Market Monitor - Gaza

WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis

March 2026

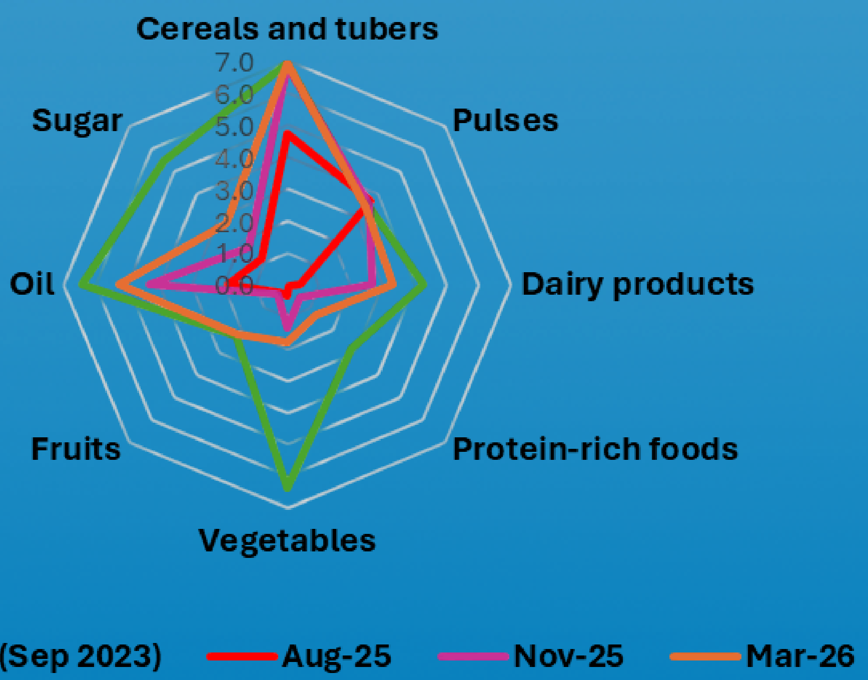
Key findings - Gaza Strip

- **The fourth week of March witnessed a sudden and quick increase in the price of wheat flour towards the end of the week, in addition to a rise in the prices of frozen goods,** particularly chicken and their derivatives, with availability in smaller quantities compared to the end of the previous week. **Vegetable prices also remained relatively high** compared to the previous weeks before the start of Iran crisis.
- Flour prices in Gaza have risen sharply, **now 47 percent above pre-conflict levels, with a 25 kg bag price increasing to 75 NIS**. This surge is driven by severe supply shortages, restrictions on goods entry, reduced aid distributions, and monopolization by traders. With commercial flour absent from the market and availability tied almost entirely to WFP parcel distributions, households face reduced bread access and growing market monopolies, underscoring the fragility of Gaza's flour supply chain.
- Chicken Eggs have been largely missing from the Gazan markets in the last two weeks, and when available they are in very small quantities and in very high prices.
- The number of humanitarian and commercial trucks entering the Gaza Strip witnessed **a sharp decrease in March 2026** compared to the previous months. A daily average of only 130 trucks entered in March (until the 30th) compared to the daily average of 230 trucks entered during February and the 225 trucks per day during January. With the reduction of commercial entries in March, **71 percent** of surveyed retailers reported that their stock levels are **below normal.**
- Trends in food diversity consumption highlight both **a partial recovery in some food groups and a continued weakness in dietary diversity**, leaving households increasingly vulnerable to supply disruptions and price volatility.
- In March 2026, physical access to food **slowed** compared to February, with only 24 percent of households reporting improved access versus 49 percent the previous month. While 35 percent saw no change, 41 percent reported worse access, largely driven by rising prices and reduced entry of commercial goods since the onset of the Iran crisis.
- Diesel prices in Gaza rose sharply to 35–40 NIS per liter; **an increase of 438 percent compared to pre-ceasefire levels**. Cooking gas was sold through official channels at 65 NIS for 8 kg in limited quantities, while on the black market prices spiked to around 95 NIS per kilogram.
- In March, **55 percent of the population reported relying on waste burning as an alternative to cooking gas**. This underscores the urgent need to ensure a consistent and sufficient supply of cooking gas **to mitigate serious health risks linked to unsafe cooking practices.**
- Since the onset of the Iran crisis, the West Bank has faced a severe fuel shortage, **with daily supplies averaging 3.5 million liters (only 78 percent of the 4.5 million liters required)** leaving stations depleted within hours. The crisis, ongoing for months, has worsened recently, with stations unable to store fuel ahead of monthly price hikes and further disruptions expected during the Jewish holidays.
- The Palestinian General Petroleum Authority announced April fuel and gas prices, citing the unprecedented **rise in global oil prices, the worsening energy crisis, and reliance on Israeli markets as the main supplier.** A liter of 95 octane gasoline will be sold at 7.90 NIS (15 percent increase), **diesel at 8.40 NIS (41 percent increase)**, and **a 12-kg gas cylinder at 95 NIS (27 percent increase)**.

