



Market Monitor - Palestine

WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis

February 2026



World Food Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Key findings - Gaza Strip

- **With the start of Ramadan**, while most items are currently available in the markets some fresh items are becoming **less available** showing the limitations of supply and high demand, and **resultant price increases. Most notably, chicken eggs and zucchini have disappeared from some markets across the Strip**, and the price of key fresh vegetables is increasing. For example, the price of **eggs**, a key protein source, has increased from **25 NIS** to between **65-80 NIS** depending on the weight and quality of the carton; cucumbers have risen from **7 NIS** to up to **23 NIS** per kg; tomatoes from **7 NIS** to **13 NIS**.
- The prices of key staples have **remained more stable** at around pre-ceasefire prices, with their wider availability.
- With most prices remaining higher than pre-crisis levels, **at anywhere up to 233 percent**, and unemployment in Gaza at over 80 percent, most households lack the purchasing power to afford many of these items (a challenge of food access), **highlighting the criticality of digital cash transfer programs to support affordability**.
- Food diversity remains **far below pre-conflict levels**, yet the steady month-to-month improvements in food availability and consumption patterns point to a slow but meaningful path toward recovery. This trend underscores the critical role of market revitalization and sustained humanitarian assistance in maintaining and accelerating this progress.
- The price of **wheat flour** decreased further in **Gaza City** and **Khan Younis** in the second week of February, with the price of the **25 Kg** bag standing at **15 NIS**. In **Deir Al-Balah** it also witnessed a decrease, with the price of the same bag standing at 25 NIS.
- The **decrease in the price of wheat flour has been enabled by increased entry of the commodity both humanitarian and commercial sources** since the ceasefire, and while some stocks have been built up, **a lack of stability of inflows could see prices start to fluctuate again**. Additionally, most Gazan citizens rely on bread from bakeries due to **insufficient gas and electricity supply** to cook in their place of residence. Buying bread from subsidized bakeries is much cheaper than home baking, therefore reducing its demand for flour for home production.
- While the price of **chicken** has remained **largely stable** in recent weeks (a whole chicken 21 NIS per Kg, chicken breast 32 NIS per Kg, chicken wings 10 NIS per Kg, chicken liver 15 NIS per Kg, chicken thighs 22 NIS per Kg), with the **onset of Ramadan a 5 NIS increase** per kg is being witness for frozen goods.
- In a recent statement by the Petroleum Authority, **only 20 percent of the total gas needs are being met**. This shortage of cooking gas supply means that on days when gas is available, the price decreases, and on days when it is not, it increases, depending on demand. With demand of cooking gas high as people stockpile gas for the month Ramadan, and an increase in the number of restaurants reopening, further increases in the price of cooking gas are expected.
- While most of buying and selling transactions are done **online** through digital cash transfer/banking apps, the **liquidity problem persists** in the context of limited employment, constrained and market functionality. Cash withdrawal fees are still standing at around **14-15 percent**, while most shops **no longer demand fees on digital payments from customers**.
- Consumption patterns also reflected **progress**. Households reported an average of **two meals per day in February 2026**, compared to **one meal in July**. Still, **one in five households consumed only one meal daily**.
- 51 percent of the population reported **relying on waste burning** as an alternative to cooking gas in **February**. Encouragingly, the share of households in the northern governorates **using cooking gas reached 10 percent**, signaling **gradual improvement**. However, ensuring a consistent and sufficient supply of cooking gas remains an urgent priority to reduce reliance on unsafe practices and mitigate associated health risks.

Key findings - West Bank

- The West Bank experienced a **severe shortage of cooking gas in January**, as a result of the **reduced supply from Israel** for about two weeks. This shortage coincided with the intensification of cold weather and the increase in demand from citizens, which led to the depletion of quantities from a large number of gas stations and their closure.
- **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 **January 2026**, many food items saw **increases** in the prices in the West Bank, most notably the price of **Chicken** which increased by **9 percent** compared to **December 2025**, the price of **tomatoes** which increased by **45 percent** and the price of **cucumbers** which increased by **9 percent** also compared to the previous month.
- Meanwhile, compared to **January 2025**, many food prices also saw **increases**, most notably the price of **chicken eggs** which increased by **28 percent**, the price of **chicken** which saw an increase by **9 percent**, the price of **goat meat** which increased by **7 percent** and the price of **tomatoes** which increased by **89 percent**.
- With the onset of the month of **Ramadan**, it was observed that many prices **started increasing** most notably **chicken** and **goat meat**, we will observe any changes and report more in the next report.
- In the West Bank, **CPI** witnessed an **increase** by **1.03 percent** in **January 2026** compared to **December 2025** and also an **increase** by **1.7 percent** compared to **January 2025**. Additionally, it saw an **increase** by **1.8 percent** compared to pre-crisis level (September 2023).
- **Food CPI** in the West Bank also witnessed an **increase** by **3.48 percent** in **January 2026** compared to **December 2025**; and by **6.5 percent** compared to **January 2025**. It also saw an **increase** by **3.3 percent** compared to pre-crisis levels (September 2023).

