

WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Market Monitor - Gaza

WFP Palestine/ Food Security Analysis

August 2024

KEY FIGURES

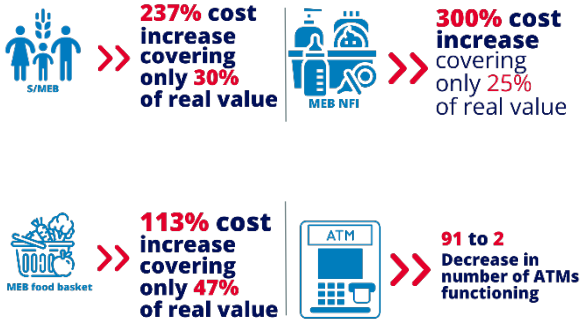


Population of the Gaza Strip

96% is in **IPC 3 or above, acute food insecurity**

22% is in **IPC 5, starved & exhausted**

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) goal is to provide decision-makers with a rigorous, evidence- and consensus-based analysis of food insecurity and acute malnutrition situations, to inform emergency responses as well as medium- and long-term policy and programming.



Percentage compared to pre-conflict cost and value

KEY FINDINGS



The market functionality is fragile across the Gaza Strip

- Given the current circumstances, Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis markets show relatively better functionality than other governorates.



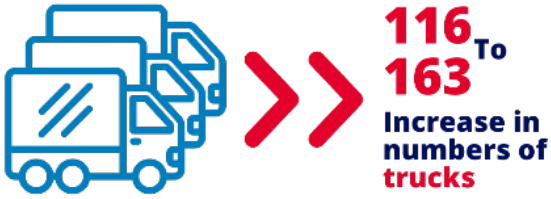
The absence of hygiene products is causing major concern, given the widespread prevalence of diseases among the population.

- Primary sources for restocking food in the Gaza Strip are traders and recipients of humanitarian aid.



Commercial goods are still significantly lower than pre-conflict levels and do not meet essential needs.

- Since November, the daily average of both commercial and humanitarian trucks entering the Gaza Strip has slightly increased.



Between November 2023 and July 2024

The entry of commercial trucks is highly unpredictable: only one crossing point for commercial goods where only "essentials" items are allowed in (sugar, rice, oil, water etc). Essential Non-Food Items are very rare.

Although this increase has contributed to a slight improvement in the availability of essential goods, still being significantly lower than pre-conflict levels (500 trucks daily) and did not meet the essential needs, especially in the northern governorates where the shortage is severe.

- The access to power in the Gaza Strip has seen some recent slight improvements, with reliance on solar panels and batteries as primary energy sources.



Pre-conflict, the main grid supplied electricity for an average 10 hours per day, with solar panels and batteries covering the remaining gap.

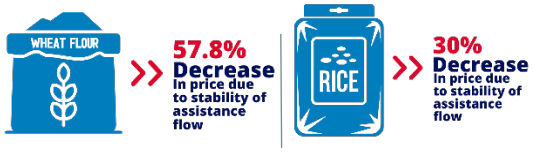
- **Northern Governorates**: The average daily access to solar panel power increased from **3** hours in July to 6.4 hours in the first half of August.
- **Khan Younis:** Access to power improved significantly, rising from a quarter of a day to a third of a day.
- **Deir Al-Balah**: The average power availability increased from **2.7** hours in July to **3.8** hours in August.



- Many key food items in the northern governorates are subjected to severe inflationary pressures due to poor accessibility and limited food inflow.



- By early August, in Khan Younis and Deir Al-Balah, wheat flour and Egyptian rice prices changed noticeably:



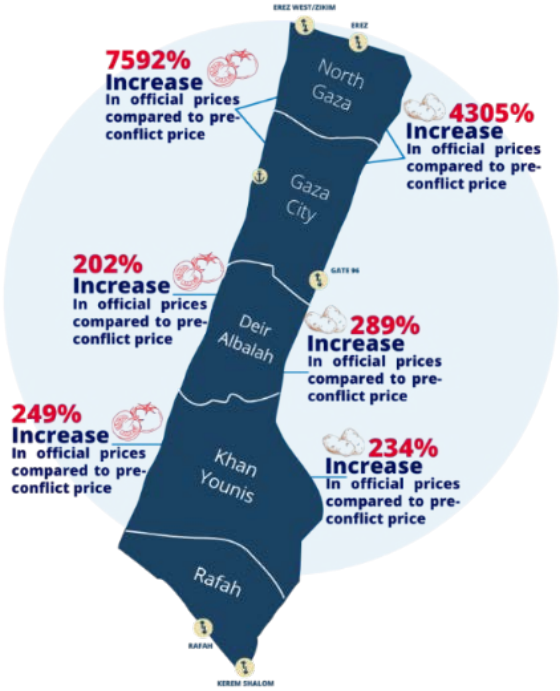
- In Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, the official price of cooking gas significantly increased compared to pre-conflict prices



- Diesel prices saw dramatic increases: in Deir Al-Balah, Khan Younis, Gaza, and North Gaza:



- Both Northern and Southern governorates witnessed increasing prices as the markets continued to face critical shortages of essential goods, including fresh vegetables and dairy products. The scarcity of fresh produce has increased reliance on canned foods, and prices for essential items like vegetables, oil, sugar, salt and rice have increased significantly, especially in the northern governorates (North Gaza and Gaza).



SITUATION OVERVIEW

The ongoing escalation of hostilities in the Gaza Strip continues to severely affect the Palestinian population, marked by persistent safety concerns and significant displacement of residents who are unable to return to their homes. Despite modest improvements in market availability during April, the situation has deteriorated in early May 2024 following the Rafah incursion, reversing any gains due to the closure of the Rafah crossing. Reports of bombardment from air, land, and sea persist throughout much of the Gaza Strip, leading to additional civilian casualties, further displacement, and extensive damage to residential dwellings and civilian infrastructure.

The delivery of aid supplies into Gaza remains unreliable due to access restrictions and ongoing security issues. As example, on August 6, the Israeli authorities closed the Kerem Shalom/Karam Abu Salem Crossing due to security concerns, halting five planned humanitarian missions, including the rotation of aid personnel, and preventing the collection of critical supplies. Additionally, the Erez West (Zikim) entry point has been closed for maintenance since August 2, causing humanitarian supplies to be redirected to the Erez Crossing. Over the past three months, the amount of aid entering Gaza via the Kerem Shalom/Karam Abu Salem Crossing has decreased by more than 80 percent, dropping from an average of 127 trucks per day in April to just 23 trucks per day in July. While the majority of aid cargo between January and April entered Gaza through this crossing, the percentage of aid picked up by humanitarian agencies has now fallen to just 29 percent of the total aid entering Gaza. Overall, the entry of humanitarian aid into Gaza has more than halved since the Rafah ground operation began and the Rafah Crossing was abruptly closed in early May, with daily truck deliveries decreasing from an average of 169 in April to 94 in May, and less than 80 in June and July.[1]

The latest IPC report from May highlights a high risk of famine throughout the Gaza Strip, persisting as long as the conflict continues, and humanitarian access remains restricted. The report concluded that approximately 96 percent of Gaza population (2.15M people) face high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC 3+) through September 2024. The entire territory is classified under Emergency (IPC Phase 4), with 22 percent of Gaza population (495,000) face extreme lack of food, experience starvation, and exhaustion of coping capacities (IPC 5). Additionally, another 745,000 people (33 percent) are classified in Emergency (IPC Phase 4).[2]

MARKET UPDATE

OVERVIEW

During the period from June 1 to August 10, 2024, WFP continued its comprehensive market monitoring survey, collecting 756 responses from a diverse array of formal retail establishments and street-level vendors. Of these responses, 53 percent originated from the northern governorates (North Gaza and Gaza), while the remaining 47 percent were from the southern governorates (16 percent from Deir Al-Balah, 30 percent from Khan Yunis and 1 percent from Rafah)[3]. Formal shops constituted 8 percent of all respondents, while the remaining 92 percent represented informal street vendors.

