MARKET MONITOR – PALESTINE

WFP Palestine Food Security Analysis
February 2025

KEY FINDINGS- GAZA STRIP

- Data for this current Market Monitor was gathered during the period of the ceasefire. **During that time, the ceasefire enabled the arrival of additional humanitarian goods that contributed to a decrease in prices,** that still remained above pre-conflict levels. From the start of the conflict to end January 2024, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in Gaza rose by 191%, while the Food CPI saw an increase of 227% during the same period. **With developments in Gaza over the weekend and the stalling of the ceasefire talks, immediately the price of key commodities such as wheat flour, sugar and vegetables started to increase, demonstrating the volatility of the market.**

- **Although key food prices saw a reduction from January to February, many commodities were still priced 100-200% higher than before the conflict.**

- **Half of households interviewed reported improved food access, but overall consumption remained below pre-conflict levels,** despite the slight improvement compared to January 2025 (see Figs. 1 and 3 overleaf).

- The main challenge for many households to **access markets post-ceasefire was the lack of cash to afford buying essential needs.** Cash liquidity also continued to be a pressing issue for most shop owners.

- **The price of non-food items has also come down but remain above pre-conflict levels, while access to energy remains a constraining factor.** Cooking gas is available on the black market in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis but at highly inflated prices, surging by 493% compared to pre-crisis levels. Official distribution is limited, providing 8 kilograms per household for 60 NIS. However, access remains unreliable, with households receiving their share only once every 50 days or longer.

KEY FINDINGS- WEST BANK

- The West Bank is experiencing a deepening economic crisis, **marked by high and rising unemployment, delayed government salaries, and declining purchasing power,** compounded by the recent movement restrictions and incursions. The combined impact of supply chain disruptions, reduced consumer spending, and growing reliance on credit will further weaken local businesses and intensify economic hardship.

- Retailers interviewed reported a sharp drop in customer numbers across the West Bank, **with more people and retailers increasingly reliant on taking on debt for commercial interactions.** This is being experienced most in the northern governorates. **In Jenin, all surveyed shops reported a 50 percent drop in customers, while 80 percent of shops surveyed in Nablus, Tulkarm, and Qalqilya experienced a similar decline.**

- In January 2025, while most food prices remained stable or declined, **some items saw an increase, notably chicken, eggs, and vegetable oil, which increased month-on-month relative to December 2024 by 12 percent, 10 percent, and 1 percent, respectively. Red meat prices have also shown a rising trend, increasing by 11 percent year-on-year in January 2025 compared to January 2024, with further increases observed in February 2025**.

- The increasing challenges faced by suppliers to transport commodities across **the West Bank due to increased movement restrictions are putting some upwards pressure on prices,** and at this time of year **before Ramadan we would normally expect an uplift in prices due to greater demand.** However, **demand has been dampened due to the worsening economic situation across in the West bank and lower purchasing power of consumers,** and therefore this is resulting in more leveled prices.

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FOOD DIVERSITY-GAZA STRIP

- **Prior to the ceasefire people were surviving on cereals and pulses/legumes; little access to fresh fruit, dairy and meat due to lack of commercial activity**

Fig 1. Pre-conflict average food consumption included a diversity of food groups, including high consumption of vegetables – which has nearly ceased with the conflict

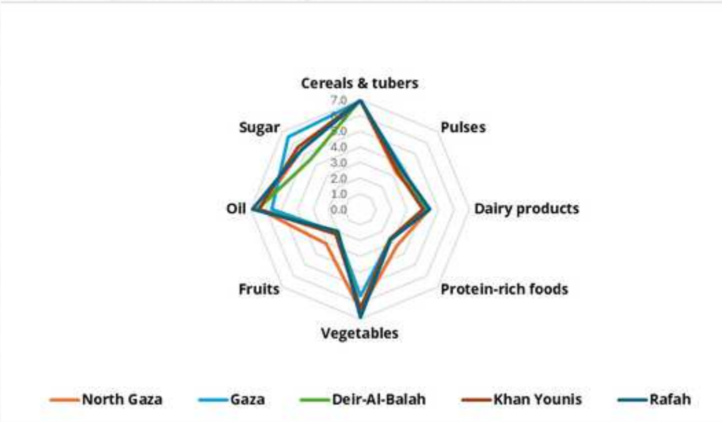
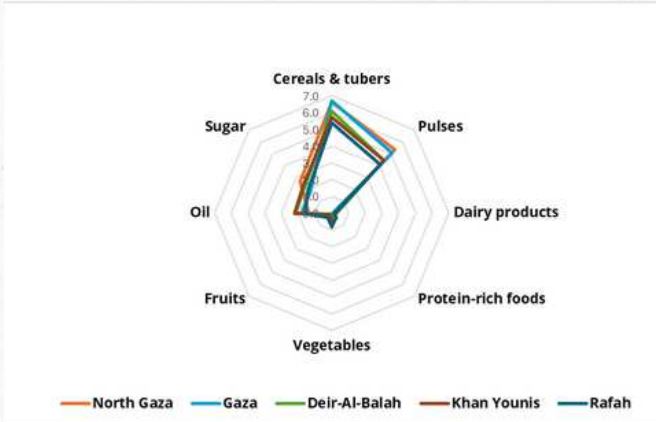


Fig 2. December 2024 average food consumption Average consumption depends largely on cereals and pulses. Fresh vegetables, fruit, dairy and proteins have been largely cut from people's diet for over half a year



- **The ceasefire enabled access to more commodities, but there is a need the commercial sector to operate to provide fresh products complementing humanitarian assistance.**

Fig 3. Average food consumption in Gaza in Jan 2025 depended largely on cereals and pulses, fruits, vegetables dairy and protein cut out of the diet.