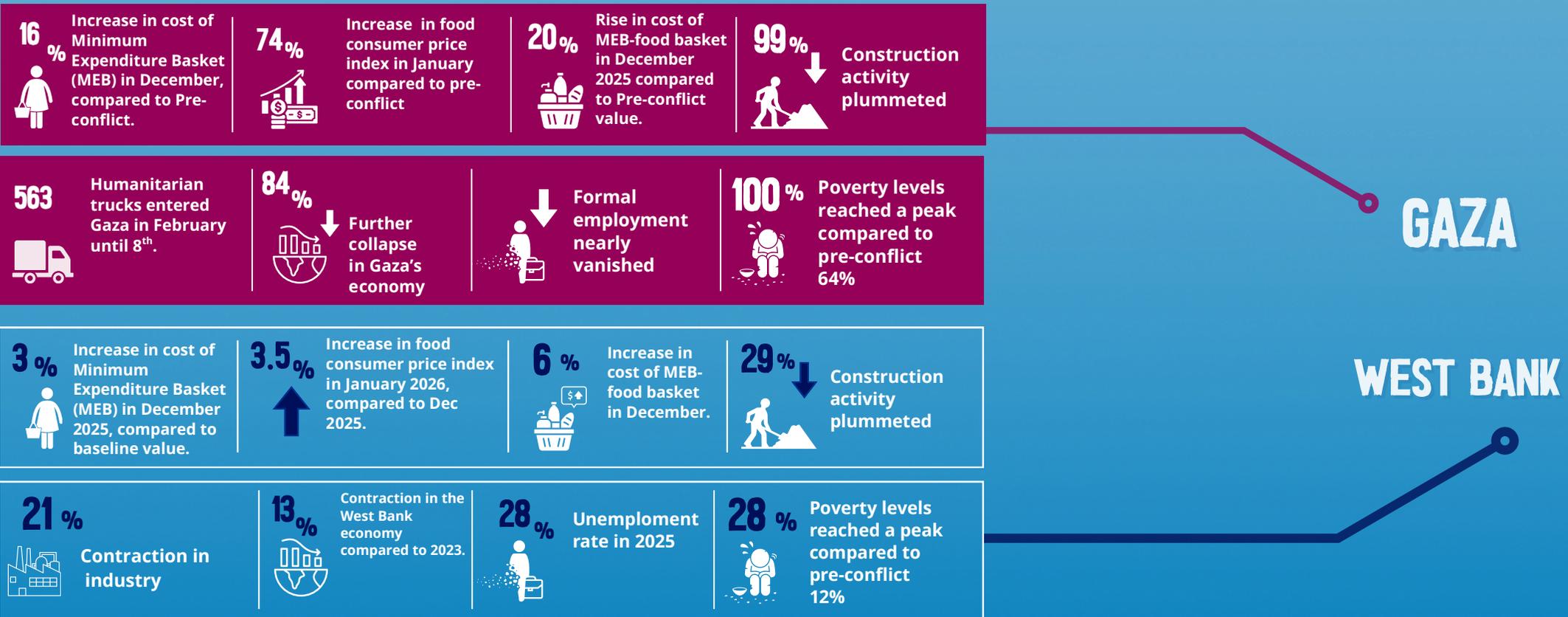
Overview

There have been **improvements** in both the **availability** and **prices** of food items in the Gaza Strip in the last months since the October 2025 ceasefire and the improved entry of both humanitarian and commercial trucks, with the first week of February registering even more improvements.

In the West Bank the situation continues to **escalate** with nearly **700** Palestinians in **9 communities displaced** due to settler attacks so far in **2026**, including **600** displaced from Ras Ein Al Auja Bedouin community in Jericho governorate. Large-scale operations by Israeli forces have **significantly expanded** beyond the northern West Bank to include the central and southern governorates, including in Qalandiya refugee camp and Kafr Aqab in Jerusalem governorate. *

In **2025**, overall **prices in Palestine increased by approximately 11 percent** compared to **2024**. This rise was driven primarily by the **sharp escalation of prices** in the Gaza Strip, which recorded an increase of around 22 percent while food CPI increased by 71 percent, despite a slight decline of 0.1 percent in the West Bank CPI and 1.8 percent of food CPI. **

Highlights



* Humanitarian Situation Update #356 | West Bank

** PCBS | Monthly Consumer Price Index Numbers by Major Groups of expenditure and Region for January - December 2025 and Percent Changes from January - December 2024

Socioeconomic Situation in Palestine

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*

In **2025**, the Palestinian economy recorded a modest **4 percent increase** compared to **2024**, yet overall GDP remained in **recession, declining by 24 percent compared to 2023**. **Gaza's GDP fell by 84 percent compared to 2023 and by an additional 8.7 percent compared to 2024**, while the **West Bank's GDP declined by 13 percent compared to 2023** but registered a slight **4.4 percent increase** compared to 2024.

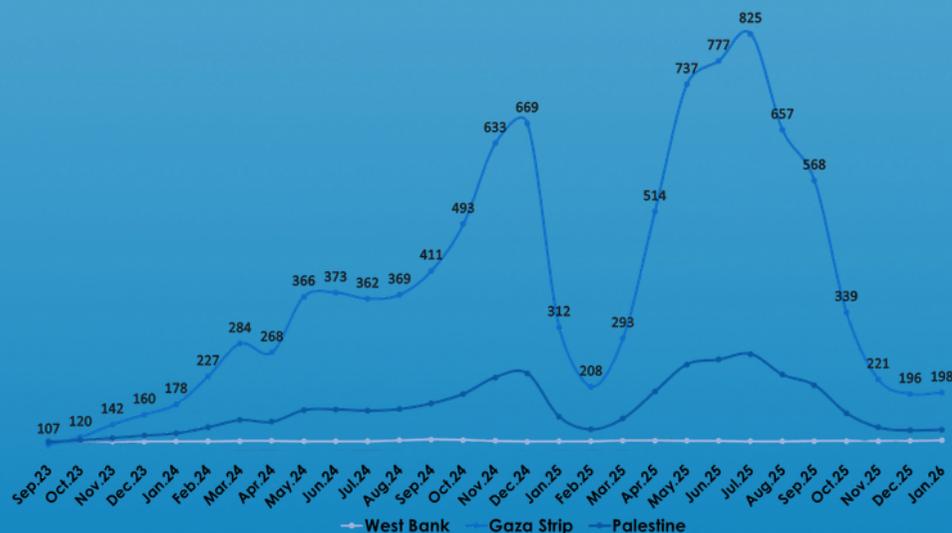
Overall, the Palestinian economy remains in **prolonged recession**, with Gaza suffering **catastrophic collapse** and the West Bank enduring **deep contraction**. Despite **minor improvements** in **2025**, both regions face long recovery horizons, while humanitarian conditions in Gaza and movement restrictions in the West Bank continue to exacerbate economic and social hardship.