Food diversity - Gaza Strip

- In March 2026, food consumption in Gaza showed partial recovery, with improved access across several food groups. **Fruit intake, which had faced the widest gap since the conflict began**, rose alongside modest gains in dairy, vegetables, meat, and other protein sources. Despite these improvements, **overall consumption remains well below pre-conflict levels**, and with the onset of the conflict with Iran and continued restrictions on commercial supplies, dietary diversity is expected to deteriorate further as fresh food prices rise. **This underscores the urgent need to stabilize supplies of fresh items to maintain affordability and nutritional balance.**
- Dairy consumption has improved to an average of 3 days per week (compared to 4 days pre-conflict).
- Consumption of vegetables remains low; vegetables are consumed on average 1.8 per days per week, compared to 6 days per week pre-conflict, while fruit consumption is 2.3 days near pre-conflict level.
- Protein sources (meat, poultry, eggs) consumption remains limited at 1.3 day per week, compared to 3 days pre-conflict.
- Pulses were consumed about 3.5 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

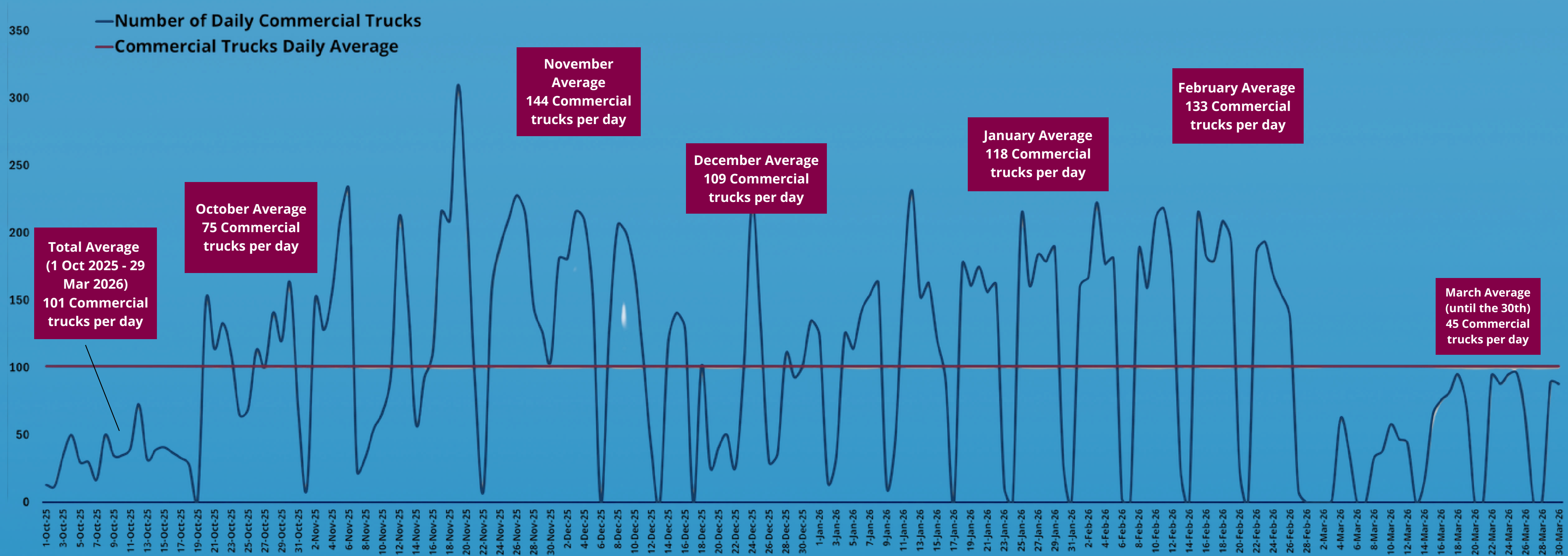


Food Availability - Gaza Strip

The number of humanitarian and commercial trucks entering the Gaza Strip witnessed a **sharp decrease in March 2026** (since the start of the Iran - Israel/USA war) compared to the previous months. A daily average of **only 130**** trucks entered in March (until the 30th) compared to the daily average of **230 trucks** entered during **February and the 225 trucks** per day during **January**. This sudden decease hindered the already fragile stability of the markets and had negative implications on food security.

The daily average of total trucks entering since the start of the ceasefire on October 11th until the 29th of March (245 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).

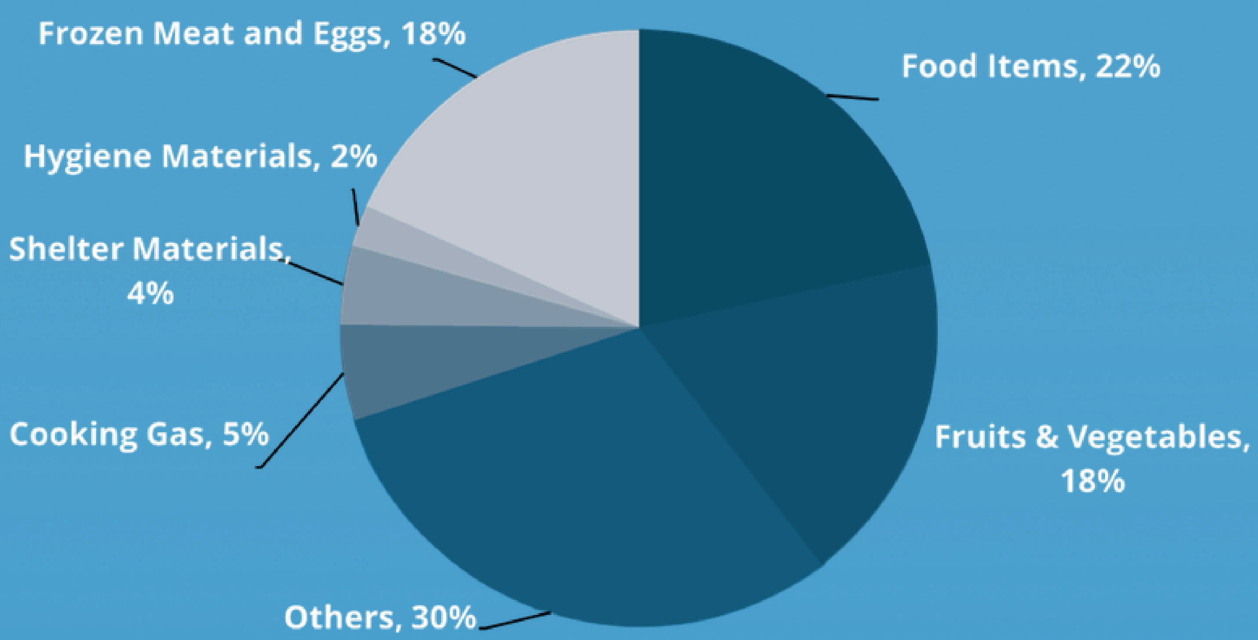
Fig. 2. Commercial Trucks Flow - Gaza Strip* (October 1 - March 29)



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.
** (For the last week of humanitarian trucks is not available yet on UN2720 we used Gaza Chamber of Commerce data).

Fig. 3. Commercial Trucks by Type of Commodities in the month of March (Until the 29th)*