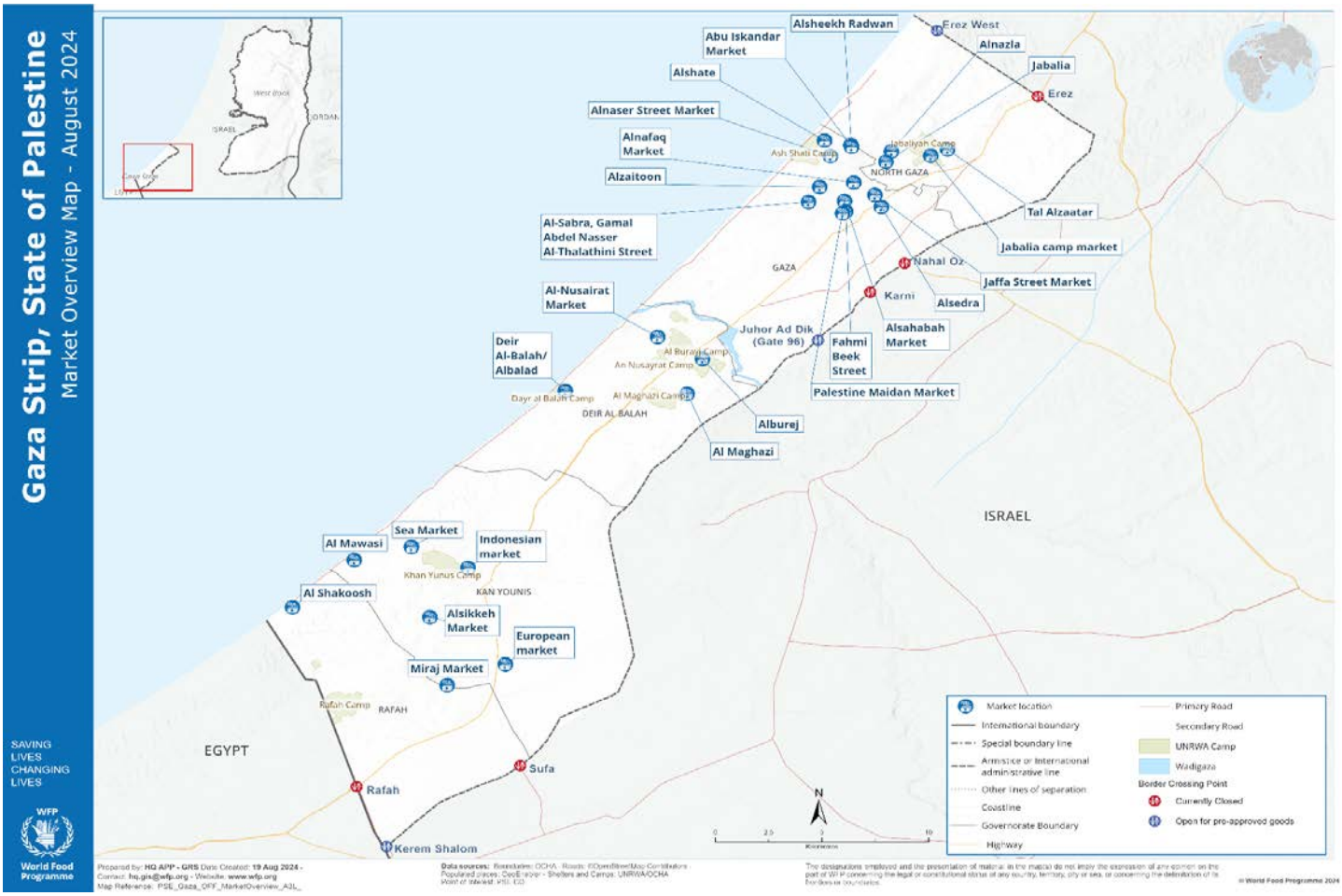
[1] Humanitarian Situation Update #202 | Gaza Strip | United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs - occupied Palestinian territory (ochaopt.org)

[2] GAZA STRIP: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Special Snapshot | 1 May - 30 September 2024

[3] No data was collected from Rafah Governorate during June and July due to the deteriorating situation.

The map below shows the distribution of responding shops in the Gaza Strip according to governorates, indicating that these shops are concentrated in specific areas within each governorate. This concentration indicates that the current market does not cover the entire Gaza Strip.

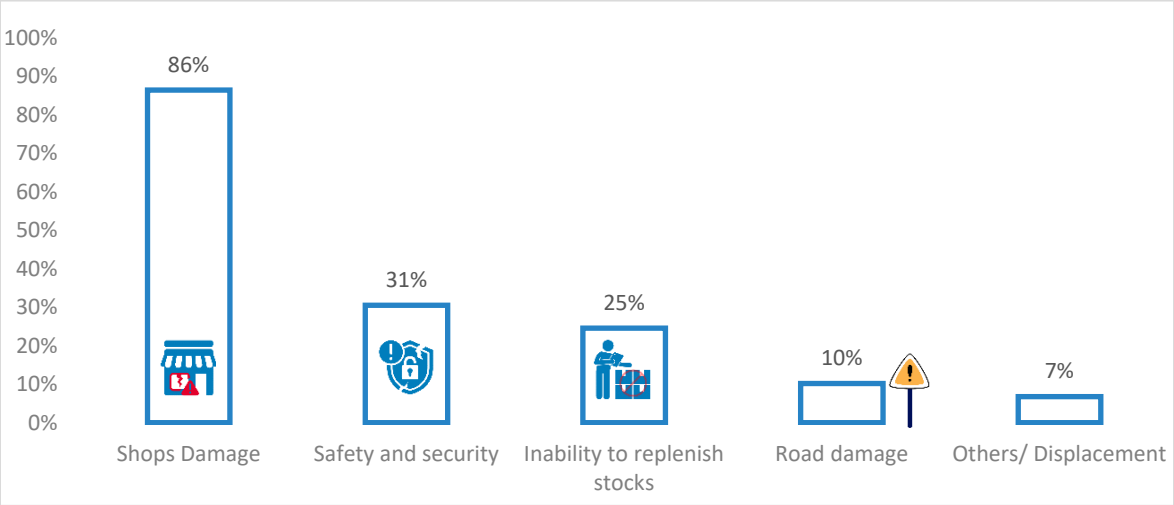
Map 1: Distribution of WFP Market Monitoring Survey



The survey analysis reveals the prevalence of informal market vendors specializing in selling a limited range of goods on the streets, while formal shops remain limited. Unlike formal shops, which typically offer a wide range of products, informal sellers concentrate on specific items. These usually include durable foods such as canned foods, rice, pulses, wheat flour, and other food items like vegetables and eggs.

17 percent of the surveyed informal street vendors were formal retail establishments before the conflict. Furthermore, 15 percent of the informal vendors in the northern governorates and 19 percent in the southern governorates were operating as formal shops and eventually transitioned to vending select items within informal markets. The primary reasons cited for this transition included shop damage (86 percent), safety and security concerns (31 percent), inability to replenish stocks (25 percent), and displacement of shop owners and employees (7 percent).

Figure 1: Reasons for transition of formal shops to informal street vendors



FOOD AVAILABILITY

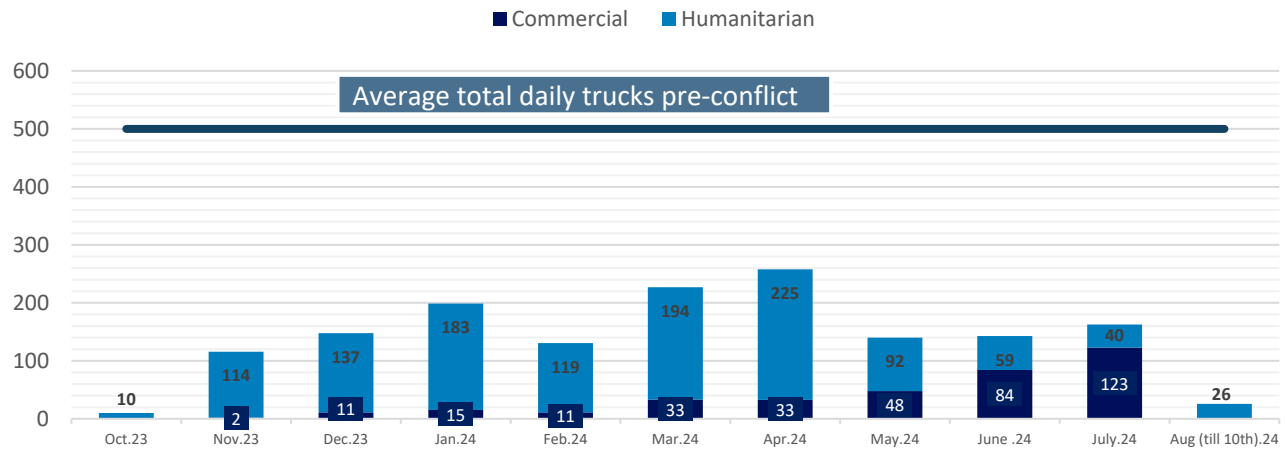
COMMERCIAL TRUCKS

Since November, private sector trucks have started entering Gaza from Egypt through the Rafah crossing, though in limited quantities compared to the needs of the population. Before the conflict, 500 trucks entered daily, mostly serving the private sector, whereas the average has been around 37 private sector trucks daily since the conflict began, with the highest daily average recorded in July 123 trucks. Following the Rafah incursion in May, private sector cargo began entering through the Kerem Shalom/Karam Abu Salem crossing from the West Bank and Israel, leading to a slight increase in private sector cargo. The entry of these commercial trucks has contributed to the recent stabilization of food prices in Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis.

HUMMAINTARIAN TRUCKS

From the onset of the conflict until August 10, 2024, a total of 26,000 humanitarian trucks, carrying both food and non-food items, entered Gaza. Of these, 69 percent transported food items, 21 percent carried non-food items, 5 percent delivered medical supplies, and 5 percent carried mixed supplies. The daily average of humanitarian trucks entering Gaza since the conflict began has been 118. When combined with the average daily commercial trucks, the total average reaches 155 trucks per day, which is only 31 percent of the pre-crisis average of 500 trucks per day.

Figure 2: Average Daily Number of Commercial and Humanitarian Trucks Entering Gaza (Nov 2023 - Aug 2024)



FOOD AVAILABILITY IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL SHOPS

Markets across the Gaza Strip are witnessing a shortage and sharp rise in the prices of basic commodities, especially in the northern governorates. This situation is exacerbated by limited cash flows and reduced commercial activity, leading to increased dependence on humanitarian aid. Despite the delivery of some aid, the supply remains grossly inadequate to meet the population's needs. There is a critical demand for fresh vegetables, fruits, and dairy products, all of which are scarce. In addition, vegetable oil prices have risen dramatically, partly due to their use as an alternative fuel for vehicles. The lack of fresh produce has forced an increasing reliance on canned foods, notably canned meat and beans. Essential items like milk and frozen foods are also in short supply, further driving up prices. The limited availability of detergents and the high prices of basic hygiene products such as dish soap, shampoo, hand soap, and chlorine are particularly troubling given the widespread prevalence of skin conditions among the population.

In Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, market conditions are currently more stable than in the northern governorates, yet they continue to suffer from severe shortages of essential goods, volatile prices, and a lack of critical items such as potable water, dairy products, and hygiene supplies. Although there has been some improvement in the diversity of available goods, including canned food and wheat flour, urgent intervention is needed to further stabilize prices, ensure the continuous availability of essential items, and address the basic needs of both displaced and local populations.

In Rafah Governorate, following two months of escalating conflict, market closures, and widespread displacement, some residents have returned to the Mawasi Rafah area. A small market is offering canned goods, frozen foods, and vegetables, with noticeable demand and activity.

The charts in annex 1 show the fluctuations in stock levels of various food items over time, based on daily reports from surveyed shops. Respondents have reported that their stocks are only available in limited quantities due to limited storage and to mitigate risks associated with price instability.

RESTOCKING

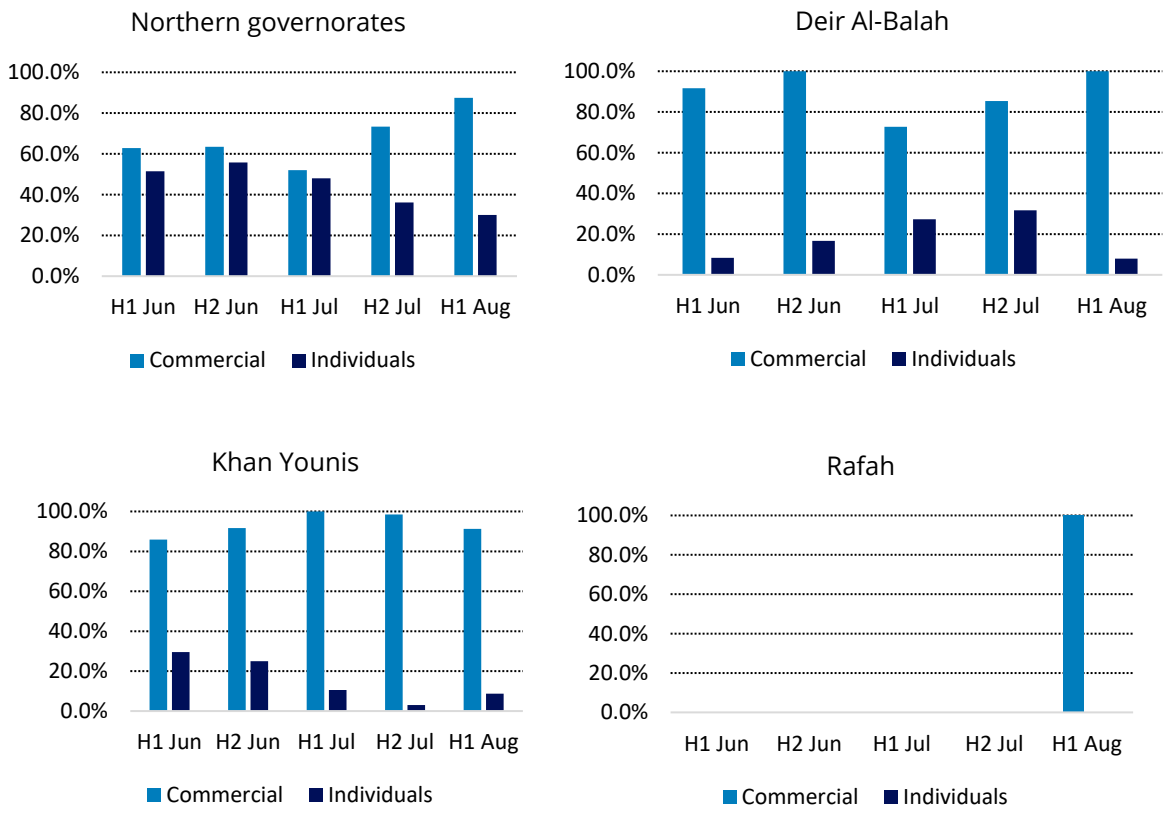
The primary sources of food commodities in the Gaza Strip market are traders and recipients of humanitarian assistance. The availability of these sources is influenced by the entry of commercial trucks and the distribution of aid. Over the past two months, reliance on these sources has varied across different periods and governorates, reflecting the evolving situation in Gaza. The charts below illustrate the main sources of food commodities in the Gaza Strip markets by governorate. There has been an increase in reliance on traders across all governorates, while reliance on humanitarian aid as main market source has decreased over time.

In the northern governorates, reliance on traders was one of the lowest in the Gaza Strip as the share of shops relying on traders dropped to 52 percent in the first half of July, only to grow again to 88 percent by the first half of August, while reliance on humanitarian assistance decreased from 36 percent to 30 percent during the same period. Despite this increase in reliance on traders, there is no proper reliance on commercial goods entry into the northern governorates, and significant disparities over time make market predictions very challenging.

In Deir Al-Balah, all surveyed shops relied on traders in the first half of August, while it was 85 percent in the second half of July. Meanwhile, reliance on humanitarian assistance dropped from 30 percent to just 8 percent during this period. Khan Younis market saw a slight decrease in reliance on traders, from 99 percent in the second half of July to 91 percent in the first half of August. Conversely, reliance on humanitarian assistance increased from 3 percent to 9 percent. In Rafah market, traders were the only source of food commodities in the first half of August. However, no market data was available for Rafah during June and July due to the security situation.

These trends highlight the shifting dynamics in the Gaza Strip's food supply chain, driven by the varying availability of commercial goods and humanitarian aid across different governorates and time periods.

Figure 3: Market functionality and sourcing of food commodities.



H1: First half of the month/ H2: Second half of the month

ACCESS TO ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY PRICES

A slight improvement in electricity access across all governorates throughout the period between June and the first half of August, as shown in the figure below. In the northern governorates, access increased from 3 hours per day in July to 6.4 hours in the first half of August. In Khan Younis, access improved from a quarter of a day to a third of a day. In Deir Al-Balah, the average increased by 1 hour, from 2.7 hours in July to 3.8 hours in August. In Rafah, access now reaches 5.6 hours per day. However, these numbers indicate that access to electricity, although slightly improved, continues to be a challenge in the market. Shops in the Gaza Strip's access to electricity ranged between a daily average of 2.7 hours to 8 hours. This is primarily due to a lack of electricity available through the electrical grid, causing shops to rely heavily on solar panels, generators, and batteries instead. Poor access to electricity hinders' shops abilities to power lighting, refrigeration, mobile phones and computers, among other things, which can negatively impact shops' operations, as well as consumer safety due to lack of cold chain in place.

Figure 4: Average hours of access to electricity per day by governorate.

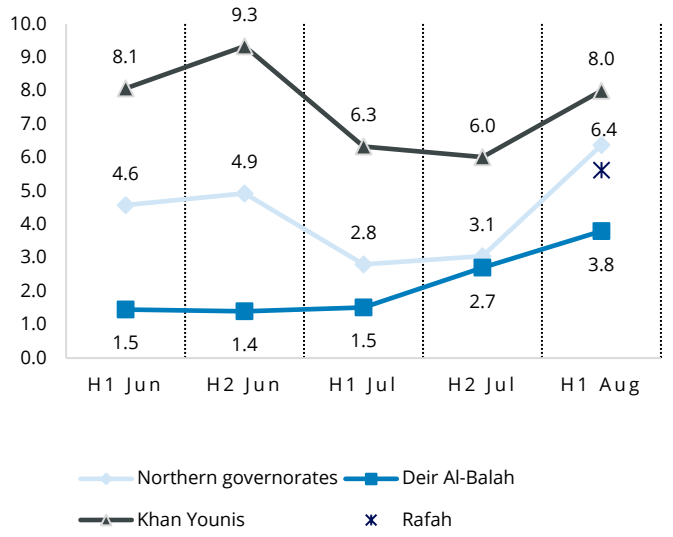
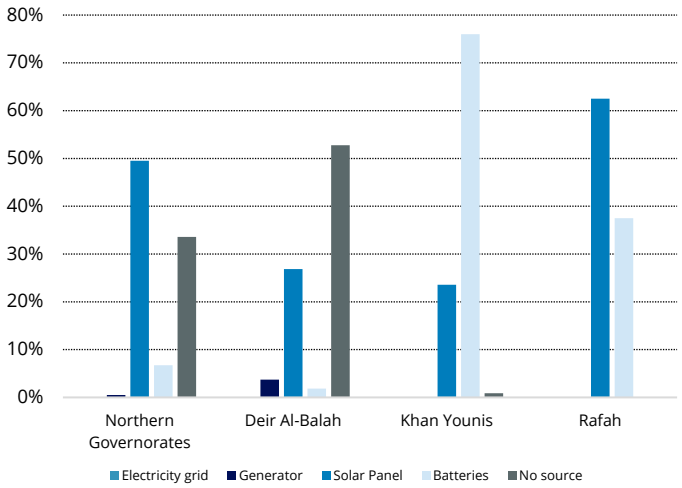


Figure 5: Main source of electricity by governorate and period.



