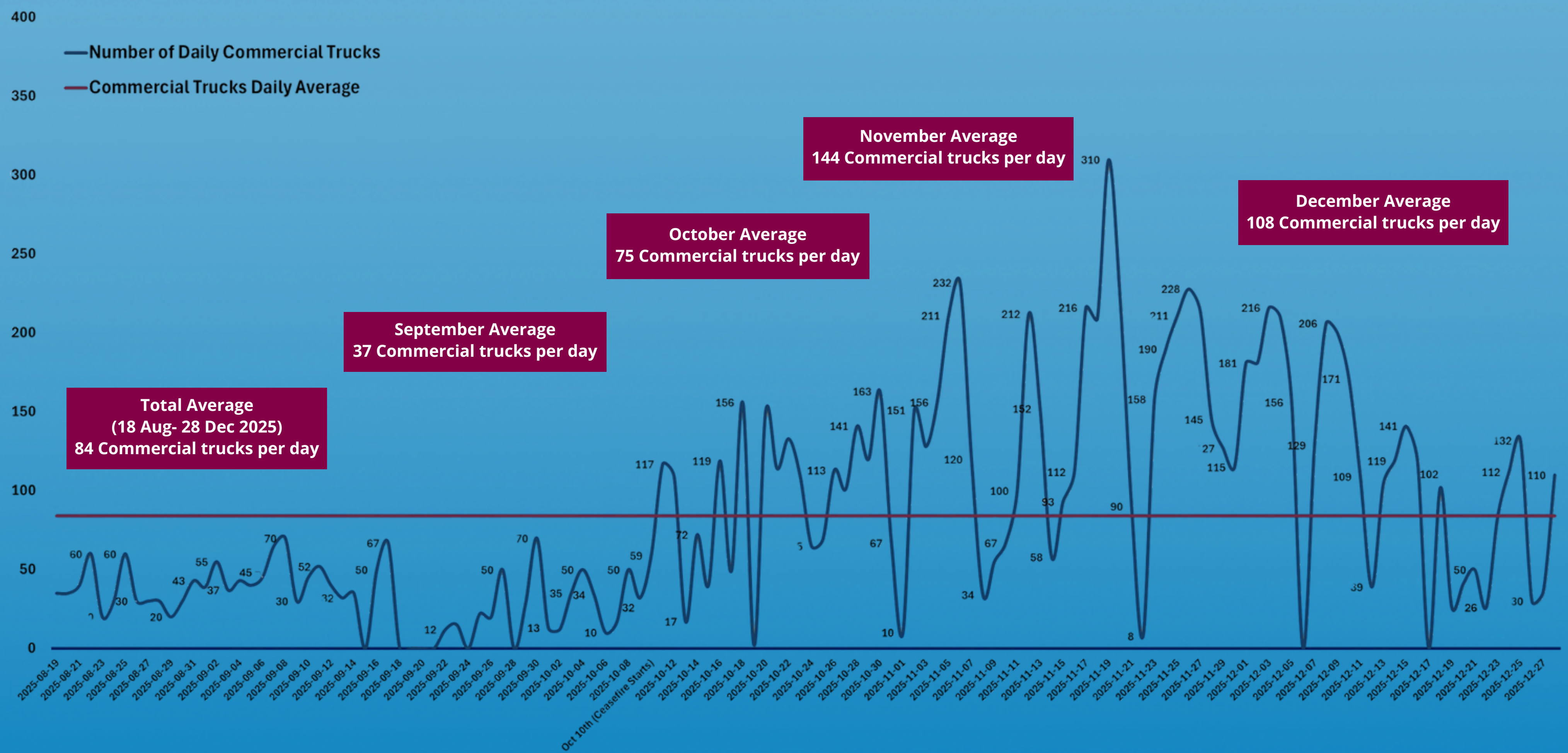


Food Availability - Gaza Strip

The number of **humanitarian** trucks entering the Gaza Strip continued to **improve** during **December** while a **decline** in the number of **commercial** trucks was seen due to the **imposition of new requirements** on commercial actors. An average of **108** commercial trucks entered daily in **December** until the **28th** of the month compared to the **144** commercial trucks per day in **November**.