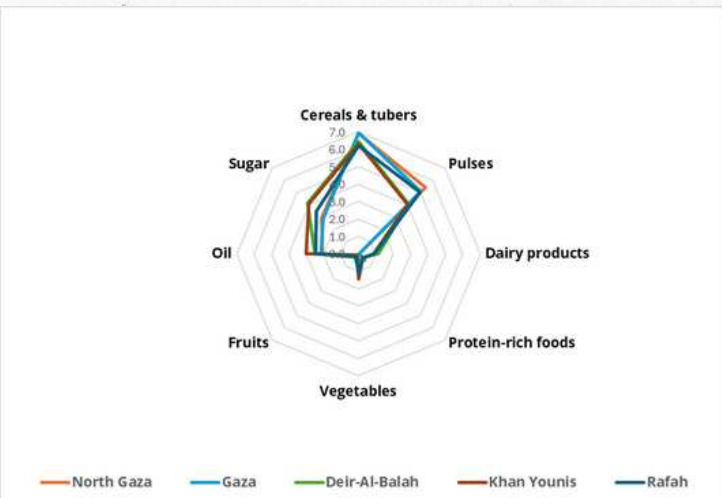
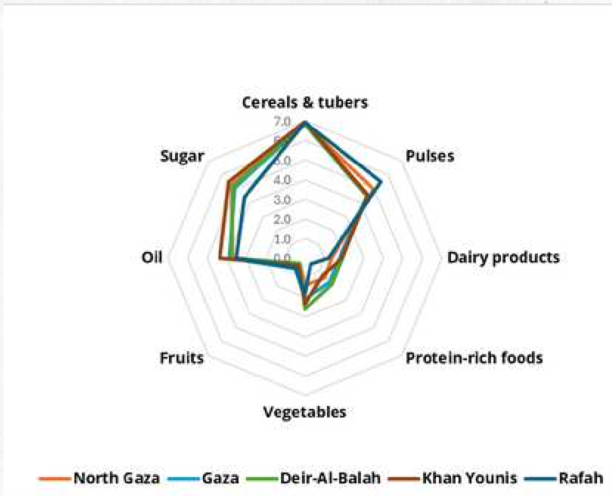


Fig 4. February 2025 average food consumption Average consumption depends largely on cereals and pulses. Fresh vegetables, fruit, dairy and proteins have been largely cut from people's diet for over half a year



- Food consumption patterns in Gaza have shown moderate improvement since the ceasefire, with a noticeable recovery in February 2025 compared to previous months. This progress is largely due to declining food prices and an increased flow of humanitarian and commercial trucks. However, despite these gains, consumption levels for key food groups—including meat, chicken, dairy products, vegetables, and fruits—remain significantly below pre-crisis levels **(Refer to Annex C for details).**
- In February 2025, dairy product consumption reappeared for the first time in the northern governorates and showed slight improvement in the southern governorates. Households in the south reported consuming dairy an average of two days per week, up from zero in December 2024 and less than one day in January 2025. Despite this progress, overall dairy consumption remains below normal levels, which previously averaged four days per week across all governorates.
- Similarly, vegetable consumption showed slight improvement. In January 2025, it was nearly nonexistent in northern governorates, while in southern governorates, it averaged one day per week. By February 2025, this increased to two days per week; however, it remains well below the pre-conflict average of six days per week. Meanwhile, fruit consumption remains very low, averaging less than one day per week compared to two days before the crisis.
- Protein intake, including red and white meat as well as eggs, showed a slight recovery in February 2025 compared to January 2024, when it was nearly nonexistent. However, it remains significantly below pre-conflict levels, having declined by half from an average of three days per week.
- These trends indicate some recovery in dietary quality and diversity following severe deterioration during the conflict. However, food consumption remains well below pre-crisis levels, posing ongoing risks to nutritional health across the Gaza Strip.

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OVERVIEW

The conflict in Gaza has inflicted severe damage on Gaza's food system, commerce, industry, and overall economy, with total estimated physical damages reaching $29.9 billion and economic and social losses amounting to $19.1 billion. The hardest-hit sectors include housing ($15.8 billion), commerce and industry ($5.9 billion), and agriculture and food systems ($1.3 billion). These damages alone equate to nearly twice the pre-conflict GDP of the West Bank and Gaza, leading to an unprecedented economic collapse. With an estimated 83 percent contraction in Gaza's economy in 2024, its contribution to the Palestinian economy is expected to plummet from 17 percent as pre-conflict to just 3 percent, despite housing 40 percent of the Palestinian population. * Following the ceasefire, the Gaza Strip's market has begun to recover, leading to improved availability of goods and price decrease compared to the conflict period. This recovery is expected to help alleviate the severe socio-economic distress caused by the conflict.

The economic crisis extends to the West Bank, where closures, movement restrictions, violence, and restrictions on labor access to Israel have driven a 19 percent economic contraction in 2024 compared to 2023. The unprecedented scale of destruction and economic disruption is expected to have long-term consequences, exacerbating poverty, food insecurity, and financial instability.

HIGHLIGHTS

GAZA

63%
increase in cost of MEB in January compared to the Pre-conflict value.

197%
rise in cost of MEB-food basket

227%
surge in food consumer price index in January 2025, compared to pre-conflict

98%
construction activity plummeted

82%+
further collapse in Gaza's economy

282
average daily humanitarian trucks entering Gaza in February (as of February 14,2025).

Formal employment nearly vanished due to the destruction of infrastructure & economic activities.

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

WEST BANK

3%
increase in cost of MEB in January 2025 compared to the baseline value.

7%
rise in cost of MEB-food basket

3%
decline in food consumer price index in January 2025, compared to pre-conflict

29%
unemployment rate in the fourth quarter of 2024

28%
poverty doubled in the West Bank

38%
construction activity plummeted

30%
contraction in industry

19%
further collapse in West Bank's economy

*https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/133c3304e29086819c1119fe8e85366b-0280012025/original/Gaza-RDNA-final-med.pdf

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SOCIOECONOMIC SITUATION IN PALESTINE

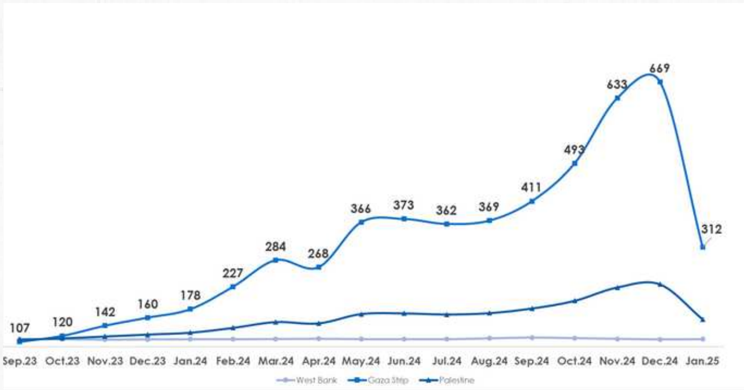
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

By the end of 2024, the Palestinian economy faced a significant contraction*, with GDP declining by **an estimated 28% compared to 2023**. This downturn was driven by the compounded effects of conflict and movement restrictions. **Gaza's economy bore the brunt of the impact, suffering an unprecedented GDP decline of over 82%, while the West Bank experienced a GDP reduction exceeding 19%**.
The contraction in GDP highlights the severe repercussions on key sectors. Construction activity saw the sharpest decline at **46% (38% in the West Bank and 98% in Gaza)**, followed by a **33% drop-in industrial activity (30% in the West Bank and 90% in Gaza)**. **Agricultural activity fell by 32% (17% in the West Bank and 91% in Gaza),** while the services sector—**comprising 65% of the economy—declined by 27% (17% in the West Bank and 81% in Gaza).** These figures underscore the economy's vulnerability, with productive sectors, accounting for just 20% of total activity, particularly affected.