ENERGY PRICES

The energy sources market in the Gaza Strip is highly unstable, with significant disparities in availability and pricing across different governorates. The unavailability of cooking gas in Gaza and North Gaza exacerbates the humanitarian crisis in these areas, forcing people to turn to wood as an alternative source for cooking.

In Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, the official price of cooking gas increased by approximately 17 percent from 5.9 NIS pre-conflict to 6.9 NIS per Kg in July 2024. However, the black-market price skyrocketed to 40 NIS per Kg, which is nearly 580 percent higher than the official pre-conflict price, indicating severe supply shortages and high demand.

Diesel prices also surged dramatically: in Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis, the price per liter jumped from 6.5 NIS to 89 NIS, an increase of over 1260 percent. In Gaza and North Gaza, the price per liter rose from 6.49 NIS to 75 NIS, representing an increase of approximately 1055 percent.

Table 1: The Prices of Cooking Gas and Diesel in Gaza Strip (NIS/Kg/L)

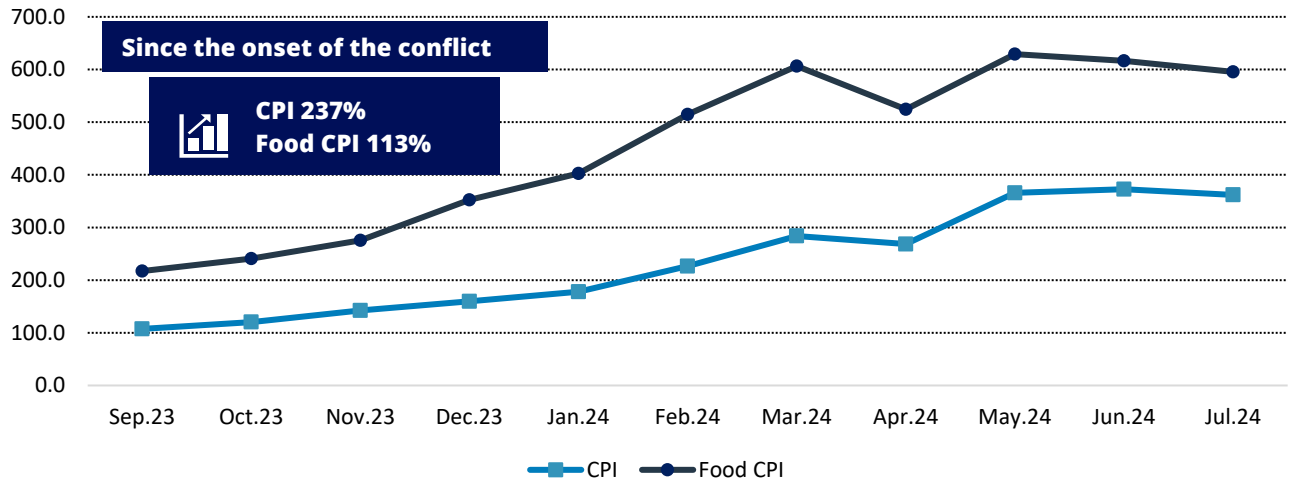
Deir Al-Balah and Khan Younis				
Item	**Unit**	**Sep.23**	**July .24**	**% Change**
Cooking Gas	**1 KG**	5.9	6.9	↑ 17%
Cooking Gas (Informal market)	**1 KG**	N/A	40.0	-
Diesel	**1 Liter**	6.5	89.0	↑ 1269%
Gaza and North Gaza				
Item	**Unit**	**Sep.23**	**July .24**	**% Change**
Cooking Gas	**1 KG**	5.9	N/A	-
Diesel	**1 Liter**	6.5	75.0	↑ 1056%

FOOD ACCESSIBILITY

INFLATION AND FOOD INFLATION

According to the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, the Gaza Strip saw a significant increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in July 2024, rising by 23 percent since the onset of the conflict, but decreased slightly by 3 percent compared to June. Food CPI has also experienced an unprecedented increase in July compared to pre conflict levels and increased by 113 percent despite the slight decrease of 4 percent compared to June.

Figure 6: CPI and Food CPI in Gaza Strip Sep 23 – Jul 24



The analysis of food sub-groups in the Gaza Strip shows substantial increases between September 2023 and July 2024, with some categories experiencing more than a threefold rise. Fresh meat prices increased by 366 percent, while fruits and nuts saw a 199 percent rise. Other significant increases include meat (236 percent), and fresh fruit (228 percent).

Table 2: Subgroups food index in Sep 23 and July 24

Subgroups Food Index	Sep.23	July.24	% change
Cereals and cereal products	105.17	171.54	↑ 63%
Fruits and nuts	111.06	331.75	↑ 199%
Vegetables, tubers, plantains, cooking bananas and pulses	121.03	286.56	↑ 137%
Milk, other dairy products and eggs	103.43	180.34	↑ 74%
Oils and fats	115.06	175.49	↑ 53%
Other sugar and sugar substitutes	130.29	206.72	↑ 59%
Meat	112.97	379.42	↑ 236%
Rice	114.01	167.23	↑ 47%
Flour of wheat	112.37	333.75	↑ 197%
Fresh fruit	118.03	387.21	↑ 228%
Fresh vegetables	131.04	354.37	↑ 170%
Raw and whole milk	88.47	136.63	↑ 54%
Yoghurt and similar products	106.06	180.81	↑ 70%
Eggs	109.27	253.37	↑ 132%

FOOD PRICES

Throughout the Gaza Strip, while food prices appeared to be comparable between Khan Younis, Deir Al-Balah, and Rafah, those prices in northern governorates remained significantly elevated, where most commodities were sold at prices that range from double to quadruple the prices found in other governorates. They have also witnessed the highest price increases over the past two months. In fact, prices of most commodities in the northern governorates are currently over 1000 percent higher than their pre-conflict levels. This can be explained by the poor accessibility to the northern governorates, limiting the inflow of foods in those governorates, and thus adding inflationary pressures on their prices.

The rest of the Gaza Strip observed relative stability compared to the northern governorates, especially in salt and sugar, whose prices did not witness notable increases over the past two months. However, there were some notable fluctuations in the prices of other commodities in the southern governorates, which were particularly noted in more perishable foods, especially vegetables. The prices of vegetables witnessed notable drops between early June and early July, only to start increasing again in the second half of July and the first half of August. In fact, fresh vegetables remain the food items with the highest price increases compared to their pre-conflict levels.

Notably, by the beginning of August, wheat flour prices in Khan Younis and Deir Al-Balah had decreased to less than half of their pre-conflict figures, largely due to the substantial amount of humanitarian aid, primarily in the form of wheat flour to ensure bread accessibility to the overall Gaza population as a key staple. Similarly, the cost of Egyptian rice in Rafah, Khan Younis, and Deir Al-Balah saw a reduction of more than 30 percent from their pre-conflict prices. Although wheat flour prices in the northern governorates are in fact slightly lower than those in the south, rice and potato prices are markedly higher.

NORTHERN GOVERNORATES

The northern governorates (North Gaza and Gaza) displayed the most dramatic price changes among the regions. Canned fava beans increased steadily until the second half of June, then decreased in the second half of July (-31 percent). Chickpeas and sunflower oil saw dramatic price increases, especially in the first half of June (75 percent and 145 percent, respectively). Red onions experienced extreme volatility with a massive increase in the first half of June (415 percent).

Table 3: Prices of Key food Commodities in Northern Governorates

	Unit	Sep 23	H1 May	H2 May	H1 Jun	H2 Jun	H1 Jul	H2 Jul	H1 Aug	H1 Aug 2024/ Sep 2023
Canned fava	**380 gm**	**2.2**	**3.5**	**4.6**	**6.2**	**7.0**	**6.1**	**4.0**	**3.5**	**↑ 59%**
bi-weekly change				30%	35%	14%	-13%	-34%	-13%	
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	**5.39**	**13.1**	**16.1**	**26.8**	**47.0**	**49.2**	**44.2**	**42.1**	**↑ 681%**
bi-weekly change				23%	67%	75%	5%	-10%	-5%	
Cucumbers	**1 KG**	**2.7**	**25.2**	**41.0**	**29.3**	**33.7**	**34.8**	**46.4**	**45.3**	**↑ 1576%**
bi-weekly change				63%	-29%	15%	3%	33%	-2%	
Dry fava	**1 KG**	**7**	**14.5**	**13.0**	**20.5**	**40.0**	**31.5**	**27.1**	**25.0**	**↑ 257%**
bi-weekly change				-10%	57%	95%	-21%	-14%	-8%	
Eggplants	**1 KG**	**4**	**18.5**	**36.7**	**40.0**	**90.0**	**61.7**	**51.6**	**50.2**	**↑ 1154%**
bi-weekly change				98%	9%	125%	-31%	-16%	-3%	
Eggs	**2 KG**	**14.0**	**127.5**	**139.8**	**170.0**	**225.0**	**260.0**	**300.0**	**290.0**	**↑ 1971%**
bi-weekly change				10%	22%	32%	16%	15%	-3%	
Egyptian rice	**1 KG**	**6.2**	**9.4**	**10.1**	**16.2**	**25.0**	**23.4**	**21.0**	**22.1**	**↑ 256%**
bi-weekly change				8%	61%	54%	-6%	-10%	5%	
Flour	**1 KG**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**1.2**	**0.9**	**1.3**	**2.1**	**0.9**	**0.4**	**↓ -79%**
bi-weekly change				-46%	-29%	46%	64%	-57%	-56%	
Red onions	**1 KG**	**3.2**	**20.1**	**71.5**		**240.0**	**335.0**	**101.0**	**520.0**	**↑ 16150%**
bi-weekly change				255%			40%	-70%	415%	
Sunflower oil	**3 L**	**31.3**	**28.3**	**31.5**	**35.4**	**86.6**	**95.8**	**128.7**	**135.0**	**↑ 331%**
bi-weekly change				11%	12%	145%	11%	34%	5%	
Tomatoes	**1 KG**	**3.64**	**29.9**	**77.5**	**80.0**	**120.0**	**108.3**	**280.0**		**↑ 7592%**
bi-weekly change				159%	3%	50%	-10%	158%		
Potatoes	**1 KG**	**2.52**	**53**	**55**		**100**	**111**	**111**		**↑ 4305%**
bi-weekly change				5%	-100%		11%	0%		
Salt	**1 KG**	**1.5**				**21.0**	**7.9**	**7.9**	**20.0**	**↑ 1233%**
bi-weekly change							-62%	0%	153%	
Sugar	**1 KG**	**3.91**				**67.5**	**22.1**	**22.1**	**51.0**	**↑ 1204%**
bi-weekly change							-67%	0%	131%	
Lentils	**1 KG**	**6.31**				**26.0**	**12.5**	**12.5**	**25.0**	**↑ 296%**
bi-weekly change							-52%	0%	100%	