However, the daily average of total trucks entering since the beginning of the ceasefire on **October 11th until the 28th of December** (**297** trucks per day) is still **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. 5. Commercial Trucks Flow - Gaza Strip* (August 18th - December 28th)



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: Gaza Chamber of Commerce & Industry. For humanitarian trucks: UN2720 Monitoring & Tracking Report.

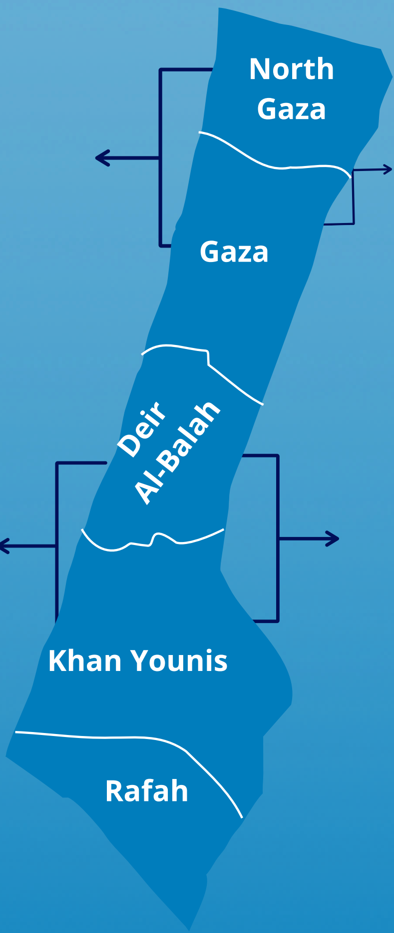
MAIN FOOD & ENERGY SOURCES - GAZA STRIP

- The percentage of Gazan households primarily **dependent on humanitarian aid increased** following the ceasefire, while reliance on local markets **declined**. Nevertheless, markets have since began to recover, supported by the **inflow** of commercial trucks and a notable reduction in prices, making them additional source of goods.
- **46 percent** of the population continues to rely on **waste burning** as an alternative to cooking gas, a **slight decrease** compared to **November**. However, with the limited re-entry of gas supplies, availability remains **far below demand**. Ensuring a consistent and sufficient supply of cooking gas is therefore an **urgent priority to mitigate the serious health risks** associated with unsafe cooking practices.

Sources of Fuel

Nov	45%	53 %	1 %
Dec	53%	44 %	3 %

Nov	39 %	56 %	1 %
Dec	50 %	46 %	1 %



Sources of Food

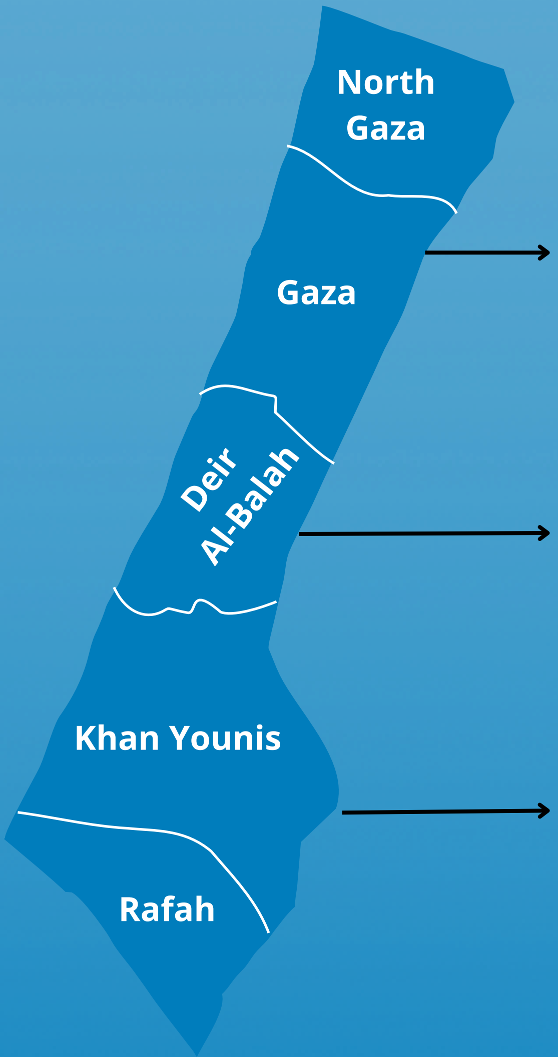
Nov	56 %	28 %	15 %
Dec	73 %	17 %	10%

Nov	75 %	17 %	8%
Dec	83 %	12 %	9 %

MAP KEY Humanitarian aid | Assistance from friends & family | Waste burning | Cooking gas | Market | Firewood