Inflation and Market Prices

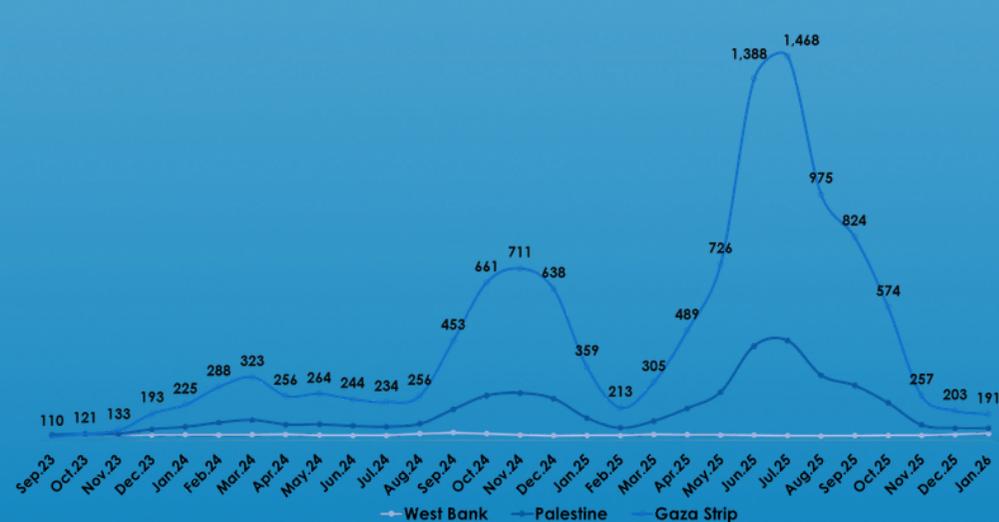
Gaza CPI increased in January 2026 by 1.43 percent compared to **December**, meanwhile it **decreased by 36.5 percent** compared to **January 2025**. It also remained **higher than pre-crisis levels** (September 2023) by **84.7 percent**. **Food CPI in Gaza** on the other hand **decreased in January 2026 by 6 percent** compared to **December** and by **46.9 percent** compared to **January 2025**, but it still **remained higher** than pre-crisis levels (September 2023) by **73.6 percent**.

In the **West Bank**, **CPI** witnessed an **increase by 1.03 percent** in **January 2026** compared to **December** and also an **increase by 1.7 percent** compared to **January 2025**. Additionally, it saw an **increase by 1.8 percent** compared to pre-crisis level (September 2023). **Food CPI** in the West Bank also witnessed an **increase by 3.48 percent** in **January 2026** compared to **December**; and by **6.5 percent** compared to **January 2025**. It also saw an **increase by 3.3 percent** compared to pre-crisis levels (September 2023). **

CPI in Palestine September 2023 - January 2026



Food CPI in Palestine September 2023 - January 2026



*The Performance of the Palestinian Economy for 2025, and Economic Forecasts for 2026

** PCBS

Labor Force & Unemployment

The Palestinian labor market continues to face **significant challenges** despite slight improvements in unemployment and labor force participation indicators during 2025. Overall figures still reflect **recessionary conditions** and highlight **sharp disparities** between the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Approximately **half of the labor force** in Palestine was disrupted, with the unemployment rate reaching **46 percent** in **2025 (28 percent** in the West Bank and **78 percent** in the Gaza Strip). *

In the West Bank, unemployment stood at **more than double** the pre-conflict level of **13 percent**. This represents a modest improvement from the peak of **35 percent** recorded at the beginning of the conflict, attributing to **gradual recovery** in the local economy.

Employment of Palestinian labor in Israel has **only partially rebounded**, with a notable shift toward informal jobs. Prior to the conflict, roughly **177,000** Palestinians were employed in Israel. Following the conflict, the Government of Israel revoked most work permits, reducing the number to about **24,000** (an **86 percent** decline between Q3 and Q4 of 2023). Since then, employment has partially recovered: by Q2-2025, approximately **39,000** Palestinian cross-border workers were employed in Israel. **

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**. *** Prior to the current crisis, poverty rates in the Gaza Strip exceeded **63 percent**. Recently, due to the ongoing crisis in the Gaza Strip, the concept of poverty has been surpassed with **almost all 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 **December** 2025, the cost of the **Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)****** in the **West Bank** increased by **3 percent** compared to the pre-conflict baseline, rising from **2,061 NIS** to **2,117 NIS**. The **food component** of the MEB increased by **6 percent** (from **681 NIS** to **721 NIS**), while the **shelter** component increased by **5 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 further** in **December** with 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 **1,989 NIS** in **December** which is still an **increase** by **16 percent** compared to the pre-conflict baseline of **1,717 NIS**. The **food component** increased by **20 percent compared to pre-conflict baseline**, from **577 NIS** to **691 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

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

**** Cash Working Group

Market Situation & Prices - West Bank

In **January 2026**, many food items saw **increases in the prices** in the West Bank, most notably **Chicken** which increased by **9 percent** compared to December 2025, **tomatoes** which increased by **45 percent** and **cucumbers** which increased by **9 percent** also compared to the **previous month**. Meanwhile, compared to **January 2025**, many food prices also **saw increases**, most notably **eggs** which **increased** by **28 percent**, **chicken** which saw an increase by **9 percent**, **goat meat** which **increased** by **7 percent** and **tomatoes** which **increased** by **89 percent**.

Price Comparison in the West Bank	Changes in prices in January 2026		 Chicken	 RICE	 Eggs	 Goat meat	 Vegetable oil	 Cucumber
	Compared to December 2025	 45%	 9%	 1%	 6%	0%	 1%	 9%
	Compared to January 2025	 89%	 9%	 1%	 28%	 7%	 1%	 25%

Gas Crisis in the West Bank*

The West Bank experienced a severe shortage of cooking gas in January, as a result of the reduced supply from Israel for about two weeks. This shortage coincided with the intensification of cold weather and the increase in demand from citizens, which led to the depletion of quantities from a large number of gas stations and their closure, amid warnings that the crisis will continue if supply operations are not resumed regularly.

Osama Musleh, head of the gas station owners' union in the West Bank, said that there has been a crisis in the supply of gas to the West Bank from Israel for two weeks, as no quantities have been supplied during this period, except for a very small quantity, which was not enough for one station. Musleh noted that the West Bank needs 1,000 tons a day these days, at the peak of consumption in winter, while no quantities have been supplied to the West Bank for two weeks, except for about 300 tons two days ago, which is less than the amount needed for one day.

Regarding the responsibility of gas stations and their storage of reserve quantities, Musleh stated that gas stations operate according to an annual plan and began this winter season by storing all the quantities they could. However, due to the halt in supplies from Israel, the stations began drawing on their reserve gas stocks, which led to the closure of a large number of gas stations. Videos shared by citizens showed long queues in front of gas distribution stations in several governorates, waiting to fill their cylinders, in a scene that reflects the ongoing shortage crisis that has persisted for weeks. The General Petroleum Authority announced Thursday January 15th that gas supplies had returned to normal levels, which will ease the pressure on filling stations in the coming hours. **

There are 32 gas stations in the West Bank, including two stations that are struggling, while the total storage capacity of the stations reaches about 15,000 tons, and the current stock in them is estimated at about 70% of this capacity.