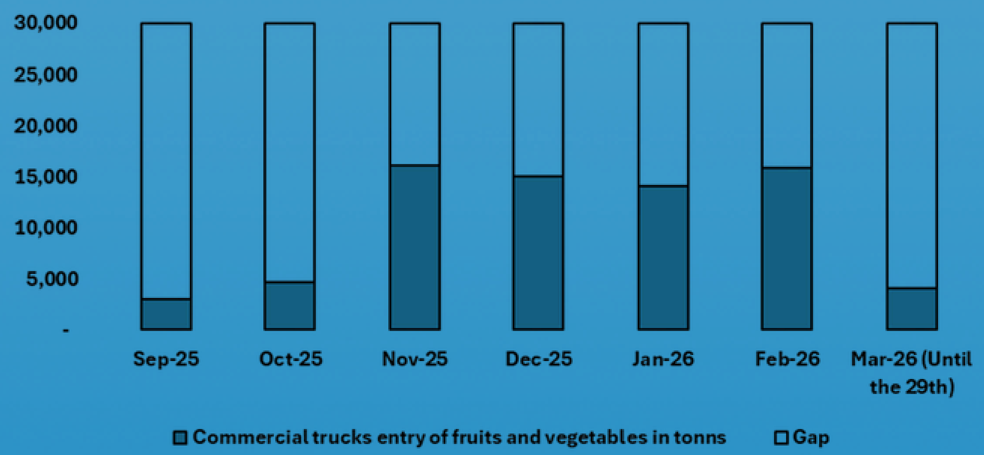


The pie chart shows how commercial trucks were allocated by type of cargo. About 18% of them were transported as vegetables and fruits, indicating a shift in greater enabling of entries of these commodities recognizing their criticality in enabling food diversity and increased household consumption of fresh produce enabled by digital cash transfer programming.

Meanwhile, shipments of frozen meat, poultry, eggs and dairy products have also increased, helping to ease prices slightly, although they remain below pre-conflict levels. Overall, the evidence indicates that consumers are gradually regaining access to a wider range of food items, but the market recovery remains fragile and depends heavily on the continued flow of supplies and the availability of sufficient quantities of commercial products.

Fig. 4. Fruit and vegetables needs VS entries

The normal monthly demand for fruits, vegetables, and potatoes in Gaza is approximately 30,000 tons.



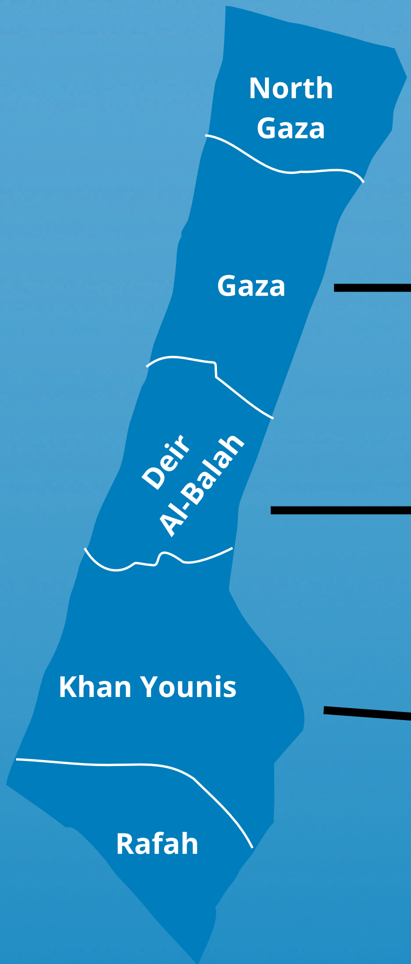
Before the October 2025 ceasefire, commercial truck entries of essential food items; vegetables, fruits, eggs, meat, and dairy—were extremely limited, causing severe shortages and soaring prices across Gaza. After the ceasefire, inflows of vegetables and fruits resumed but initially covered only 10–15 percent of estimated needs. According to the Palestinian Expenditure and Consumption Survey (2017), monthly demand for fruits, vegetables, and potatoes is about 30,000 tons, underscoring how far supply fell short of requirements.

Although the flow of fresh produce gradually increased after the October ceasefire, reaching about 50 percent of estimated needs, March saw a marked decline in the entry of vegetables and fruits due to the Iran crisis, widening the supply gap.

*Source of data for commercial trucks: Gaza Chamber of Commerce & Industry.

Price changes for food items

- Prices of main food items witnessed noticeable increases in the fourth week of March compared to the previous weeks due to the limited entry of commercial and humanitarian trucks into the Gaza Strip. Some items, most noticeably chicken eggs went missing from the markets.
- However, prices for the majority of food items remained lower than pre-ceasefire levels in the first week of October 2025. Most prices also remain higher than pre-crisis levels (September 2023).