PRICE CHANGES FOR FOOD ITEMS

With almost three months since the start of the ceasefire, prices of food commodities remain **largely stable across all governorates in the Gaza Strip**, with noticeable decreases compared to the first week of October (pre current ceasefire). However, most of the prices remain **higher than pre-crisis (Sep 2023)** levels **beyond the reach** of most people, particularly for **fruits, vegetables, eggs and meats**.



Changes in prices in the fourth week of December	Eggs 2KG	Eggplants 1KG	Cucumber 1KG	Sunflower oil 3L	Tomatoes 1KG	Salt 1KG	Sugar 1KG	Wheat Flour 1KG	Rice 1KG	Lentils 1KG
Compared to the first week of Oct	96% ↓	73% ↓	N/A	56% ↓	78% ↓	50% ↓	67% ↓	86% ↓	60% ↓	38% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	93% ↑	14% ↑	344% ↑	23% ↓	233% ↑	100% ↑	3% ↑	47% ↓	68% ↓	27% ↑

Changes in prices in the fourth week of December	Eggs 2KG	Eggplants 1KG	Cucumber 1KG	Sunflower oil 3LT	Tomatoes 1KG	Salt 1KG	Sugar 1KG	Wheat Flour 1KG	Rice 1KG	Lentils 1KG
Compared to the first week of Oct	N/A	75% ↓	66% ↓	64% ↓	71% ↓	50% ↓	73% ↓	73% ↓	38% ↓	60% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	114% ↑	25% ↑	307% ↑	23% ↓	206% ↑	167% ↑	3% ↑	26% ↓	19% ↓	59% ↑

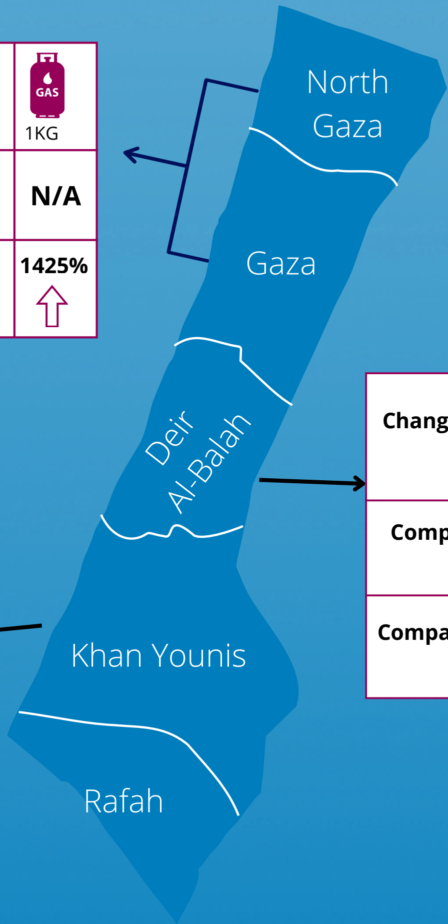
Changes in prices in the fourth week of December	Eggs 2KG	Eggplants 1KG	Cucumber 1KG	Sunflower oil 3LT	Tomatoes 1KG	Salt 1KG	Sugar 1KG	Wheat Flour 1KG	Rice 1KG	Lentils 1KG
Compared to the first week of Oct	N/A	N/A	N/A	53% ↓	67% ↓	40% ↓	17% ↓	50% ↓	60% ↓	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices	221 ↑	100% ↑	233% ↑	32% ↓	178% ↑	100% ↑	28% ↑	47% ↓	3% ↑	27% ↑

MAP KEY Eggs · Eggplants · Cucumber · Sunflower oil · Tomatoes · Salt · Sugar · Wheat Flour · Rice · Lentils

PRICE CHANGES FOR NON FOOD ITEMS

- Most non-food items continued to **decrease** in the fourth week of December compared to September (pre current ceasefire), driven by the improved entry of commercial and humanitarian trucks. However, most prices remain **much higher** than pre-conflict (September 2023) levels, particularly for **fuel** and **cooking gas**.
- Currently, **8 KG** of **cooking gas** is available through the **official distribution system at 65 NIS** in very limited quantities. Meanwhile, the price of **one KG** reached as high as **100 NIS** in the black market.