Gas prices remained stable during January 2026, with the price of a 12-kilogram gas cylinder – the most consumed – reaching about 70 shekels. According to a previous report by the Al-Eqtisadi website, gas prices in the West Bank have not witnessed any change since June 2022, unlike previous years which used to record an increase in winter and a decrease in summer. The gas sector in Palestine is managed according to regulatory prices set monthly by the General Petroleum Authority, with filling stations being given a fixed profit margin for each ton sold.

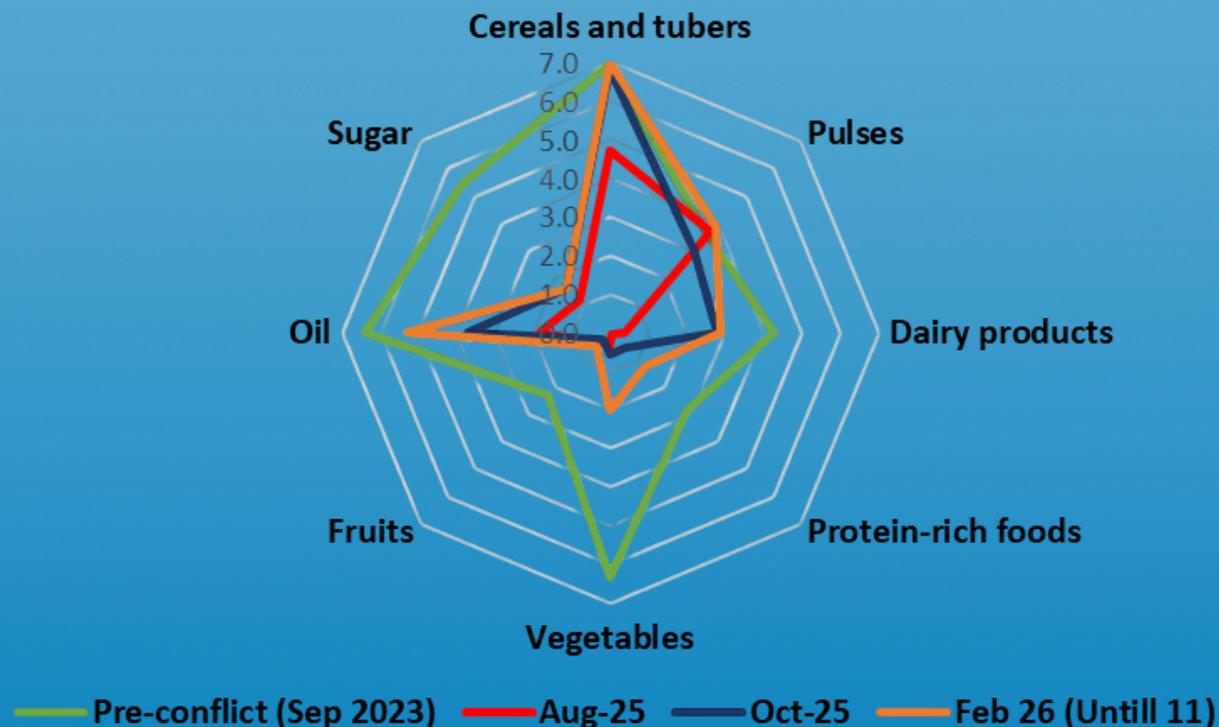
*Gas Crisis in the West Bank

**Al-Iqtisadi

Food diversity - Gaza Strip

- Food consumption in Gaza continued to show encouraging signs of improvement in the first eleven days of February 2026, sustaining the gains observed in January. Better market prices and increased food availability have driven a noticeable recovery compared to pre-ceasefire levels. Overall, the data reflects a steady recovery in food consumption patterns. While gaps remain compared to pre-conflict levels, the consistent improvements highlight the positive impact of humanitarian aid and the gradual strengthening of local markets.
- Dairy consumption has improved to an average of 3 days per week (compared to 4 days pre-conflict).
- Consumption of vegetables and fruits remains very low; vegetables are consumed on average 2 days per week, compared to 6 days per week pre-conflict, while fruit consumption is very limited at half day per week, down from 3 days pre-conflict; the gap is still very large.
- Protein sources (meat, poultry, eggs) consumption remains limited at 1 day per week, compared to 3 days pre-conflict.
- Pulses were consumed about 4 days per week, near pre-conflict levels.
- Cereals consumption remains steady at 7 days per week, consistent with pre-conflict averages.

Fig 1. Average food consumption
Number of days per week that households consume different food groups