DEIR AL-BALAH

Deir Al-Balah experienced notable price fluctuations, as many food items' prices dropped consistently starting early June and started picking up by the end of July. Such fluctuations were observed in fava beans (both dry and canned), cucumbers, eggs, and eggplants.

Table 4: Prices of Key food Commodities in Deir Al-Balah

	Unit	Sep 23	H1 May	H2 May	H1 Jun	H2 Jun	H1 Jul	H2 Jul	H1 Aug	H1 Aug 2024/ Sep 2023
Canned fava	**380 gm**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**2.3**	**2.3**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**1.2**	**1.5**	**↓ -32%**
bi-weekly change				7%	0%	-48%	54%	-34%	26%	
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	**5.39**	**14.0**	**10.9**	**9.5**	**8.0**	**9.9**	**9.1**	**8.5**	**↑ 58%**
bi-weekly change				-22%	-13%	-16%	23%	-7%	-7%	
Cucumbers	**1 KG**	**2.7**	**9.3**	**7.3**	**11.0**	**9.5**	**6.8**	**9.0**	**13.4**	**↑ 396%**
bi-weekly change				-22%	52%	-14%	-28%	32%	49%	
Dry fava	**1 KG**	**7**	**7.0**	**7.0**	**8.0**		**10.0**	**6.0**		**↓ -14%**
bi-weekly change				0%	14%			-40%		
Eggplants	**1 KG**	**4**	**10.0**	**7.3**	**7.3**	**6.0**	**4.9**	**5.0**	**7.3**	**↑ 81%**
bi-weekly change				-28%	1%	-18%	-19%	3%	45%	
Eggs	**2 KG**	**14.0**		**67.5**			**25.3**		**41.3**	**↑ 195%**
bi-weekly change										
Egyptian rice	**1 KG**	**6.2**	**5.5**	**4.9**	**3.7**	**4.5**	**4.0**	**4.6**	**4.0**	**↓ -35%**
bi-weekly change				-11%	-25%	23%	-11%	15%	-13%	
Flour	**1 KG**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**1.0**	**0.8**	**↓ -47%**
bi-weekly change				-51%	0%	-30%	14%	25%	-16%	
Red onions	**1 KG**	**3.2**	**13.0**	**5.3**	**3.9**	**6.0**	**5.0**	**7.0**	**6.3**	**↓ 95%**
bi-weekly change				-60%	-26%	55%	-17%	40%	-11%	
Sunflower oil	**3 L**	**31.3**	**30.3**	**27.8**	**24.2**	**25.8**	**39.0**	**26.5**	**24.9**	**↓ -21%**
bi-weekly change				-8%	-13%	7%	51%	-32%	-6%	
Tomatoes	**1 KG**	**3.64**	**7.3**	**7.0**	**5.8**	**7.0**	**7.3**	**15.0**	**11.0**	**↑ 202%**
bi-weekly change				-5%	-18%	22%	4%	107%	-27%	
Potatoes	**1 KG**	**2.52**	**25.0**	**6.5**	**5.3**	**7.0**	**6.6**	**11.0**	**9.8**	**↑ 289%**
bi-weekly change				-74%	-19%	33%	-6%	67%	-11%	
Salt	**1 KG**	**1.5**				**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**↑ 100%**
bi-weekly change							0%	0%	0%	
Sugar	**1 KG**	**3.91**				**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.0**	**↑ 53%**
bi-weekly change							0%	0%	-8%	
Lentils	**1 KG**	**6.31**				**6.5**	**8.0**	**8.0**	**7.0**	**↑ 11%**
bi-weekly change							23%	0%	-13%	
Apples	**1 KG**	**5.1**		**10.3**			**10.3**	**15**	**14**	**↑ 175%**
bi-weekly change								46%	-7%	

KHAN YOUNIS

Khan Younis showed moderate fluctuations with some significant changes in specific periods. Canned fava beans saw a significant increase in the first half of July (47 percent), while chickpeas experienced a significant drop in the second half of May (-37 percent). Cucumbers and eggplants showed moderate fluctuations, with notable increases in first half of August (49 percent and 34 percent, respectively). Egyptian rice remained relatively stable with a slight increase in first half of August (8 percent).

Table 5: Prices of Key food Commodities in Khan Younis

	Unit	Sep 23	H1 May	H2 May	H1 Jun	H2 Jun	H1 Jul	H2 Jul	H1 Aug	H1 Aug 2024/ Sep 2023
Canned fava	**380 gm**	**2.2**	**2.1**	**1.7**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**1.8**	**1.9**	**2.0**	**↓ -9%**
bi-weekly change				-17%	-35%	-12%	76%	11%	3%	
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	**5.39**	**20.0**	**12.6**	**10.3**	**9.5**	**11.5**	**9.5**	**10.0**	**↑ 86%**
bi-weekly change				-37%	-18%	-8%	21%	-17%	5%	
Cucumbers	**1 KG**	**2.7**	**10.8**	**7.9**	**9.0**	**7.0**	**5.9**	**7.8**	**11.6**	**↑ 330%**
bi-weekly change				-26%	13%	-22%	-16%	32%	49%	
Dry fava	**1 KG**	**7**	**5.0**	**6.4**	**5.7**	**5.0**	**6.5**	**7.8**	**8.0**	**↑ 14%**
bi-weekly change				28%	-11%	-12%	31%	20%	2%	
Eggplants	**1 KG**	**4**	**8.5**	**6.9**	**7.9**	**6.5**	**5.2**	**4.8**	**6.4**	**↑ 61%**
bi-weekly change				-18%	14%	-18%	-20%	-8%	34%	
Eggs	**2 KG**	**14.0**	**105.0**	**41.6**	**48.0**	**60.0**	**27.5**	**39.4**	**43.2**	**↑ 209%**
bi-weekly change				-60%	15%	25%	-54%	43%	10%	
Egyptian rice	**1 KG**	**6.2**	**6.3**	**4.7**	**3.1**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**3.7**	**4.0**	**↓ -35%**
bi-weekly change				-26%	-33%	-4%	20%	2%	8%	
Flour	**1 KG**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.7**	**0.3**	**0.7**	**0.8**	**↓ -56%**
bi-weekly change				-61%	-33%	17%	-53%	112%	20%	
Red onions	**1 KG**	**3.2**	**13.3**	**6.5**	**5.1**	**5.0**	**5.8**	**5.8**	**5.5**	**↑ 72%**
bi-weekly change				-51%	-21%	-2%	16%	0%	-5%	
Sunflower oil	**3 L**	**31.3**	**35.3**	**26.2**	**20.8**	**21.0**	**32.4**	**28.5**	**28.5**	**↓ -9%**
bi-weekly change				-26%	-21%	1%	54%	-12%	0%	
Tomatoes	**1 KG**	**3.64**	**10.3**	**6.8**	**8.9**	**6.5**	**8.3**	**9.6**	**12.7**	**↑ 249%**
bi-weekly change				-34%	32%	-27%	27%	16%	33%	
Potatoes	**1 KG**	**2.52**		**6.5**	**7.9**	**9.0**	**7.1**	**7.3**	**8.4**	**↑ 234%**
bi-weekly change					22%	14%	-21%	3%	15%	
Salt	**1 KG**	**1.5**			**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**3.0**	**↑ 100%**
bi-weekly change						0%	0%	0%	0%	
Sugar	**1 KG**	**3.91**			**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**↑ 53%**
bi-weekly change						0%	-8%	0%	0%	
Lentils	**1 KG**	**6.31**			**6.5**	**6.5**	**6.0**	**6.0**	**7.0**	**↑ 11%**
bi-weekly change						0%	-8%	0%	17%	
Apples	**1 KG**	**5.1**		**12.1**	**8.0**	**14.0**	**13.0**	**12.8**	**14.5**	**↑ 184%**
bi-weekly change					-34%	75%	-7%	-2%	13%	

RAFAH

Due to accessibility constraints, the available data on prices in Rafah is limited. Nonetheless, the available information indicates some significant price increases in the first half of August. Canned fava beans, chickpeas, cucumbers, and eggplants all showed notable increases. Egyptian rice and flour also saw price rises in the first half of August, suggesting a trend of increasing prices across various commodities.