Changes in prices in December 2025	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40 Pcs	100ml	16 Pcs	SOAP 1Pcs	GAS 1KG
Compared to September 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	17% ↓	N/A	92% ↓	40% ↓	50% ↓	50% ↓	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	400% ↑	669% ↑	11% ↑	43% ↑	150% ↑	100% ↑	1425% ↑



Changes in prices in December 2025	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40 Pcs	100ml	16 Pcs	SOAP 1Pcs	GAS 1KG
Compared to September 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	43% ↓	58% ↓	93% ↓	58% ↓	50% ↓	70% ↓	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	400% ↑	669% ↑	1% ↑	14% ↓	82% ↑	50% ↑	1425% ↑

Changes in prices in December 2025	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40 Pcs	100ml	16 Pcs	SOAP 1Pcs	GAS 1KG
Compared to September 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	36% ↓	50% ↓	90% ↓	20% ↓	25% ↓	80% ↓	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	350% ↑	669% ↑	64% ↑	18% ↑	213% ↑	50% ↑	1595% ↑

MAP KEY Sanitary pads Firewood Diapers Toothpaste

Access to the Food and Market

- With almost three months into the ceasefire, market access in the Gaza Strip remains **severely constrained**, with **72 percent** of surveyed households in the Gaza Strip reporting facing difficulties accessing the markets during the second half of December. Among them, **98 percent** reported financial struggles due to **lack of cash**, and **32 percent** indicated they could not afford basic food items despite price reductions since the start of the ceasefire.
- Households **physical access to food** showed **improvement** in **December**, with the sustained entry of commercial and aid trucks. **60 percent** of surveyed households reported **better access**, **28 percent** reported no change, while only **10 percent** reported worse access.
- Consumption patterns also improved. Households reported an average of **two meals per day** in **December**, compared to **one meal in July**. However, **one in four households** still consumed only **one meal daily**. Additionally, **26 percent of** surveyed households reported that they **reduced** the **portions** of their meals, while **63 percent** reported **decreasing** the **number of daily meals**, and **25 percent** reported limiting the adults' food intake to **prioritize the children in the family**.
- **60 percent** of surveyed households reported **going to bed hungry at least once** in the 30 days preceding the survey, with **12 percent** of them reporting that they experienced this **more than ten times**. Additionally, **55 percent** of surveyed households indicated that they had **completely run out of food at home due to lack of resources**, with **12 percent** of them reporting that they experienced this **more than ten times**. Almost **4 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 patterns showed continued **improvements** in December compared to the preceding months before the ceasefire. However, and in order to sustain these improvements, an **uninterrupted flow of food aid and commercial trucks** should be maintained.

Market Functionality

- Even after a somewhat sustained commercial trucks flow into Gaza with the ceasefire almost nearing its third months mark; retailers are still facing **stock levels shortages**. With **54 percent** of surveyed retailers in Gaza City, **93 percent** in Khan Younis, and **24 percent** in Deir Al-Balah reporting that their **stock levels are down in December.**
- **46 percent** of the surveyed shops reported that they still suffer from the **lack of suppliers**, while **37 percent** of them indicated that the **restocking costs are too high**.
- Drastic **price fluctuations** is still a major issue that hinders the markets, as **76 percent** of surveyed shops reported that they still face this issue in December; this price **instability** makes it harder for people to purchase and for shops to keep essential goods in stock.
- The **shortage of cash liquidity** continued to disrupt market operations in December, with **74 percent** of surveyed shops reporting cash shortages, preventing many retailers from restocking or paying the suppliers.
- Digital payments and cash withdrawal fees **stabilized** during December, standing at around **14 percent**. However, fees **vary** for different items.
- December showed continued **improvements** in the **stock capacity** of surveyed shops in the Gazan markets, with **58 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 in the first half of **October**. Meanwhile, **58 percent** of them reporting that they hold **40-80 percent** of stock capacity compared to **only 20 percent** in the first half of **October**.