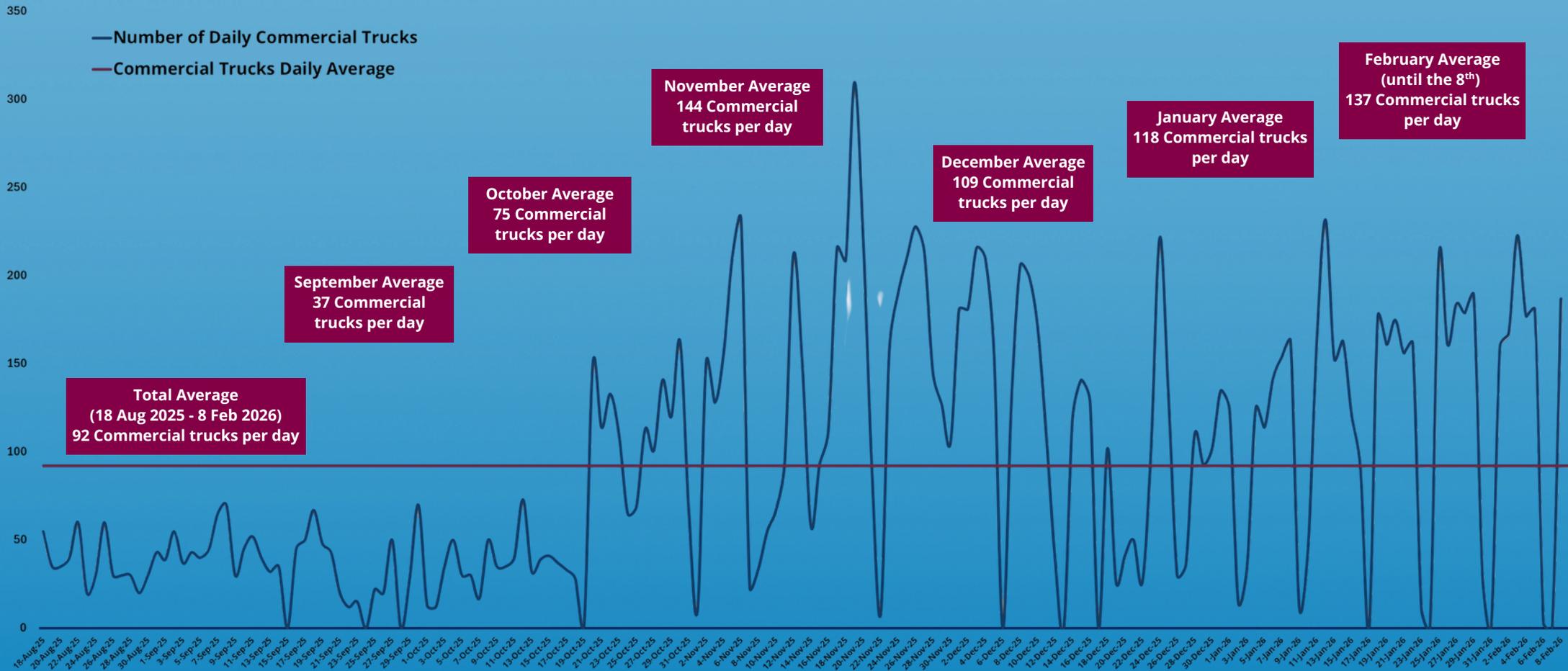
Food Availability - Gaza Strip



According to key tracking sources, the number of humanitarian and commercial trucks entering the Gaza Strip witnessed a **decrease** during **January 2026** compared to **December 2025**. As a daily average of **225** trucks entered during **January** compared to the daily average of **269** trucks per day during **December**. Moreover, the daily average of trucks in **February** until the **8th** of the month is also **decreasing** with an average of only **208** trucks per day.

The daily average of total trucks entering since the beginning of the ceasefire on October 11th until the 8th of February (**274** trucks per day) is also 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 18, 2025 - February 8, 2026)



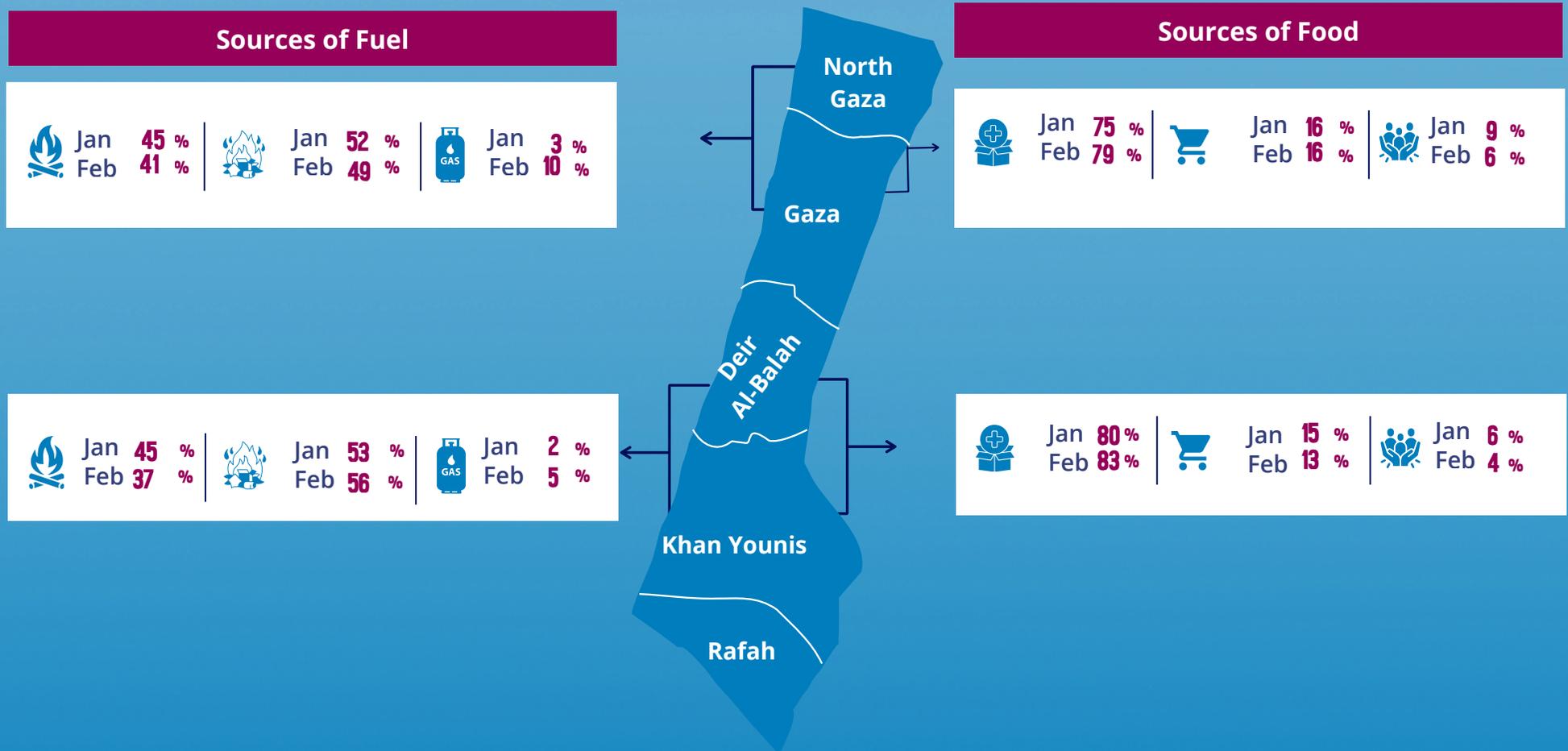
Greater number of commercial trucks can allow greater diversity of food and other items available on the market, to complement the staple commodities that humanitarian actors are bringing in, making it critical to have a sustained level of commercial goods, which also helps to drive down prices.

*Source of data for commercial trucks: Palestinian Ministry of State for Relief Affairs (from Oct 1 - Nov 7) + Gaza Chamber of Commerce & Industry, for humanitarian trucks: [UN2720 Monitoring & Tracking Report](#).