Table 6: Prices of Key food Commodities in Rafah

	Unit	Sep 23	H1 May	H2 May	H1 Jun	H2 Jun	H1 Jul	H2 Jul	H1 Aug	H1 Aug 24/ Sep 23
Canned fava	**380 gm**	**2.2**	**2.0**	**2.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.0**	**↓ -9%**
bi-weekly change										
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	**5.39**	**14.3**	**10.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10.0**	**↑ 86%**
bi-weekly change										
Cucumbers	**1 KG**	**2.7**	**9.8**	**7.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13.7**	**↑ 406%**
bi-weekly change										
Dry fava	**1 KG**	**7**	**8.0**	**4.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**10.0**	**↑ 43%**
bi-weekly change										
Eggplants	**1 KG**	**4**	**8.6**	**5.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.7**	**↑ 67%**
bi-weekly change										
Eggs	**2 KG**	**14.0**		**45**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**38.25**	**↑ 173%**
bi-weekly change										
Egyptian rice	**1 KG**	**6.2**	**5.1**	**4.4**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.0**	**↓ -35%**
bi-weekly change										
Flour	**1 KG**	**1.9**	**3.0**		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**-**
bi-weekly change										
Red onions	**1 KG**	**3.2**	**14.8**	**4.7**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6.7**	**↑ 108%**
bi-weekly change										
Sunflower oil	**3 L**	**31.3**	**36.6**	**26.0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**30.0**	**↓ -4%**
bi-weekly change										
Tomatoes	**1 KG**	**3.64**	**8.8**	**8.5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14.3**	**↑ 294%**
bi-weekly change										
Potatoes	**1 KG**	**2.52**		**3.8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**11.3**	**↑ 350%**
bi-weekly change										
Apples	**1 KG**	**5.1**		**11.0**					**25.0**	**↑ 390%**
bi-weekly change										

CASH AND LIQUIDITY

In the Gaza Strip, liquidity and cash accessibility have reached critical levels. The situation is exacerbated by controlling access by hoarding to sell cash at inflated prices, making it difficult for humanitarian aid recipients and salaried workers to access their funds.

The formal banking system's limited infrastructure compounds the issue, with few operational ATMs and reports of arbitrary fees. Cash outflow from Gaza to Egypt, losses, and hoarding for barter further deplete liquidity.

In addition to the liquidity challenges affecting Gazans, accessing cash has become a significant concern. Currently, only two ATMs are operational in the Gaza Strip, a decrease from the 91 that were functioning before the conflict.[4] This represents around 2 percent of the pre-conflict accessibility levels, further complicating the already challenging financial situation for the population.

To address the liquidity issue, the Palestinian Monetary Authority (PMA) has launched an instant payments and transfer system, known as Buraq, for transactions between banks and payment service companies. This system aims to assist Palestinians in the Gaza Strip by enabling them to meet their financial obligations and conduct transactions electronically.

MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET

The MEB[5] (Minimum Expenditure Basket) was developed by the Cash Working Group (CwG) in August 2022, it was estimated 1,717 NIS ($ 450). The cost of the Food MEB was 577 NIS ($151) and the survival minimum expenditure basket (SMEB) was estimated 1,257 NIS ($ 329)[6] . The cost of the MEB, the Food MEB, and SMEB have all significantly increased due to a 237 percent rise in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) and a 113 percent rise in the Food CPI compared to pre-conflict levels. As a result of these increases, many in the population are now unable to meet their basic needs and food requirements due to the severe deterioration in purchasing power.[7]

[4] Palestinian Monetary Authority

[5] The MEB is defined as what a HH requires in order to meet its essential needs, on a regular or seasonal basis, and its cost.

[6] The SMEB is the absolute minimum amount required to maintain existence and cover lifesaving needs, which could involve the deprivation of certain human rights.

[7] The current value of MEB is estimated based on the CPI and food CPI.

Retail Shops Assessment in Deir Al Balah

WFP conducted an assessment in Deir Al Balah to evaluate market conditions for the potential resumption of cash-based transfer interventions based on a more stable market foundation.

Key Findings and Recommendations

Market Concentration:

- *70 percent of traders' sales occur in Deir Al Balah, a declared humanitarian area with large crowds.*
- *Market is driven by informal street vendors and 8-15 operational supermarkets, some handling both general food distribution and retail capacity.*

Insecurity and Price Volatility:

- *Insecurity and price volatility lead to low stock levels (2-3 days for retailers, 1.5-2 months for importers).*
- *Cash transfer programs can stabilize demand, encouraging retailers to restart and expand their businesses.*

Cash Transfer Implementation:

- *The use of various cash transfer systems, such as cash and value/commodity vouchers, will help re-formalize the retail market by supporting key food and non-food products.*
- *On the food side, focus on diversifying available items, including dry/canned groceries, fruits, vegetables, and eggs. For basic staples like sugar, oil, pasta, pulses, and rice, ensure these products are available to support home cooking. This approach will provide retailers with stable and reliable demand forecasts, laying a stronger foundation for scaling up cash transfers and reducing reliance on street vendors.*

Support and Advocacy:

- *Partner with micro-finance institutions for "Back to Business" projects to support retail recovery.*
- *Leverage WFP's negotiation power to address market inefficiencies caused by the current disintegration of the market chain. This includes tackling new challenges such as security and escort services provided by armed groups, as well as high fuel prices, which drive up costs and place a significant financial burden on consumers.*

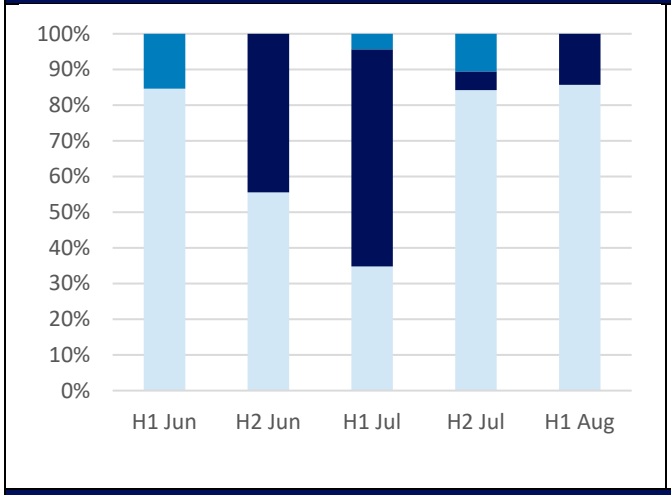


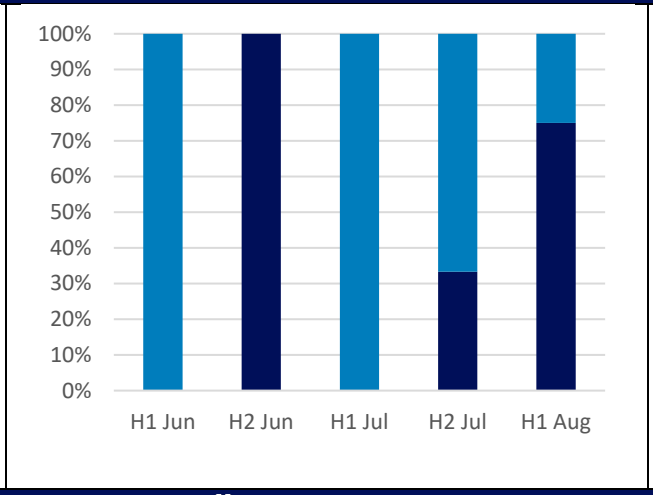
Annex 1: Stocks change for main food items June 1 to August 10

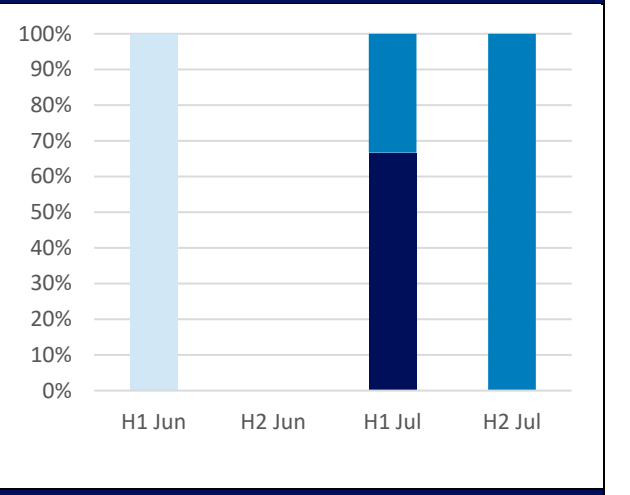
Northern Governorates | **Deir Al-Balah** | **Khan Younis**