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

ANNEX A

Market prices in Gaza Strip[1]

Gaza governorate

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23-Pre-crisis	First half of Jan-25 (Before Ceasefire)	Fourth week of Feb-25 (cease fire)	First week of Mar-25 (After closure)	Fourth Week of Nov	First Week of Dec	Second Week of Dec	Third Week of Dec	Fourth Week of Dec	Fourth Week of Dec/Third Week of Dec	Fourth Week of Dec/First week of Oct	Fourth Week of Dec/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	35	4	5	8	8	6	5	7	40%	-46%	30%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	70	9	18	5	6	8	8	12	50%	N/A	344%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	18	7	12	8	8	8	8	8	0%	-73%	14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	67	10	20	5	6	7	8	7	-13%	N/A	75%
Eggs	2 KG	14	405	25	30	50	50	40	30	27	-10%	-96%	93%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	15	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	100%	-60%	-68%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	45	35	70	50	50	40	25	25	0%	-86%	-47%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	13	1.3	4.3	8	6	6	5	5	0%	-50%	94%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	5.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	0%	-42%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	15	4	7	9	7	8	5	8	60%	-38%	27%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0%	-80%	-80%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	35	6	18	3	3	3	4	4	0%	-84%	60%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	43	6	10	4	3	3	3	3	0%	-94%	-6%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31	120	27	30	21	21	21	21	24	14%	-56%	-23%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	55	7	11	9	10	8	9	12	33%	-78%	233%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	2	2	4	3	4	3	2	3	50%	-50%	100%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	35	6	8	4	4	3.5	3	4	33%	-67%	3%

[1] The price comparison covers the pre-crisis prices in September 2023, the pre-ceasefire phase in the First week of October 2025, and the Fourth week of December 2025.