PS: some averages were adjusted based on updates made by chamber of commerce online portal.

MAIN FOOD & ENERGY SOURCES - GAZA STRIP

- Humanitarian aid and local markets remained the **main sources** of food in Gaza at the start of **February**, showing **signs of recovery**. These improvements highlight the **importance of sustaining the inflow of commercial and aid trucks** into the Strip to preserve and build on the gains achieved so far.
- At the same time, **energy access** continues to pose **serious challenges**. 51 percent of the population reported relying on **waste burning** as an alternative to cooking gas in February. Encouragingly, the share of households in the northern governorates using cooking gas reached 10 percent, signaling **gradual improvement**. However, **ensuring a consistent and sufficient supply of cooking gas remains an urgent priority** to reduce reliance on unsafe practices and mitigate associated health risks.



MAP KEY



Humanitarian aid



Assistance from friends & family



Waste burning



Cooking gas



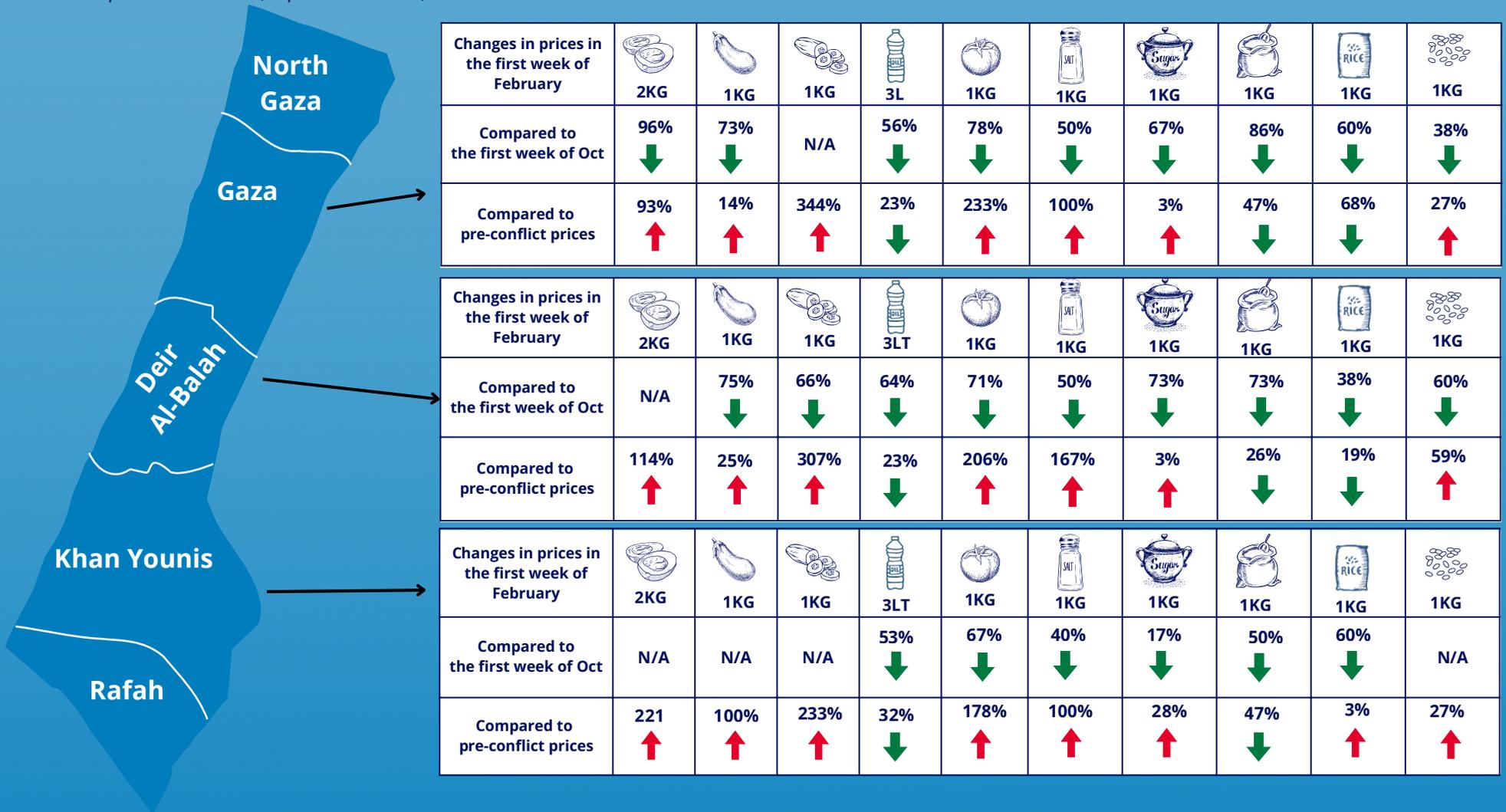
Market



Firewood

PRICE CHANGES FOR FOOD ITEMS

- With the start of Ramadan, while most items are currently available in the markets some fresh items are becoming less available showing the limitations of supply and high demand, and resultant price increases. Most notably, chicken eggs and zucchini have disappeared from some markets across the Strip, and the price of key fresh vegetables is increasing.
- Prices for the majority of food items are currently lower than pre-ceasefire prices in the first week of October 2025. However, most prices remain higher than pre-crisis levels (September 2023).



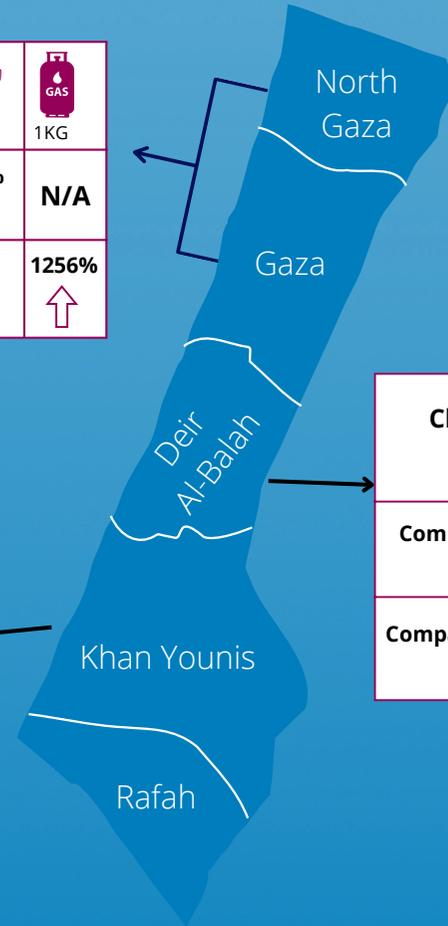
MAP KEY



PRICE CHANGES FOR NON FOOD ITEMS

- Most non-food items continued to decrease in the first week of February compared to September 2025 (pre 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.
- In a recent statement by the Petroleum Authority, only 20 percent of the total gas needs are being met. This shortage of cooking gas supply means that on days when gas is available, the price decreases, and on days when it is not, it increases, depending on demand. With demand of cooking gas high as people stockpile gas for the month Ramadan, and an increase in the number of restaurants reopening, further increases in the price of cooking gas are expected.