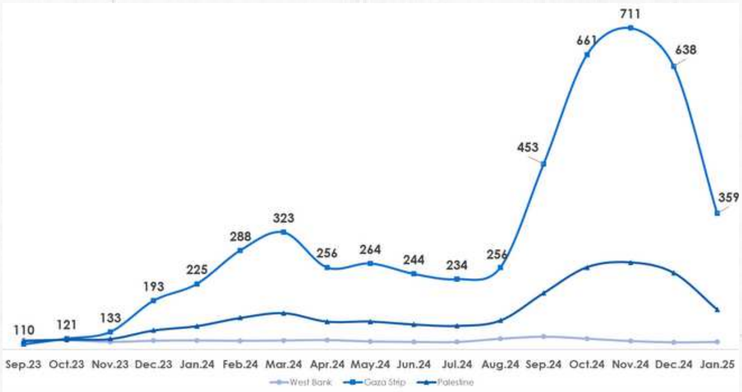
INFLATION AND MARKET PRICES

Since the onset of the conflict, Palestine's Consumer Price Index (CPI) has experienced a sharp increase, particularly in Gaza. However, following the ceasefire, a gradual decline has been observed, impacting prices in January and expected to further influence February prices. As of January 2024, the overall CPI in Palestine had risen by 39 percent compared to pre-conflict levels and by 23 percent compared to January 2024. However, **a significant decline of 33 percent was recorded in comparison to December 2024. The Food CPI increased by 52 percent from pre-conflict levels and by 22 percent compared to January 2024, while registering a 28 percent decrease from December 2024**. In the West Bank, the CPI exhibited a slight increase of 0.1 percent since September 2023, with a 0.2 percent rise compared to January 2024 and a 0.3 percent increase relative to December 2024. The Food CPI in the **West Bank** declined by 3 percent from pre-conflict levels and by 2 percent compared to January 2024, **while increasing by 1 percent compared to December 2024.**
I**n Gaza,** the impact of the conflict on prices has been significantly more severe. However, a sharp decline was observed following the ceasefire. Between September 2023 and January 2025, the overall CPI in Gaza surged by 191 percent, while the Food CPI increased by 227 percent. Compared to January 2024, the CPI rose by 75 percent and the Food CPI by 60 percent. **However, between December 2024 and January 2025, the overall CPI in Gaza declined by 53 percent, while the Food CPI dropped by 44 percent.**

CPI in Palestine September 2023- January 2025



Food CPI in Palestine September 2023- January 2025



LABOR FORCE & UNEMPLOYMENT

In the **West Bank,** employment rates experienced a steep decline of **17.5 percent between the third quarter of 2023 and the fourth quarter of 2024**, with the number of employed individuals dropping from approximately **868,000 to 716,000**. This downturn was driven by substantial job losses in critical sectors, including commerce, hospitality, manufacturing, and construction. The unemployment rate rose sharply to **29 percent**** in the fourth quarter 2024, up from 13 percent before the conflict. Additionally, the number of West Bank residents working in **Israel and Israeli settlements** plummeted from **178,000 to just 35,000.**
Despite these challenges, the labor market showed a slight improvement in the fourth quarter of 2024, with the number of workers **increasing by 1.8** percent between the second and third quarters, climbing from **703,000 to 716,000.**
Employment in Gaza is now limited to a small number of individuals working for NGOs or engaged in informal trade. The destruction of infrastructure and the suspension of most economic activities have left the majority of the population without formal employment opportunities, deepening the ongoing humanitarian crisis.

POVERTY

According to recent findings by the World Bank**, nearly the **entire population of Gaza now lives in poverty**, up from **64 percent** before the conflict, while households in the **West Bank are experiencing significant welfare losses**. In Gaza, multidimensional poverty reflects a deeply distressing reality, severely affecting the population's well-being and mental health, with lasting impacts expected. The West Bank has also seen a sharp economic decline since the end of 2023, which has led to a more than doubling of the short-term poverty rate, rising from **12 percent to 28 percent** by mid-2024. This deterioration is attributed to a combination of increased movement restrictions, widespread job and income losses, and a steep drop in demand, all of which have resulted in severe welfare consequences. The situation has been further worsened by reduced pro-poor social spending due to the worsening financial position of the Palestinian Authority.

MEB

In January 2025, the West Bank saw **a 3% increase in the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB), rising from 2,061 NIS to 2,120 NIS.** The food component experienced the most significant change, increasing by 7% from 681 NIS to 729 NIS, contributing the most to the overall rise. Other components, such as shelter, education, and energy, also recorded slight increases.
In January 2025, the cost of the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) in Gaza Strip experienced a **significant increase of 63 percent** compared to the original value, with the total value rising from 1,717 NIS to 2,793 NIS. The most striking increase occurred in the food component, where prices rose by **197 percent**, increasing from 577 NIS to 1,716 NIS. This substantial rise in food prices was the largest driver of the overall MEB cost hike. ****

*https://www.pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_En_ForecastingRep2025EPCBS.pdf
**https://pcbs.gov.ps/portals/_pcbs/PressRelease/Press_Ar_LFSQ42024A.pdf
***https://thedocs.worldbank.org/en/doc/ce9fed0d3bb295f0363d690224d1cd39-0280012024/original/Palestinian-Econ-Upd-May2024-FINAL-ENGLISH-Only.pdf
****(The Cash Working Group)

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MARKET SITUATION AND PRICES - WEST BANK

The West Bank is experiencing a deepening economic crisis, marked by high unemployment, delayed government salaries, and declining purchasing power, compounded by ongoing closures and movement restrictions The combined impact of reduced consumer spending, supply chain disruptions, and growing reliance on credit could further weaken local businesses and intensify economic hardship. In January 2025, food prices remained mostly stable or declined, except for chicken, eggs, and vegetable oil, which increased by 12 percent, 10 percent, and 1 percent, respectively, compared to December 2024. However, red meat prices have shown a rising trend, increasing by 11 percent in January 2025 compared to January 2024, with further increases observed in February 2025.