Changes in prices in the fourth week of March 2026	2KG	1KG	1KG	3L	1KG	1KG	1KG	25 KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the first week of Oct 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	NA	NA	NA	28% ↓	65% ↓	33% ↓	58% ↓	61% ↓	80% ↓	31% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices		325% ↑	270% ↑	26% ↑	428% ↑	167% ↑	28% ↑	47% ↑	84% ↓	43% ↑

Changes in prices in the fourth week of March 2026	2KG	1KG	1KG	3L	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the first week of Oct 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	NA	25% ↓	72% ↓	32% ↓	47% ↓	38% ↓	67% ↓	42% ↓	50% ↓	68% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices		275% ↑	233% ↑	44% ↑	456% ↑	233% ↑	28% ↑	58% ↑	35% ↓	27% ↑

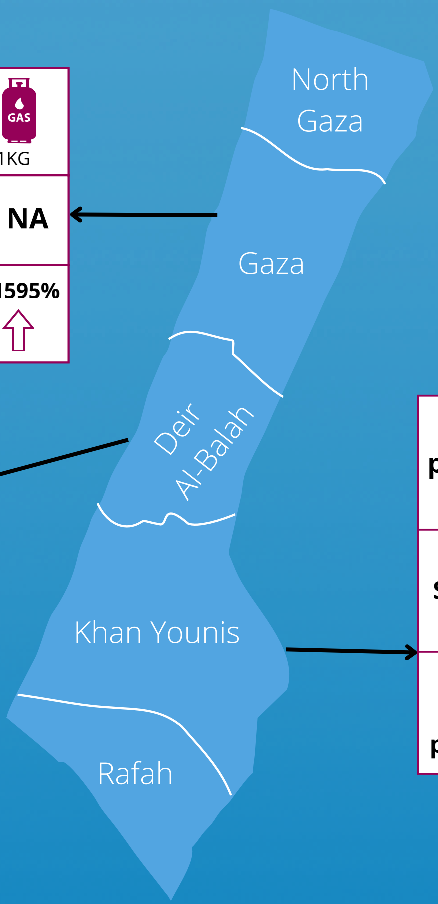
Changes in prices in the fourth week of March 2026	2KG	1KG	1KG	3L	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG	1KG
Compared to the first week of Oct 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	NA	NA	NA	0%	33% ↓	60% ↓	50% ↓	0%	67% ↓	NA
Compared to pre-conflict prices		350% ↑	344% ↑	45% ↑	456% ↑	33% ↑	28% ↑	58% ↑	19% ↓	27% ↑

MAP KEY Eggs | Eggplants | Cucumber | Sunflower oil | Tomatoes | Salt | Sugar | Wheat Flour | Rice | Lentils-brown

PRICE CHANGES FOR NON FOOD ITEMS

- Most non-food items price continued to be lower in March compared to September 2025 (pre ceasefire). However, most prices remain much higher than pre-conflict (September 2023) levels, particularly for cooking gas and fuel.
- Since the start of the Iran war, the Israeli authorities significantly reduced the quantities of cooking gas and fuel entering the Gaza Strip.

Changes in prices in March 2026	1KG	1L	40 Pcs	100ml	16 Pcs	1Pcs	1KG
Compared to September 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	0%	NA	90% ↓	50% ↓	60% ↓	70% ↓	NA
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	500% ↑	438% ↑	39% ↑	19% ↑	100% ↑	20% ↑	1595% ↑



Changes in prices in March 2026	1KG	1L	40 Pcs	100ml	16 Pcs	1Pcs	1KG
Compared to September 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	14% ↓	71% ↓	91% ↓	50% ↓	50% ↓	70% ↓	NA
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	650% ↑	438% ↑	26% ↑	3% ↑	82% ↑	50% ↑	1595% ↑

Changes in prices in March 2026	1KG	1L	40 Pcs	100ml	16 Pcs	1Pcs	1KG
Compared to September 2025 (pre-ceasefire)	0%	65% ↓	88% ↓	30% ↓	50% ↓	73% ↓	82% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices (Sep-2023)	600% ↑	438% ↑	91% ↑	3% ↑	108% ↑	100% ↑	1595% ↑