Changes in prices in February 2026	 1KG	 1L	 40 Pcs	 100ml	 16 Pcs	 1Pcs	 1KG
Compared to September 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	17% ↓	N/A	92% ↓	60% ↓	70% ↓	70% ↓	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	400% ↑	438% ↑	11% ↑	5% ↓	50% ↑	20% ↑	1256% ↑



Changes in prices in February 2026	 1KG	 1L	 40 Pcs	 100ml	 16 Pcs	 1Pcs	 1KG
Compared to September 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	29% ↓	75% ↓	90% ↓	30% ↓	50% ↓	80% ↓	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	400% ↑	285% ↑	64% ↑	3% ↑	108% ↑	50% ↑	1086% ↑

Changes in prices in February 2026	 1KG	 1L	 40 Pcs	 100ml	 16 Pcs	 1Pcs	 1KG
Compared to September 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	43% ↓	75% ↓	91% ↓	50% ↓	70% ↓	85% ↓	N/A
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	400% ↑	362% ↑	26% ↑	3% ↑	9% ↑	25% ↓	1171% ↑

MAP KEY



Sanitary pads



Firewood



Diapers



Toothpaste

Access to the Food and Market

- Market access in the Gaza Strip **continued to improve in February 2026 following the October 2025 ceasefire**. However, 63 percent of surveyed households reported difficulties accessing markets in the last two weeks. **Among them, 99 percent cited financial struggles due to lack of cash,** and 21 percent indicated they could not afford basic food items despite price reductions since the ceasefire.
- Physical access to food showed signs of improvement. In February, **51 percent of households reported better access** compared to the previous month, 40 percent reported no change, **and 9 percent reported worse access**.
- Consumption patterns also reflected progress. Households reported **an average of two meals per day in February 2026**, compared to one meal in July. Still, **one in five households consumed only one meal daily**. Additionally, 18 percent reduced meal portions, 44 percent decreased the number of daily meals, and 19 percent limited adults' food intake to prioritize children.
- 45 percent of households reported going to bed hungry at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey, with 9 percent experiencing this more than ten times. 34 percent reported completely running out of food at home, with 16 percent experiencing this more than ten times. Nearly 2 percent reported going an entire day without eating at least once during the same period.
- Overall, food accessibility, availability, and consumption patterns showed continued improvements in February compared to the months before the ceasefire. However, **these gains remain fragile and risk reversal if aid levels and commercial truck entries into Gaza declined again**.

Market Functionality

- During the first 11 days of February, retailers in the Gaza Strip continued to face challenges in restocking. Despite these difficulties, the overall market showed high availability of most goods, which contributed to a reduction in prices. Still, **60 percent of surveyed retailers reported that their stock levels remain below normal**.
- Supply chain constraints remain a pressing issue. 57 percent of shops reported **difficulties due to lack of suppliers**, while **half** indicated that restocking costs are prohibitively **high**. This reflects structural bottlenecks in logistics and import flows, where even when goods are available, affordability of replenishment remains a barrier.
- 72 percent of surveyed shops cited **drastic price fluctuations**, making it harder for households to purchase goods and for retailers to plan stock management.
- **Cash liquidity shortages also disrupted operations**. As half of surveyed shops reported cash shortages this month, limiting their ability to restock even when goods are available.
- Storage infrastructure remains **inadequate**. One-third of shops highlighted weaknesses in cooling and insulation facilities, reducing the shelf life of perishable goods and limiting the diversity of food items available to consumers.
- Cash withdrawal fees are still standing at around 14-15%. **While most shops no longer demand fees on digital payments from customers**.
- Stock capacity trends show **cautious improvement**. 58 percent of shops reported holding less than 40 percent of their capacity, while 40 percent reported holding between 40–80 percent. **Current stock levels are generally sufficient to cover at least two weeks of current demand**.

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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 2023 (Pre-crisis)	First Week of Oct 2025 (before the ceasefire)	Fourth Week of Dec	First Week of Jan	Second Week of Jan	Third Week of Jan	Fourth Week of Jan	First Week of Feb	First Week of Feb/Fourth Week of Jan	First Week of Feb/First week of Oct 2025	First Week of Feb/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	13	7	7	6	6	5	5	0%	-62%	-7%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	N/A	12	10	6	8	8	11	38%	N/A	307%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	30	8	8	8	8	6	6	0%	-80%	-14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	N/A	7	8	8	8	8	10	25%	N/A	150%
Eggs	2 KG	14	600	27	24	24	23	23	26	13%	-96%	86%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	5	2	2	2	1	1	1	0%	-80%	-84%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	180	25	25	25	25	15	15	0%	-92%	-68%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	10	5	5	5	5	5	5	0%	-50%	94%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	5.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	0%	-42%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	13	8	7	6	6	6	6	0%	-54%	-5%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5	5	1	1	1	1	0.33	0.33	0%	-93%	-93%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	25	4	3.5	3.5	3	3	3	0%	-88%	20%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	50	3	3.5	4	4	3	3	0%	-94%	-6%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31	54	24	27	27	23	21	18	-14%	-67%	-42%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	55	12	10	10	12	10	9	-10%	-84%	150%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	-50%	100%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	12	4	5	5	4	4	3.5	-13%	-71%	-10%

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 first week of February 2026.