Increase	No change	Decrease	Not available

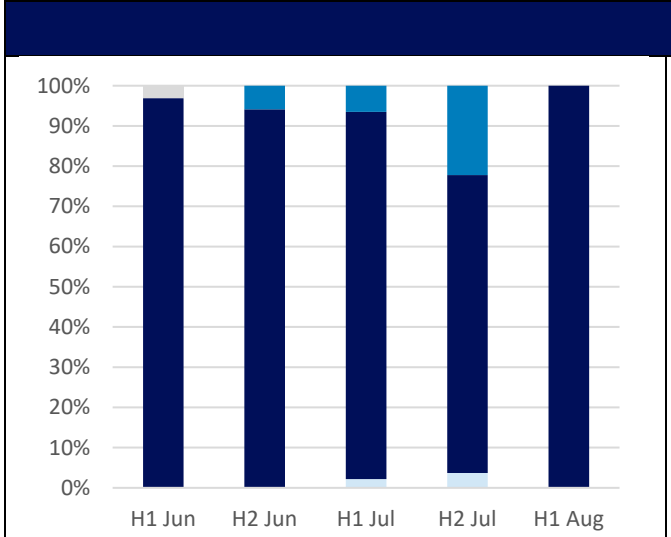
WHEAT FLOUR

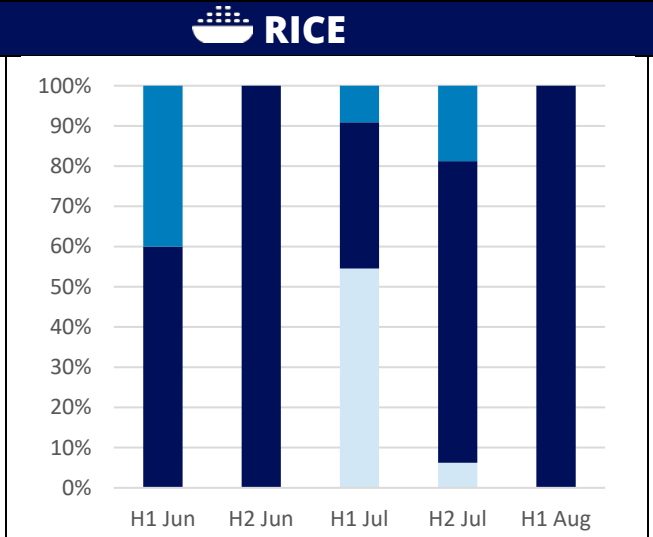


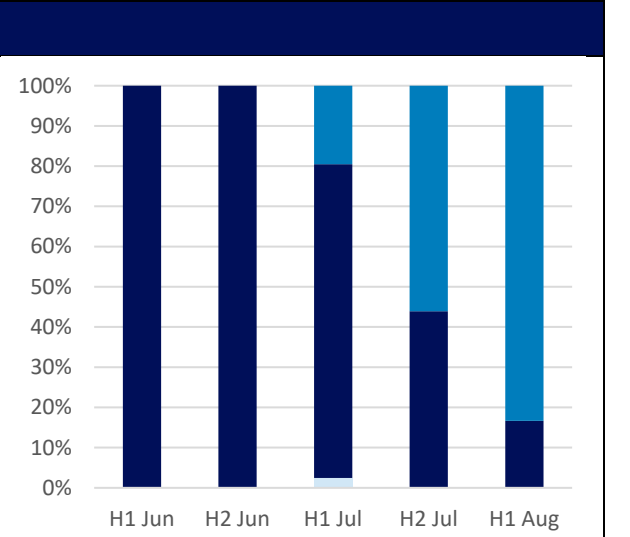




RICE



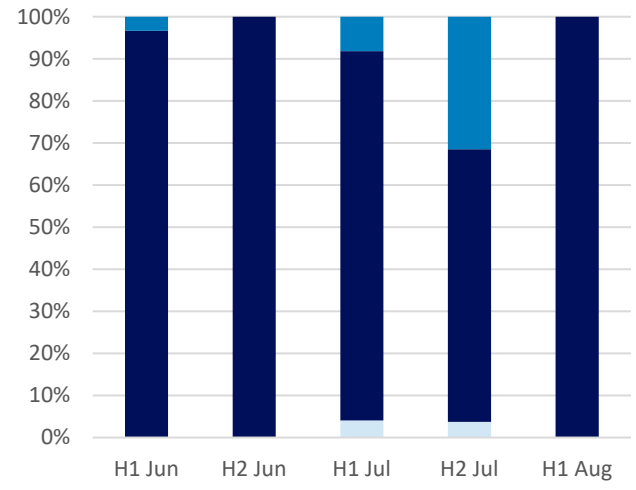


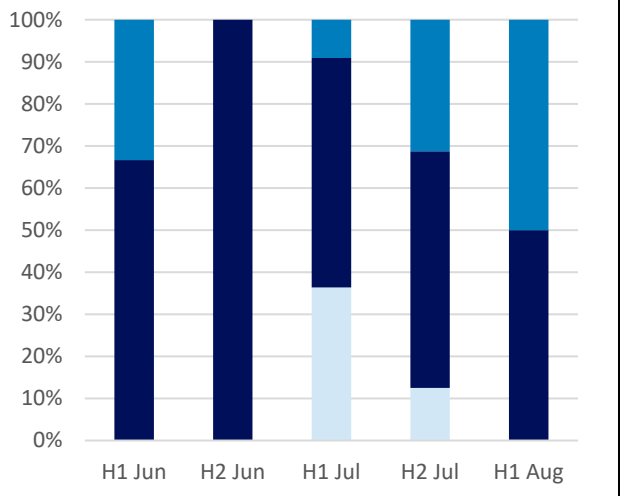


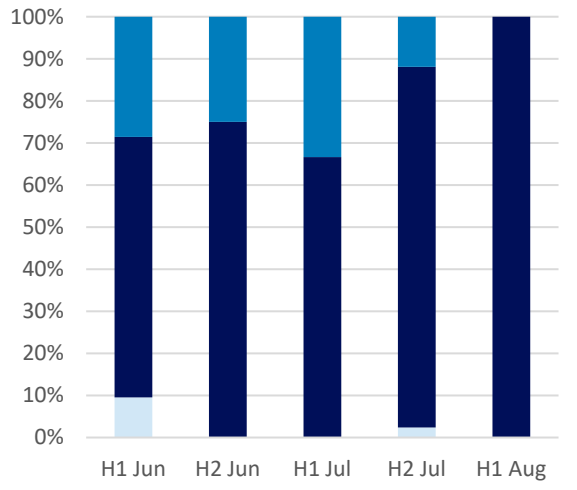
Northern Governorates | **Deir Al-Balah** | **Khan Younis**