MAP KEY Sanitary pads | Firewood | Diapers | cleaning products | Toothpaste

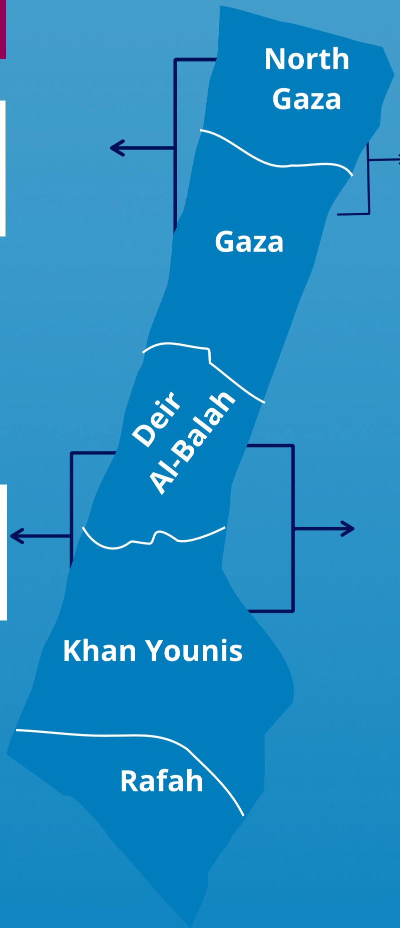
MAIN FOOD & ENERGY SOURCES - GAZA STRIP

- Markets showed some signs of recovery in March with an increased percentage of Gazans reporting relying on buying food items from the local markets and also decreased percentages reporting relying mainly on Aid. However, with the limited entry of commercial and humanitarian trucks in the latest weeks those improvements can be quickly lost, that is why it's vital to increase the inflow of commercial and aid trucks into the Gaza Strip to maintain these improvements.
- 55 percent of the population reported that they continue to rely on waste burning as an alternative to cooking gas in March, an alarming increase compared the 52 percent that reported doing so in February. That is why ensuring a consistent and sufficient supply of cooking gas is an urgent priority to mitigate the serious health risks associated with unsafe cooking practices.

Sources of Fuel

Feb	34 %	Feb	52 %	Feb	14 %
Mar	31 %	Mar	61 %	Mar	7 %

Feb	37 %	Feb	52 %	Feb	9 %
Mar	42 %	Mar	49 %	Mar	8 %



Sources of Food

Feb	74 %	Feb	19 %	Feb	7 %
Mar	73 %	Mar	19 %	Mar	9 %

Feb	84 %	Feb	11 %	Feb	4 %
Mar	71 %	Mar	22 %	Mar	7 %

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

Access to the Market

- Market access in the Gaza Strip showed **some signs of improvement in March 2026** compared to the months before the ceasefire. However, **63 percent** of surveyed households reported difficulties accessing markets in the last two weeks. **Among them, 92 percent cited financial struggles due to lack of cash,** and **59 percent** indicated they could not afford basic food items due to the increase in the price in March 2026.
- Physical access to food showed **slowed improvement** in March compared to February, as only **24 percent of surveyed households reported better access** compared to **49 percent** in the previous month, **35 percent** reported no change. Alarmingly, **41 percent reported worse access in March.**
- Consumption patterns showed **noticeable progress in March**. Households reported **an average of 1.7 meals per day in Marh 2026**, compared to **one meal per day in July 2025**. Still, **28 percent of households consumed only one meal daily**. Additionally, **11 percent** of surveyed households reduced their daily meal portions, **17 percent** decreased the number of their daily meals, and **23 percent** limited adults' food intake to prioritize children every day.
- 36 percent of surveyed households reported **going to bed hungry at least once in the 30 days preceding the survey**, with **11 percent experiencing this more than ten times**. 41 percent reported **completely running out of food at home**, with 14 percent **experiencing this more than ten times**. Nearly **4 percent reported going an entire day without eating at least once** during the same period.
- **Overall consumption patterns showed continued improvements in March compared to the months before the ceasefire**. However, food accessibility and availability showed signs of decrease compared to February, linked to rising prices and reduced entry of commercial goods since the Iran crisis.