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	Sep 25	Nov25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Feb 26 / Jan 26	Feb 26 / Sep 25	Feb 26 / Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	1	2	6	4	5	5	5	0%	-17%	400%
Coal	1 KG	4	15	20	20	20	15	12	-20%	-40%	200%
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	80	90	90	80	-11%	N/A	1256%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30	N/A	40	50	35	35	0%	N/A	438%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4	3	20	10	10	8	6	-25%	-70%	50%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18	25	250	25	20	20	20	0%	-92%	11%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1	2	10	1.5	2	2	1	-33%	-90%	0%
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	15	35	17	15	17	15	-12%	-57%	131%
Tissues	1 pack	2	5	20	5	5	4	4	0%	-80%	100%
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	5	10	5	6	5	4	-20%	-60%	-5%
Toothbrush	1 brush	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	0%	-50%	-50%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9	15	70	15	14	12	10	-17%	-86%	11%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	7	15	10	5	10	15	50%	0%	900%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	2	10	4	5	4	3	-25%	-70%	20%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	3	3	10	v	5	5	5	0%	-50%	67%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7	10	15	10	10	9	8	-11%	-47%	14%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1	3	N/A	5	5	3	3	0%	N/A	200%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	500	N/A	500	400	400	350	-13%	N/A	N/A

Deir Al Balah

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

Item	Unit	Sep 2023 (Pre-crisis)	First Week of Oct 2025 (before the ceasefire)	Fourth Week of Dec	First Week of Jan	Second Week of Jan	Third Week of Jan	Fourth Week of Jan	First Week of Feb	First Week of Feb/Fourth Week of Jan	First Week of Feb/First week of Oct 2025	First Week of Feb/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	9	7	8	7	8	6	7	17%	-22%	30%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	32	11	6	8	7	9	6	-33%	-81%	122%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	0%	-60%	-14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	20	5	5	5	8	10	9	-10%	-55%	125%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	N/A	30	30	28	25	24	29	21%	N/A	107%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	8	5	5	5	5	3	4	33%	-50%	-35%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	130	35	40	35	40	25	25	0%	-81%	-47%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	N/A	5	5	5	5	5	5	0%	N/A	94%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	5.16	N/A	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	N/A	-42%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	25	10	8	8	8	6	7	17%	-72%	11%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	8	4	4	3	4	3	3	0%	-63%	-40%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	30	4	4	4	4	4	3.5	-13%	-88%	40%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	35	4	3.5	4	4	4	3.5	-13%	-90%	9%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.3	66	24	27	30	27	24	24	0%	-64%	-23%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	38	11	12	13	12	10	10	0%	-74%	178%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	8	4	4	3	4	3	4	33%	-50%	167%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	15	4	5	5	5	5	5	0%	-67%	28%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	Sep 25	Nov25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Feb 26 / Jan 26	Feb 26 / Sep 25	Feb 26 / Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	0.8	2	7	5	4	5	4	-20%	-43%	400%
Coal	1 KG	4	17	35	30	10	10	10	0%	-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	85	90	95	75	-21%	N/A	1171%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	25	120	50	50	40	30	-25%	-75%	362%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	100	N/A	90	120	120	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	8	20	10	10	10	6	-40%	-70%	9%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	25	280	25	20	25	25	0%	-91%	26%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1	3	15	2	2	2	1.5	0%	-90%	50%
Detergent	1 Liter	5	15	20	13	13	20	20	0%	0%	300%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5	18	5	4	4	4	0%	-78%	74%
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	8	12	5	5	5	6	20%	-50%	3%
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	2	3	1	2	2	2	0%	-33%	-56%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	15	90	10	10	12	12	0%	-87%	167%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3	15	15	13	5	5	8	60%	-47%	167%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2	3	10	4	3	3	1.5	-50%	-85%	-25%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	3	10	5	5	6	5	-17%	-50%	25%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10	12	10	10	8	6	-25%	-50%	20%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	3	N/A	5	4	4	4	0%	N/A	100%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	250	1500	600	400	350	1500	329%	0%	N/A

Khan Younis

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

Item	Unit	Sep 2023 (Pre-crisis)	First Week of Oct 2025 (before the ceasefire)	Fourth Week of Dec	First Week of Jan	Second Week of Jan	Third Week of Jan	Fourth Week of Jan	First Week of Feb	First Week of Feb/Fourth Week of Jan	First Week of Feb/First week of Oct 2025	First Week of Feb/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	8	5	5	5	5	4	6	50%	-25%	11%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	N/A	9	9	9	8	8	5	-38%	N/A	85%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	15	8	8	8	7	7	7	0%	-53%	0%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	N/A	8	8	8	8	8	8	0%	N/A	100%
Eggs	2 KG	14	N/A	25	25	25	23	23	27	17%	N/A	93%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	15	5	5	5	5	3	3	0%	-80%	-52%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	75	20	20	35	25	15	15	0%	-80%	-68%
Bread	1 KG	2.6		3	5	5	5	6	4	-33%	N/A	55%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	0%	0%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	N/A	8	8	8	8	8	8	0%	N/A	27%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	0%	-75%	-80%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	15	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	-80%	20%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	35	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	-91%	-6%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	45	21	33	27	21	18	21	17%	-53%	-32%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	30	10	10	12	11	12	12	0%	-60%	233%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	5	2	2	3	2	2	3	50%	-40%	100%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	10	4	6	6	5	5	5	0%	-50%	28%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	September 25	Nov25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Feb 26 / Jan 26	Feb 26 / Sep 25	Feb 26 / Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	1	3	7	4	5	5	5	0%	-29%	400%
Coal	1 KG	6.3	15	N/A	15	12	12	12	0%	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	550	100	100	90	70	-22%	-87%	1086%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30	100	55	50	45	25	-44%	-75%	285%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	120	400	100	120	140	75	-46%	-81%	1003%
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	8	20	15	15	10	10	0%	-50%	108%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	25	300	30	30	25	30	20%	-90%	64%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	3	12	2	1	1	1	0%	-92%	-44%
Detergent	1 Liter	5	15	30	13	12	12	13	8%	-57%	160%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5	20	6	5	3	5	67%	-75%	117%
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	8	10	8	8	7	7	0%	-30%	3%
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	2	4	5	4	3	3	0%	-25%	100%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	15	85	14	15	14	15	7%	-82%	20%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	15	20	10	10	12	13	8%	-35%	767%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2	3	15	5	3	3	3	0%	-80%	50%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	1	8	7	6	5	5	5	0%	-29%	400%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3	10	12	15	15	13	13	0%	8%	333%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	5	12	5	5	4	4	0%	-67%	100%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	2500	650	350	350	400	14%	-84%	N/A