Price Comparison in the West Bank

Changes in prices in January 2025			RICE	Egg	Meat	Vegetable oil	Cucumber
Compared to December 2024 (month-on-month)	6.4%	12.2%	0%	10.3%	0.5%	1.2%	3.8%
Compared to January 2024 (year-on-year)	34.6%	9.3%	0.2%	15.7%	11%	1.6%	3.8%

Source: PCBS

MARKET DISRUPTIONS IN THE WEST BANK: SUPPLY CONSTRAINTS, DECLINING SALES, AND POTENTIAL PRICE INCREASES

Between February 12 and 20 February, WFP conducted a rapid assessment to evaluate the impact of ongoing market closures in the West Bank, particularly in the northern governorates. The assessment focused on key market indicators, including customer traffic, pricing trends, supply chain disruptions, and operational challenges faced by shop owners.

Sharp Drop in Customer Traffic and Rising Debt Reliance

Findings reveal a steep decline in customer numbers, with the northern governorates being the most affected. In Jenin, all surveyed shops reported 50 percent drop in customers, while 80 percent of shops in Nablus, Tulkarm, and Qalqilya experienced a similar decline. Even in Hebron, two-thirds of shops reported 25 percent decrease. This downturn is driven by movement restrictions, economic stagnation, and shrinking household purchasing power.

As a result, shop owners are increasingly relying on debt to cope with declining revenues. A quarter of respondents reported growing dependence on debt from wholesalers, while one-third have extended more debt to customers struggling with unemployment, delayed salaries, and reduced disposable income.

Supply Chain Disruptions and Price Volatility

Movement restrictions have severely disrupted the transportation of goods between governorates and from urban centers to rural villages. Three quarters of respondents reported operational difficulties due to restrictions, with eighty percent experiencing delays in receiving supplies and half of them noting a decline in overall sales volume.

While food availability remains stable for now—70 percent of respondents reported having stocks for at least three months, and 90 percent believe market availability is unchanged—extended restrictions pose future risks. Estimates from the Ministry of National Economy indicate that national food reserves should last for at least five months, but continued supply chain disruptions could lead to shortages.

Though most staple food prices have remained stable, shop owners have already observed slight increases in the cost of eggs, vegetable oils, and sugar. If movement restrictions persist, broader price hikes could follow, further straining both consumers and shops. Many shop owners warn that escalating costs will likely reduce sales volumes, intensify cash flow challenges, and deepen financial instability.

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FOOD AVAILABILITY

AID

DAILY AVERAGE TRUCKS
HUMANITARIAN
282 since February 1, 2025
56% of pre-conflict average of **500** trucks per day of humanitarian and commercial trucks

AID

TOTAL HUMANITARIAN
TRUCKS
44,429
since the onset of the conflict until February 14

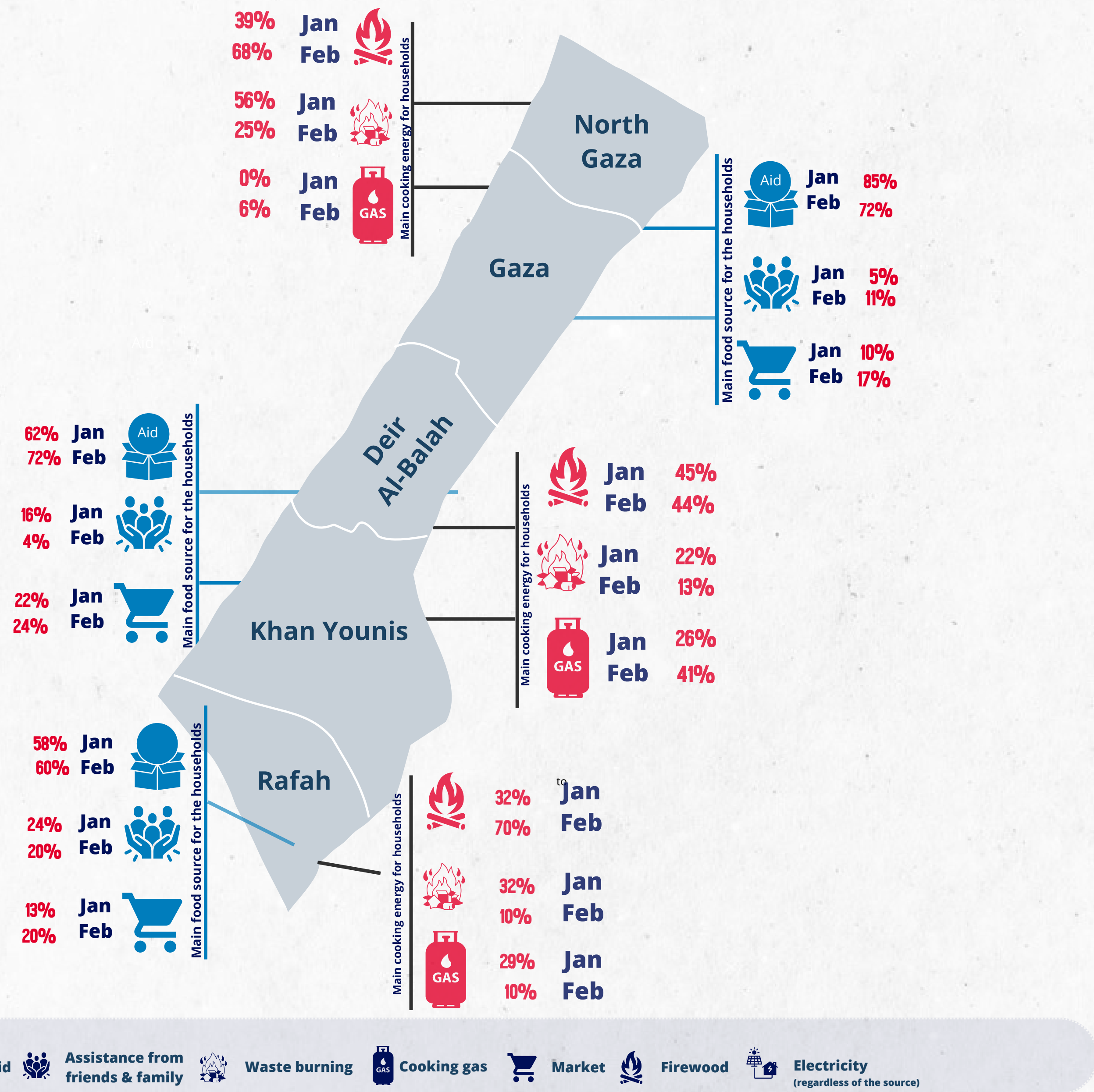
NO INFORMATION

As of February 14, the average number of humanitarian trucks entering Gaza was 282 trucks as estimated by logistic cluster. This average is expected to increase significantly to better meet the needs of the population, through humanitarian and commercial trucks. (Annex A for more details)

Following the ceasefire, a large number of humanitarian and commercial trucks have been flowing into Gaza; official figures have not yet been released.