Market Functionality

- With the decreased number of commercial trucks that entered during the month of March, retailers in the Gaza Strip faced more challenges in restocking. **71 percent of surveyed retailers** reported that their stock levels are **below normal**.
- Supply chain constraints remain a pressing issue. **49 percent** of surveyed shops reported difficulties due to **lack of suppliers**, while **49 percent** indicated that **restocking costs are prohibitively high**.
- **84 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 **53 percent** of surveyed shops reported **cash shortages** this month, limiting their ability to restock even when goods are available.
- Storage infrastructure remains inadequate. **33 percent** of surveyed 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 were at **12 percent in March**. While most shops **no longer demand fees on digital payments from customers**.
- Stock capacity trends show the negative and quick result of the decreased number of commercial trucks entering the Gaza Strip, as **67 percent** of surveyed shops reported **holding less than 40 percent of their capacity**, while **33 percent** reported holding between **40–80 percent and**

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ANNEX A

Market prices in Gaza Strip[1]

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)	Third Week of Feb	Fourth Week of Feb	First Week of March	Second Week of March	Third Week of March	Fourth Week of March	Fourth Week of March/Third Week of March	Fourth Week of March/First week of Oct 2025	Fourth Week of March/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	13	5	6	6	7	8	9	13%	-31%	67%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	N/A	12	12	16	18	15	10	-33%	N/A	270%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	30	5	5	6	6	6	6	0%	-80%	-14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	N/A	10	16	16	17	17	17	0%	N/A	325%
Eggs	2 KG	14	600	40	45	40	N/A	75	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	0%	-80%	-84%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	180	30	35	50	45	45	70	56%	-61%	47%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	10	5	5	5	5	6	7	17%	-30%	171%
Bread - WFP Supported	2KG	5.2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0%	0%	-42%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	13	7	10	10	8	8	9	13%	-31%	43%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	0%	-80%	-80%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	25	4	5	12	15	15	9	-40%	-64%	260%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	50	4	5	14	15	14	9	-36%	-82%	181%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31	54	21	24	27	36	45	39	-13%	-28%	26%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	55	12	15	14	23	23	19	-17%	-65%	428%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	6	3.5	5	5	4	4	4	0%	-33%	167%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	12	5	5	5	5	5	5	0%	-58%	28%

[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 March 2026.

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Mar/Feb	Mar 26/ Sep 25	Mar 26/ Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	1	2	6	5	5	5	6	20%	0%	500%
Coal	1 KG	4	15	20	20	15	12	12	0%	-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	90	90	80	100	25%	N/A	1595%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30	N/A	50	35	35	35	0%	N/A	438%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	N/A	N/A	50	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4	3	20	10	8	6	8	33%	-60%	100%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18	25	250	20	20	20	25	25%	-90%	39%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1	2	10	2	2	1	2	100%	-80%	100%
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	15	35	15	17	15	16	7%	-54%	146%
Tissues	1 pack	2	5	20	5	4	4	4	0%	-80%	100%
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	5	10	6	5	4	5	25%	-50%	19%
Toothbrush	1 brush	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	0%	-50%	-50%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9	15	70	14	12	10	10	0%	-86%	11%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	7	15	5	10	15	15	0%	0%	900%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	2	10	5	4	3	3	0%	-70%	20%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	3	3	10	5	5	5	5	0%	-50%	67%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7	10	15	10	9	8	8	0%	-47%	14%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1	3	N/A	5	3	3	4	33%	N/A	300%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	500	N/A	400	400	350	400	14%	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)	Third Week of Feb	Fourth Week of Feb	First Week of March	Second Week of March	Third Week of March	Fourth Week of March	Fourth Week of March/Third Week of March	Fourth Week of March/First week of Oct 2025	Fourth Week of March/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	9	7	8	9	8	9	8	-11%	-11%	48%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	32	16	12	16	14	10	9	-10%	-72%	233%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7.0	15	7	5	7	7	7	6	-14%	-60%	-14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4.0	20	12	16	15	18	17	15	-12%	-25%	275%
Eggs	2 KG	14.0	N/A	35	N/A	35	50	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	8	3	2	2	4	4	4	0%	-50%	-35%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	130	35	50	55	45	45	75	67%	-42%	58%
Bread	1 KG	2.58	N/A	5	5	5	5	8	7	-13%	N/A	171%
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	8	10	10	8	8	8	0%	-68%	27%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5.0	8	0.5	1	1	3	3	3	0%	-63%	-40%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	30	4	6	10	10	8	10	25%	-67%	300%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	35	4	6	10	14	12	10	-17%	-71%	213%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.3	66	24	30	30	30	45	45	0%	-32%	44%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	38	12	14	11	16	22	20	-9%	-47%	456%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	8	4	5	5	4	5	5	0%	-38%	233%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	15	5	5	5	5	6	5	-17%	-67%	28%