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	August 25	September 25	October 25	November 25	December 25	Dec 25 / Nov 25	Dec 25 / Sep 25	Dec 25 / Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	1	2	7	6	5	4	5	25%	-17%	400%
Coal	1 KG	4	15	20	20	15	20	20	0%	0%	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	80	90	13%	N/A	1425%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30	110	N/A	65	40	50	25%	N/A	669%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	400	N/A	50	N/A	N/A	635%
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4	3	15	20	10	10	10	0%	-50%	150%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18	25	200	250	50	25	20	-20%	-92%	11%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1	2	10	10	5	1.5	2	33%	-80%	100%
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	15	30	35	15	17	15	-12%	-57%	131%
Tissues	1 pack	2	5	25	20	12	5	5	0%	-75%	150%
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	5	10	10	6	5	6	20%	-40%	43%
Toothbrush	1 brush	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	100%	0%	0%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9	15	45	70	25	15	14	-7%	-80%	56%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	7	15	15	15	10	5	-50%	-67%	233%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	2	5	10	5	4	5	25%	-50%	100%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	3	3	10	10	10	5	5	0%	-50%	67%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7	10	15	15	10	10	10	0%	-33%	43%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1	3	3	N/A	N/A	5	5	0%	N/A	400%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	500	1800	N/A	1000	500	400	-20%	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 Nov	First Week of Dec	Second Week of Dec	Third Week of Dec	Fourth Week of Dec	Fourth Week of Dec/Third Week of Dec	Fourth Week of Dec/First week of Oct	Fourth Week of Dec/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	18	5	8	7	7	8	6	7	17%	-22%	30%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	18	8	15	8	5	8	9	11	22%	-66%	307%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	15	7	9	8	8	8	8	6	-25%	-60%	-14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	19	10	20	7	6	7	5	5	0%	-75%	25%
Eggs	2 KG	14	100	25	35	105	50	40	30	30	0%	N/A	114%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	14	3	3	N/A	2	3	5	5	0%	-38%	-19%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50	70	55	45	40	40	35	-13%	-73%	-26%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	13	1.3	4.3	5	5	5	5	5	0%	N/A	94%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	5.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	N/A	-42%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8	9	10	8	10	8	10	25%	-60%	59%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5	15	3	3	3	1	1	3	4	33%	-50%	-20%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	17	7	20	2.5	3	3	3	4	33%	-87%	60%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	22	5	10	2.5	3	3	4	4	0%	-89%	25%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.3	40	24	33	21	24	27	24	24	0%	-64%	-23%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	17	5	10	9	12	12	12	11	-8%	-71%	206%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	33%	-50%	167%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	12	6	7	3	4	3.5	3	4	33%	-73%	3%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	August 25	September 25	October 25	November 25	December 25	Dec 25 / Nov 25	Dec 25 / Sep 25	Dec 25 / Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	0.8	2	7	7	7	5	4	-20%	-43%	400%
Coal	1 KG	4	17	25	35	35	30	10	-67%	-71%	150%
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	N/A	85	90	6%	N/A	1425%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	25	105	120	70	50	50	0%	-58%	669%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	100	340	N/A	400	90	120	33%	N/A	1665%
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	8	20	20	20	10	10	0%	-50%	82%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	25	160	280	50	25	20	-20%	-93%	1%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1	3	15	15	8	2	2	0%	-87%	100%
Detergent	1 Liter	5	15	25	20	15	13	13	0%	-35%	160%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5	25	18	10	5	4	-20%	-78%	74%
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	8	15	12	8	5	5	0%	-58%	-14%
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	2	3	3	2	1	2	100%	-33%	-56%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	15	125	90	15	10	10	0%	-89%	122%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3	15	15	15	15	13	5	-62%	-67%	67%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2	3	15	10	5	4	3	-25%	-70%	50%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	3	8	10	10	5	5	0%	-50%	25%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10	15	12	10	10	10	0%	-17%	100%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	3	3	N/A	N/A	5	4	-20%	N/A	100%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	250	N/A	1500	1600	600	400	-33%	-73%	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 Nov	First Week of Dec	Second Week of Dec	Third Week of Dec	Fourth Week of Dec	Fourth Week of Dec/Third Week of Dec	Fourth Week of Dec/First week of Oct	Fourth Week of Dec/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	17	6	8	5	7	7	5	5	0%	-38%	-7%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	21	8	15	12	5	8	8	9	13%	N/A	233%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	17	7	8	N/A	8	8	8	6	-25%	-60%	-14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	20	11	15	6	6	5	5	8	60%	N/A	100%
Eggs	2 KG	14	105	23	28	N/A	65	45	30	25	-17%	N/A	79%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	17	3	5	5	6	5	5	5	0%	-67%	-19%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	500	50	70	55	25	35	30	20	-33%	-73%	-58%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	13	1.3	4.3	5	5	5	4	3	-25%	N/A	16%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	5.2	N/A	3	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	0%	0%	-42%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	8	9	N/A	10	8	8	8	0%	N/A	27%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5	15	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	-50%	-75%	-80%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	18	7	22	3	3	2.5	3	3	0%	-80%	20%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	16	5	9	3	3	3	3	3	0%	-91%	-6%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	45	27	30	24	24	21	21	21	0%	-53%	-32%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	16	7	10	7	10	9	9	10	11%	-67%	178%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	14	4	5	3	3	3	2	2	0%	-60%	33%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	14	6	7	5	4	4	4	4	0%	-60%	3%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	August 25	September 25	October 25	November 25	December 25	Dec 25 / Nov 25	Dec 25 / Sep 25	Dec 25 / Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	1	3	9	7	7	4	5	13%	-36%	350%
Coal	1 KG	6.3	15	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	12	-20%	N/A	90%
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	550	N/A	100	100	0%	-82%	1595%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30	120	100	70	55	50	-9%	-50%	669%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	120	380	400	320	100	120	20%	-70%	1665%
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	8	15	20	15	15	15	0%	-25%	213%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	25	200	300	60	30	30	0%	-90%	64%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	3	10	12	10	2	1	-50%	-92%	-44%
Detergent	1 Liter	5	15	30	30	20	13	12	-8%	-60%	140%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5	15	20	10	6	5	-17%	-75%	117%
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	8	10	10	10	8	8	0%	-20%	18%
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	2	4	4	3	5	4	-20%	0%	167%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	15	100	85	20	14	15	7%	-82%	20%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	15	35	20	10	10	10	0%	-50%	567%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2	3	35	15	5	5	3	-40%	-80%	50%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	1	8	7	7	8	6	5	-17%	-29%	400%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3	10	15	12	15	15	15	0%	25%	400%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	5	13	12	N/A	5	5	0%	-58%	150%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	3000	2500	2400	650	350	-46%	-86%	N/A