MAIN FOOD & ENERGY SOURCES

- Most households remained dependent on humanitarian aid for their food consumption; particularly in all governorates as 70% mentioned.
- Households have become largely dependent on firewood and Gas for fuel, decrease depending on waste burning the highest in Gaza and north Gaza where 25 percent of households burn waste.
- Gas started appearing in northern governorates for the first time after conflict.



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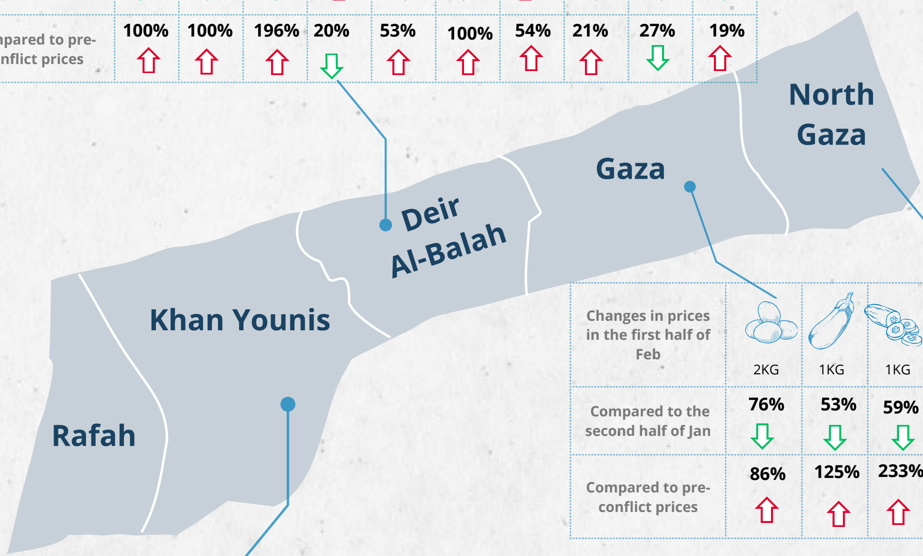
MARKET SITUATION - GAZA STRIP

- Post-ceasefire, availability of goods continues to improve across all governorates, accompanied by a decline in commodity prices, with further positive trends anticipated.
- In the northern governorates, households have begun using gas for cooking for the first time since the conflict, though they still primarily rely on wood. Waste usage has also declined compared to January, and this trend is expected to continue as the official distribution of gas expands.
- Following the ceasefire, the entry of humanitarian and commercial trucks is anticipated to increase, helping meet the population's needs for both food and non-food commodities.

PRICE CHANGES FOR FOOD ITEMS

- The price of eggs, fell by 72%-94% month-on-month, and by 19%-76% compared to the second half of January (post-ceasefire), but across Gazan markets was still anywhere between 86%-107% above pre-conflict prices.
- The price of a 25kg bag of wheat flour fell by 44%-89% month-on-month and by 49%-66% compared to the second half of January (post-ceasefire) **but remained 34% above pre-conflict prices in southern governorates, fluctuating at between 25-70 NIS.**

Changes in prices in the first half of Feb	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 second half of Jan	22% ↓	20% ↓	27% ↓	9% ↑	39% ↓	40% ↓	20% ↑	66% ↓	25% ↓	17% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	100% ↑	100% ↑	196% ↑	20% ↓	53% ↑	100% ↑	54% ↑	21% ↑	27% ↓	19% ↑



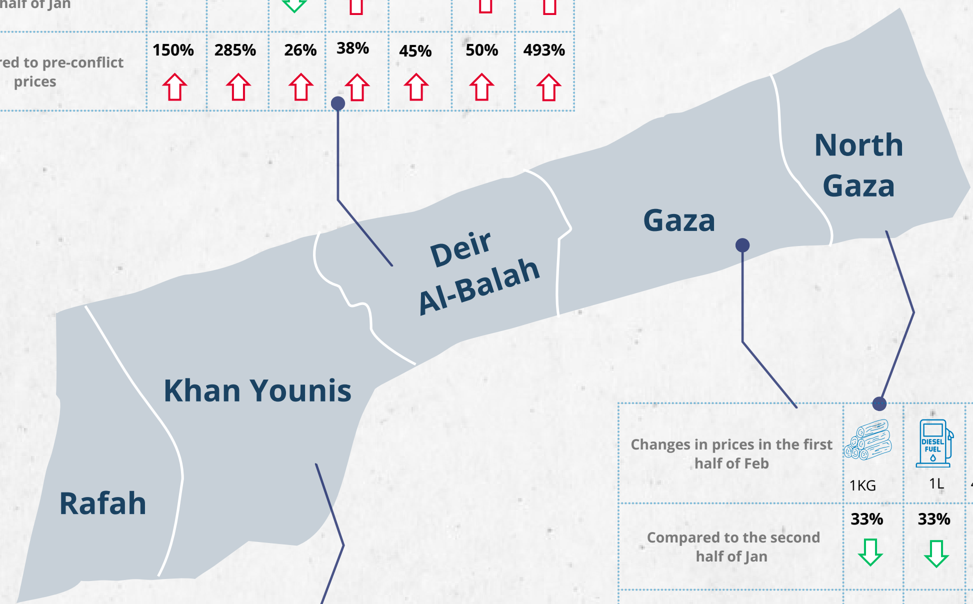
Changes in prices in the first half of Feb	Eggs 2KG	Eggplants 1KG	Cucumber 1KG	Sunflower oil 3L	Tomatoes 1KG	Salt 1KG	Sugar 1KG	Wheat Flour 1KG	Rice 1KG	Lentils 1KG
Compared to the second half of Jan	76% ↓	53% ↓	59% ↓	40% ↓	62% ↓	0%	60% ↓	55% ↓	69% ↓	44% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	86% ↑	125% ↑	233% ↑	13% ↓	122% ↑	33% ↓	54% ↑	47% ↓	60% ↓	21% ↓

Changes in prices in the first half of Feb	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 second half of Jan	19% ↓	30% ↓	20% ↓	4% ↑	50% ↓	50% ↓	0%	49% ↓	61% ↓	35% ↓
Compared to pre-conflict prices	107% ↑	75% ↑	196% ↑	20% ↓	11% ↓	100% ↑	54% ↑	47% ↑	44% ↓	3% ↑