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

Item	Unit	Sep 23	Feb 25	Sep 25	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Mar/Feb	Mar 26/ Sep 25	Mar 26/ Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	0.8	2	7	4	5	4	6	50%	-14%	650%
Coal	1 KG	4	17	35	10	10	10	12	20%	-66%	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	35	N/A	90	95	75	100	33%	N/A	1595%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	25	120	50	40	30	35	17%	-71%	438%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	100	N/A	120	120	N/A	75	N/A	N/A	1003%
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	8	20	10	10	6	10	67%	-50%	82%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	25	280	20	25	25	25	0%	-91%	26%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1	3	15	2	2	1.5	3	100%	-80%	200%
Detergent	1 Liter	5	15	20	13	20	20	20	0%	0%	300%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5	18	4	4	4	4	0%	-78%	74%
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	8	12	5	5	6	6	0%	-50%	3%
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	2	3	2	2	2	2	0%	-33%	-56%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	15	90	10	12	12	14	17%	-84%	211%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3	15	15	5	5	8	12	50%	-20%	300%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2	3	10	3	3	1.5	3.0	100%	-70%	50%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	3	10	5	6	5	5	0%	-50%	25%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10	12	10	8	6	8	33%	-33%	60%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	3	N/A	4	4	4	5	25%	N/A	150%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	250	1500	400	350	1500	500	-67%	-67%	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)	Third Week of Feb	Fourth Week of Feb	First Week of March	Second Week of March	Third Week of March	Fourth Week of March	Fourth Week of March/Third Week of March	Fourth Week of March/First week of Oct 2025	Fourth Week of March/ Pre-crisis (Sep 2023)
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	8	6	9	8	7	6	6	0%	-25%	11%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	N/A	10	13	13	16	16	12	-25%	N/A	344%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	15	7	6	6	6	6	7	0%	-53%	0%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	N/A	15	17	17	18	17	18	6%	N/A	350%
Eggs	2 KG	14	N/A	38	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	15	3	3	3	5	5	5	0%	-67%	-19%
Flour	25 KG	47.5	75	45	50	55	50	50	75	50%	0%	58%
Bread	1 KG	2.6		5	5	5	4	5	4	-20%	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	1	1	1	1	1	0%	-75%	-80%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	15	4	8	10	10	15	10	-33%	-33%	300%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	35	3	8	10	N/A	15	12	-20%	-66%	275%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	45	21	27	30	36	54	45	-17%	0%	45%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	30	12	14	12	14	24	20	-17%	-33%	456%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	5	3	5	4	3	2	2	0%	-60%	33%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	10	5	5	5	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	Dec 25	Jan 26	Feb 26	Mar 26	Mar/Feb	Mar 26/ Sep 25	Mar 26/ Sep 23
Energy											
Wood	1 KG	1	3	7	5	5	5	7	40%	0%	600%
Coal	1 KG	6.3	15	N/A	12	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	90	70	100	43%	-82%	1595%
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	30	100	50	45	25	35	40%	-65%	438%
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	120	400	120	140	75	80	7%	-80%	1076%
Hygiene Items											
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	8	20	15	10	10	10	0%	-50%	108%
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	25	300	30	25	30	35	17%	-88%	91%
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	3	12	1	1	1	3	200%	-75%	67%
Detergent	1 Liter	5	15	30	12	12	13	15	15%	-50%	200%
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	5	20	5	3	5	4	-20%	-80%	74%
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	8	10	8	7	7	7	0%	-30%	3%
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	2	4	4	3	3	3	0%	-25%	100%
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	15	85	15	14	15	15	0%	-82%	20%
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	15	20	10	12	13	12	-8%	-40%	700%
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2	3	15	3	3	3	4	33%	-73%	100%
Medical Items											
Paracetamol	12 pills	1	8	7	5	5	5	5	0%	-29%	400%
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3	10	12	15	13	13	12	-8%	0%	300%
Other											
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	5	12	5	4	4	4	0%	-67%	100%
Tent	24 M2	N/A	N/A	2500	350	350	400	350	-13%	-86%	N/A