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

PRICE CHANGES FOR NON-FOOD ITEMS

Changes in prices in the first half of Feb	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40Pcs	100ml		SOAP 1Pcs	GAS
Compared to the second half of Jan	0%	0%	29% ↓	14% ↑	0%	20% ↑	17% ↑
Compared to pre-conflict prices	150% ↑	285% ↑	26% ↑	38% ↑	45% ↑	50% ↑	493% ↑



Changes in prices in the first half of Feb	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40Pcs	100ml		SOAP 1Pcs	GAS
Compared to the second half of Jan	33% ↓	33% ↓	17% ↓	0%	70% ↓	50% ↓	*
Compared to pre-conflict prices	100% ↑	362% ↑	39% ↑	19% ↑	25% ↓	20% ↓	

Changes in prices in the first half of Feb	1KG	DIESEL FUEL 1L	40Pcs	100ml		SOAP 1Pcs	GAS
Compared to the second half of Jan	20% ↑	20% ↑	29% ↓	20% ↓	20% ↓	0%	0%
Compared to pre-conflict prices	200% ↑	362% ↑	37% ↑	18% ↑	27% ↑	50% ↑	493% ↑

- **Prices for non-food items have dropped significantly following the ceasefire agreement, influencing February prices compared to January 2025. However, they remain slightly above pre-conflict levels** (Refer to Annex B for details).

- Cooking gas is still available on the black market in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis but at highly inflated prices, surging by 493 percent compared to pre-crisis levels. Official distribution is limited, providing 8 kilograms per household for 60 NIS. However, access remains unreliable, with households receiving their share only once every 50 days or longer.

- After the ceasefire agreement, online registration for **official gas distribution** opened for the northern governorates for the first time since the onset of the conflict, with distribution beginning in early February. Coverage is expected to expand, benefiting more households. This development is likely to affect wood prices as well as the availability and cost of cooking gas on the black market.

MAP KEY

Sanitary pads | Firewood | Diapers | cleaning products | Toothpaste

ACCESS TO THE MARKET

In February 2025, market access across the Gaza Strip has shown signs of improvement following the ceasefire agreement, though challenges remain. Notably, Rafah has seen progress, with 20 percent of households now able to reach markets. In other governorates, half of the population can access markets, reflecting a positive shift compared to previous months.

Financial constraints continue to be a key challenge, with 90 percent of households in the northern governorates and Rafah, as well as 75 percent in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, reporting limited cash availability. However, food prices have decreased, making essential goods more affordable. In Rafah, distance remains an additional challenge, as 25 percent of households report that markets are too far away.

Encouragingly, the banking system in the Gaza Strip is working towards resuming operations, and electronic transactions are becoming more common, helping to ease financial difficulties. The increasing use of electronic payment applications is expected to further enhance accessibility and purchasing power.

Household physical access to food has also improved, with more than half of families reporting better availability. This positive trend is expected to continue as the flow of humanitarian aid and commercial supplies increases. Ongoing efforts will be crucial to fully stabilize markets and strengthen food security across Gaza.

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY

- Imports are the primary supply of goods in the Gaza Strip market, with a moderate reliance on local production. Following the ceasefire agreement, shops across Gaza continue to face operational difficulties that are limiting market recovery.
- Stock shortages at wholesalers remain a significant issue, affecting 75 percent of surveyed shops in Khan Younis, 40 percent in Gaza, and 50 percent in Deir Al-Balah. While there has been some improvement, the inability to restock regularly continues to limit the availability of goods. The high cost of restocking also presents a challenge, affecting 14 percent of shops in Deir Al-Balah and 27 percent in Khan Younis, restricting their ability to replenish supplies.
- Transportation remains a key barrier, with 14 percent of shops in Gaza, 63 percent in Deir Al-Balah, and 66 percent in Khan Younis reporting difficulties. These challenges are primarily due to damaged infrastructure and security concerns, which continue to delay the timely receipt and distribution of goods. Contact with wholesalers also presents an ongoing challenge, especially in Khan Younis, where 81 percent of surveyed shops report difficulties. In Gaza, 19 percent of shops face the same issue, while 15 percent of shops in Deir Al-Balah also report challenges in communicating with wholesalers.
- Cash liquidity continues to be a significant challenge for shop owners, with 96 percent of shops in Khan Younis and 45 percent of shops in both Deir Al-Balah and Gaza reporting issues with cash flow. This ongoing shortage of liquidity is making it difficult for shops to restock, settle payments with suppliers, and cover day-to-day operational costs, which in turn adds to the instability of the market.
- These challenges underscore the fragility of the post-ceasefire economic recovery in Gaza. While there are signs of moderate improvement, addressing logistical, financial, and supply chain issues remains critical. Efforts to enhance transportation infrastructure, improve cash flow, and ensure steady access to reasonably priced stock will be essential to stabilize the local economy and improve access to goods for the population.

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

ANNEX A

Total number of trucks and average daily number of commercial and humanitarian Trucks Entering Gaza (Oct 2023 – 14 Feb 2025)[1]

Year	Month	Commercial trucks		Humanitarian trucks		Total Trucks	
		Number	Daily Average	Number	Daily Average	Number	Daily Average
2023	Oct	**-**	**-**	218	10	218	10
	Nov	43	2	2,502	114	2,545	116
	Dec	243	11	3,005	137	3,248	148
2024	Jan	335	15	4,036	183	4,371	199
	Feb	246	11	2,628	119	2,874	131
	Mar	731	33	4,262	194	4,993	227
	Apr	719	33	4,952	225	5,671	258
	May	1,476	67	2,730	124	4,206	191
	June	1,851	84	2,410	110	4,261	194
	July	2,702	123	2,445	111	5,147	234
	Aug	2,596	118	2,018	92	4,614	210
	Sep	2,664	121	1,724	78	4,388	199
	Oct	137	6	1,165	53	1,302	59
	Nov	315	14	1,965	89	2,280	104
	Dec	631	29	2,230	101	2,861	130
2025	Jan	**NA**	**NA**	3,823	174	NA	NA
	Feb (until 14)	**NA**	**NA**	2,816	282	NA	NA
Total		**NA**	**NA**	**44,929**	**124**	**NA**	**NA**

1 Source: https://www.ochaopt.org/data/crossings, logistic cluster and GAZA chamber of commerce

ANNEX B
Market prices in Gaza Strip[2]
Gaza governorate
Table 1: Prices of Key food Commodities in Northern Governorates (NIS)

Item	Unit	23-Sep	24-Dec	H1 Jan 25	H2 Jan 25	H1 Feb 25	H1 Feb 2025/ H1 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 2025/ H2 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 25/Sep 23
Canned Fava	380 gm	2.2	5	5	3	1.2	-76%	-60%	-45%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	32	35	9	6.5	-81%	-28%	20%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	70	70	22	9	-87%	-59%	233%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	28	18	10	6.5	-64%	-35%	-7%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	81	67	19	9	-87%	-53%	125%
Eggs	2 KG	14	405	405	110	26	-94%	-76%	86%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	15	15	8	2.5	-83%	-69%	-60%
Flour	1 KG	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.2	1	-44%	-55%	-47%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	20	15	9	5	-67%	-44%	-21%
Red-Lentils	1 Kg	5	3	3	2	1	-67%	-50%	-80%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	50	35	12	6	-83%	-50%	140%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	55	43	20	3	-93%	-85%	-6%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31	180	120	45	27	-78%	-40%	-13%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	85	55	21	8	-85%	-62%	122%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	5	2	1	1	-50%	0%	-33%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	56	35	15	6	-83%	-60%	54%

[2] The price comparison covers three periods: the pre-ceasefire phase in the first half of January 2025, the ceasefire phase in the second half of January 2025, the first half of February 2025.

Table 2: Prices of Key non-food items in Northern Governorates (NIS)

Item	Unit	23-Sep	Dec	H1 Jan 25	H2 Jan 25	H1 Feb 25	H1 Feb 2025/ H1 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 2025/ H2 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 25/Sep 23
Energy									
Wood	1 KG	1.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	**-60%**	**-33%**	**100%**
Coal	1 KG	4.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	**0%**	**0%**	**275%**
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	**-50%**	**-50%**	**NA**
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	140.0	220.0	120.0	NA	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	80.0	80.0	45.0	30.0	**-63%**	**-33%**	**362%**
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	300.0	NA	NA		**NA**	**NA**	**-100%**
Hygiene Items									
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	3.0	**-70%**	**-70%**	**-25%**
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.0	35.0	80.0	30.0	25.0	**-69%**	**-17%**	**39%**
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	2.0	**-60%**	**-33%**	**100%**
Detergent	1 Liter	6.5	17.0	17.0	12.0	15.0	**-12%**	**25%**	**131%**
Tissues	1 pack	2.0	27.5	35.0	10.0	5.0	**-86%**	**-50%**	**150%**
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.2	7.0	7.0	5.0	5.0	**-29%**	**0%**	**19%**
Toothbrush	1 brush	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	**-67%**	**-50%**	**-50%**
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	9.0	27.5	30.0	25.0	15.0	**-50%**	**-40%**	**67%**
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	16.0	15.0	10.0	7.0	**-53%**	**-30%**	**367%**
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.5	5.5	5.0	4.0	2.0	**-60%**	**-50%**	**-20%**
Medical Items									
Paracetamol	12 pills	3.0	8.8	5.00	5.00	3.00	**-40%**	**-40%**	**0%**
Iodine Solution	120 ml	7.0	10.0	10.00	10.00	10.00	**0%**	**0%**	**43%**
Other									
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	1.0	6.5	NA	4.0	3.0	**NA**	**-25%**	**200%**
Tent	24 M2	N/A	575.0	300.0	250.0	500.0	**67%**	**100%**	**NA**

Deir Al Balah

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

Item	Unit	23-Sep	24-Dec	H1 Jan 25	H2 Jan 25	H1 Feb 25	H1 Feb 2025/ H1 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 2025/ H2 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 25/Sep 23
Canned Fava	380 gm	2	7	7	3.3	1.5	-79%	-55%	-32%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5	26	18	8.0	5.0	-72%	-38%	-7%
Cucumbers	1 KG	3	21	18	11.0	8.0	-56%	-27%	196%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	26	15	10.0	8.0	-47%	-20%	14%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	21	19	10.0	8.0	-58%	-20%	100%
Eggs	2 KG	14	120	100	36.0	28.0	-72%	-22%	100%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6	15	14	6.0	4.5	-68%	-25%	-27%
Flour	1 KG	2	22	20	6.8	2.3	-89%	-66%	21%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6	28	20	9.0	7.5	-63%	-17%	19%
Lentils-Red	1Kg	5	15	15	7.0	2.5	-83%	-64%	-50%
Potatoes	1 KG	3	22	17	9.0	4.0	-76%	-56%	60%
Dry onions	1 KG	3	25	22	5.0	2.5	-89%	-50%	-22%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31	70	40	23.0	25.0	-38%	9%	-20%
Tomatoes	1 KG	4	33	17	9.0	5.5	-68%	-39%	53%
Salt	1 KG	2	16	14	5.0	3.0	-79%	-40%	100%
Sugar	1 KG	4	20	12	5.0	6.0	-50%	20%	54%

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

Item	Unit	23-Sep	Dec	H1 Jan 25	H2 Jan 25	H1 Feb 25	H1 Feb 2025/ H1 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 2025/ H2 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 25/Sep 23
Energy									
Wood	1 KG	0.8	4.3	3.5	2.0	2.0	**-43%**	**0%**	**150%**
Coal	1 KG	4.0	NA	NA	20.0	17.0	**NA**	**-15%**	**325%**
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	**-50%**	**-50%**	**NA**
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	45.0	42.0	30.0	35.0	**-17%**	**17%**	**493%**
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	52.5	45.0	25.0	25.0	**-44%**	**0%**	**285%**
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	125.0	120.0	30.0	100.0	**-17%**	**233%**	**1371%**
Hygiene Items									
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	5.5	22.0	15.0	8.0	8.0	**-47%**	**0%**	**45%**
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	19.8	90.0	50.0	35.0	25.0	**-50%**	**-29%**	**26%**
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	3.0	**0%**	**50%**	**200%**
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	35.0	17.0	19.0	15.0	**-12%**	**-21%**	**200%**
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	17.0	15.0	8.0	5.0	**-67%**	**-38%**	**117%**
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.8	17.5	10.0	7.0	8.0	**-20%**	**14%**	**38%**
Toothbrush	1 brush	4.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	**0%**	**0%**	**-56%**
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	4.5	21.0	20.0	12.0	15.0	**-25%**	**25%**	**233%**
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	3.0	24.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	**0%**	**50%**	**400%**
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	5.5	5.0	2.5	3.0	**-40%**	**20%**	**50%**
Medical Items									
Paracetamol	12 pills	4	10.0	10.0	5.0	3.0	**-70%**	**-40%**	**-25%**
Iodine Solution	120 ml	5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	**0%**	**0%**	**100%**
Other									
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2	12.0	NA	NA	3.0	**NA**	**NA**	**50%**
Tent	24 M2	N/A	NA	NA	NA	250.0	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

Khan Younis

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

Item	Unit	23-Sep	24-Dec	H1 Jan 25	H2 Jan 25	H1 Feb 25	H1 Feb 2025/ H1 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 2025/ H2 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 25/Sep 23
Canned Fava	380 gm	2.2	7	7	3.3	1.0	-86%	-70%	-55%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.4	24	17	11	6.0	-65%	-45%	11%
Cucumbers	1 KG	2.7	22	21	10	8.0	-62%	-20%	196%
Dry fava beans	1 KG	7	NA	17	11	6.5	-62%	-41%	-7%
Eggplants	1 KG	4	20.75	20	10	7.0	-65%	-30%	75%
Eggs	2 KG	14	105	105	36	29.0	-72%	-19%	107%
Egyptian rice	1 KG	6.2	20	17	9	3.5	-79%	-61%	-44%
Flour	1 KG	1.9	24	20	5.5	2.8	-86%	-49%	47%
Lentils-Brown	1 KG	6.3	32	20	10	6.5	-68%	-35%	3%
Lentils-Red	1Kg	5	15	15	8	4.0	-73%	-50%	-20%
Potatoes	1 KG	2.5	22	18	10	5.0	-72%	-50%	100%
Dry onions	1 KG	3.2	23	16	6	2.0	-88%	-67%	-38%
Sunflower oil	3 L	31.1	70	45	24	25.0	-44%	4%	-20%
Tomatoes	1 KG	3.6	28	16	8	4.0	-75%	-50%	11%
Salt	1 KG	1.5	20	14	6	3.0	-79%	-50%	100%
Sugar	1 KG	3.9	20	14	6	6.0	-57%	0%	54%

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

Item	Unit	23-Sep	Dec	H1 Jan 25	H2 Jan 25	H1 Feb 25	H1 Feb 2025/ H1 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 2025/ H2 Jan 2025	H1 Feb 25/Sep 23
Energy									
Wood	1 KG	1.0	4.0	3.0	2.5	3.0	**0%**	**20%**	**200%**
Coal	1 KG	6.3	NA	NA	20.0	15.0	**NA**	**-25%**	**138%**
Charging from solar Energy	1 hour	N/A	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	**-50%**	**-50%**	**NA**
Cooking Gas	1 KG	5.9	47.5	40.0	35.0	35.0	**-13%**	**0%**	**493%**
Diesel	1 Liter	6.5	55.0	35.0	25.0	30.0	**-14%**	**20%**	**362%**
Gasoline	1 Liter	6.8	146.0	100.0	55.0	120.0	**20%**	**118%**	**1665%**
Hygiene Items									
Sanitary Pads	16 pads	4.8	22.5	15.0	10.0	8.0	**-47%**	**-20%**	**67%**
Baby Diapers	Cartoon (40 diapers)	18.3	75.0	55.0	35.0	25.0	**-55%**	**-29%**	**37%**
Toilet Paper	1 roll	1.8	11.0	7.0	4.0	3.0	**-57%**	**-25%**	**67%**
Detergent	1 Liter	5.0	36.5	30.0	18.0	15.0	**-50%**	**-17%**	**200%**
Tissues	1 pack	2.3	16.0	15.0	8.0	5.0	**-67%**	**-38%**	**117%**
Toothpaste	100 ml	6.8	19.0	15.0	10.0	8.0	**-47%**	**-20%**	**18%**
Toothbrush	1 brush	1.5	3.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	**0%**	**0%**	**33%**
Hair Shampoo	750 ml	12.5	22.5	20.0	13.0	15.0	**-25%**	**15%**	**20%**
Bleach (chlorine)	1 Liter	1.5	NA	20.0	20.0	15.0	**-25%**	**-25%**	**900%**
Hand Soap	1 Piece	2.0	6.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	**-40%**	**0%**	**50%**
Medical Items									
Paracetamol	12 pills	1.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	8.0	**60%**	**60%**	**700%**
Iodine Solution	120 ml	3.0	7.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	**0%**	**0%**	**233%**
Other									
Drinking Water	1.5 Liter	2.0	NA	NA	NA	5.0	**NA**	**NA**	**150%**
Tent	24 M2	N/A	NA	NA	NA	NA	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

ANNEX C
Average consumption (day/week) for each food group

Governorate	Period	Cereals and tubers	Pulses	Dairy products	Protein-rich foods	Vegetables	Fruits	Oil	Sugar
North Gaza	Pre-conflict	6.9	3.3	4.4	3.3	6.4	3.1	6.4	5.3
	Sep.24	7.0	5.4	0.2	1.6	0.4	0.1	2.2	3.0
	Nov.24	6.7	4.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.7	1.3
	Dec.24	6.6	5.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.3	2.7
	Jan.25	6.9	5.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.1	3.0
	Feb.25	6.8	5.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.4	3.7	5.3
Gaza	Pre-conflict	6.9	3.8	4.2	2.7	5.5	2.1	5.7	6.5
	Sep.24	6.9	5.8	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	2.7	3.1
	Nov.24	6.9	4.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.6	1.0
	Dec.24	6.7	5.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.8	1.8
	Jan.25	6.9	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	2.2	2.8
	Feb.25	6.9	4.5	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.7	3.9	5.1
Deir Al-Balah	Pre-conflict	7.0	3.6	4.4	2.7	6.5	2.0	6.6	4.5
	Sep.24	7.0	5.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.6	3.8	5.6
	Nov.24	6.0	4.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.1	2.2	2.4
	Dec.24	6.1	4.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	2.2	2.3
	Jan.25	6.4	4.1	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.3	2.5	4.1
	Feb.25	6.8	4.5	1.9	1.9	2.6	0.4	3.8	5.2
Khan Younis	Pre-conflict	6.9	3.4	4.0	2.7	6.3	2.2	6.5	5.6
	Sep.24	6.9	4.9	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	4.0	5.5
	Nov.24	6.2	4.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.6	1.8
	Dec.24	5.7	4.4	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.1	2.2	2.4
	Jan.25	6.3	4.0	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.1	3.0	4.0
	Feb.25	7.0	4.6	1.9	1.3	2.3	0.5	4.3	5.5
Rafah	Pre-conflict	7.0	3.7	4.4	2.7	6.9	2.0	6.9	5.3
	Sep.24	6.9	5.0	0.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	4.9	5.1
	Dec.24	5.4	4.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.6	2.0
	Jan.25	6.2	5.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.2	2.5	3.4
	Feb.25	6.9	5.5	1.2	0.4	1.8	0.7	3.5	4.4