Increase	No change	Decrease	Not available

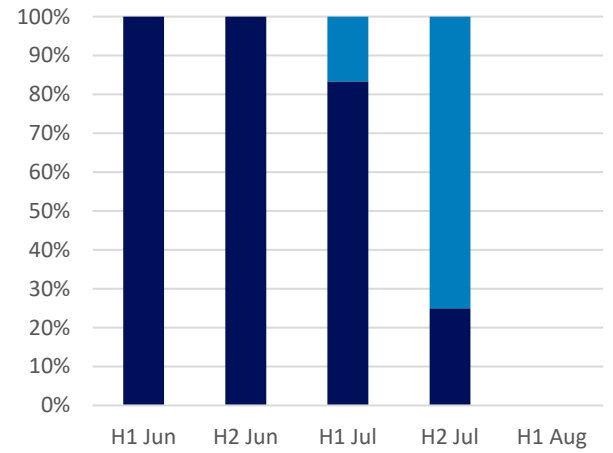
PULSES

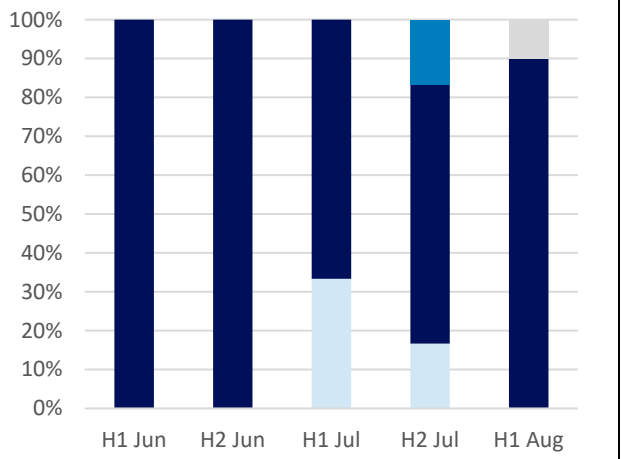


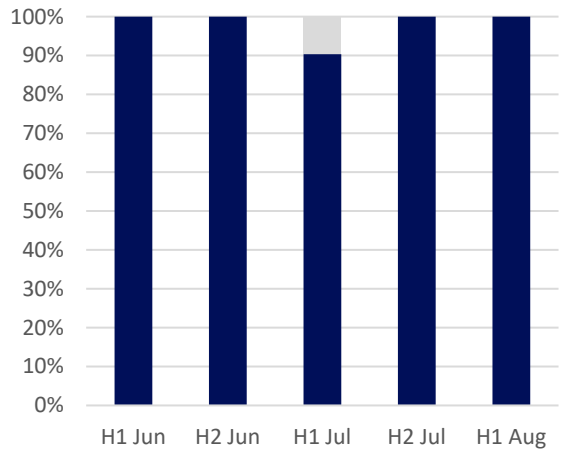




DAIRY



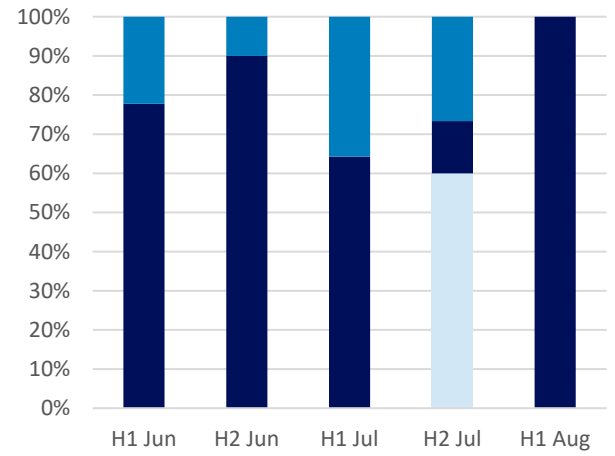


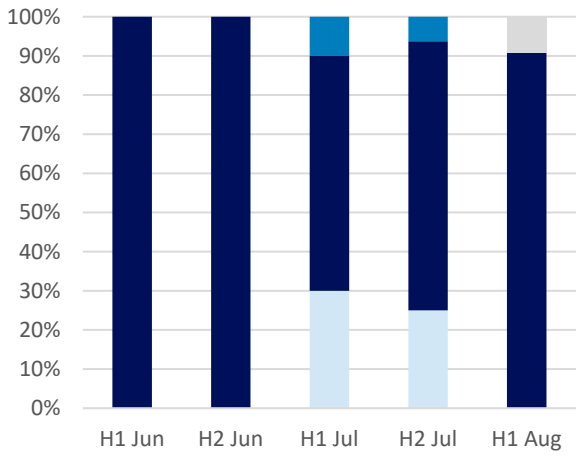


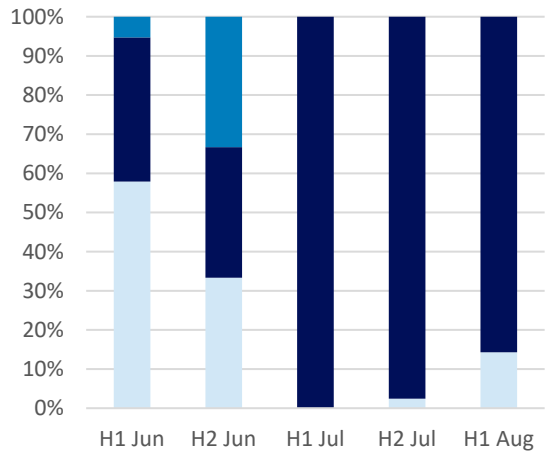
Northern Governorates | **Deir Al-Balah** | **Khan Younis**

Increase	No change	Decrease	Not available

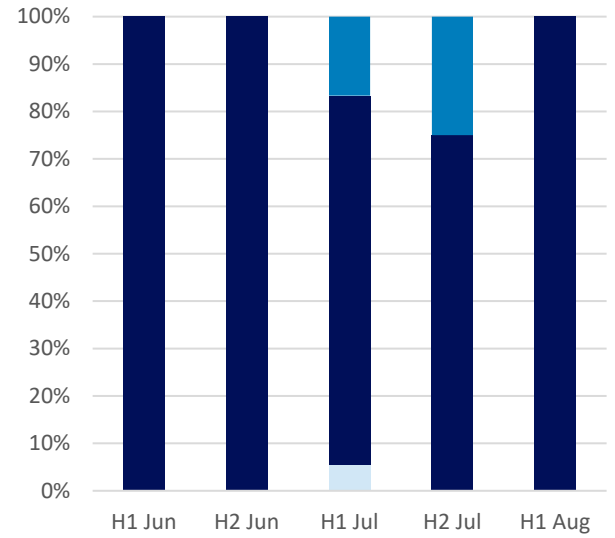
VEGETABLES OIL

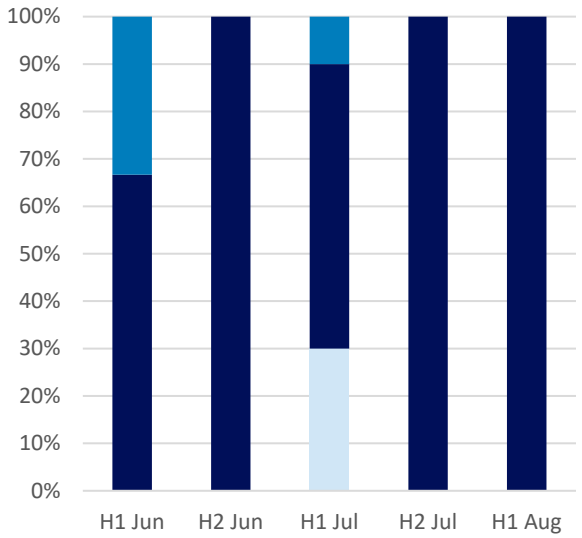


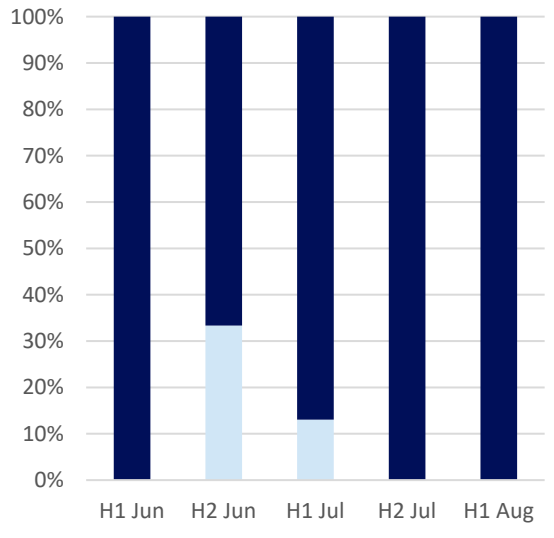




VEGETABLES

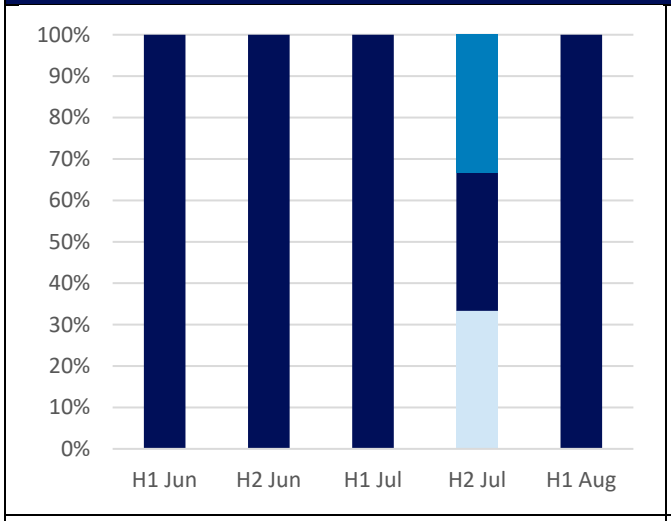


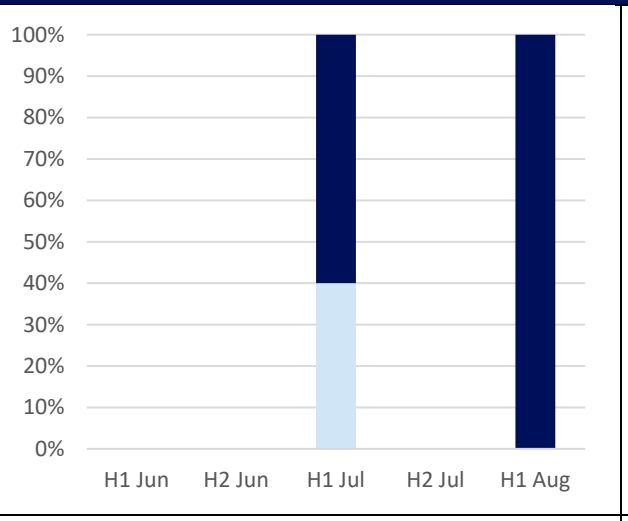


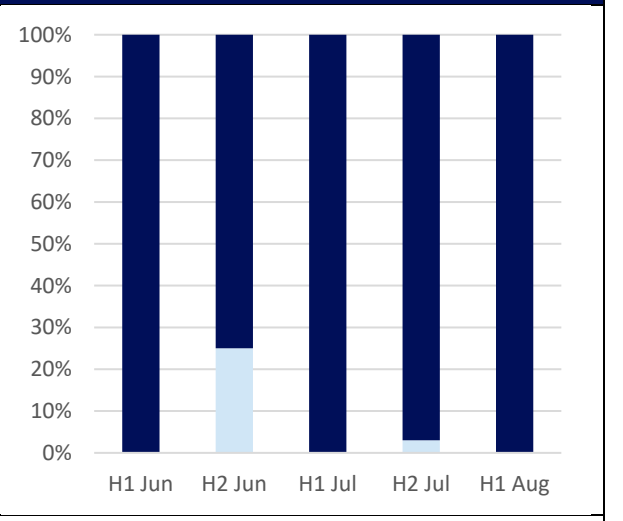


Northern Governorates		Deir Al-Balah		Khan Younis	
	Increase		No change		Decrease		Not available

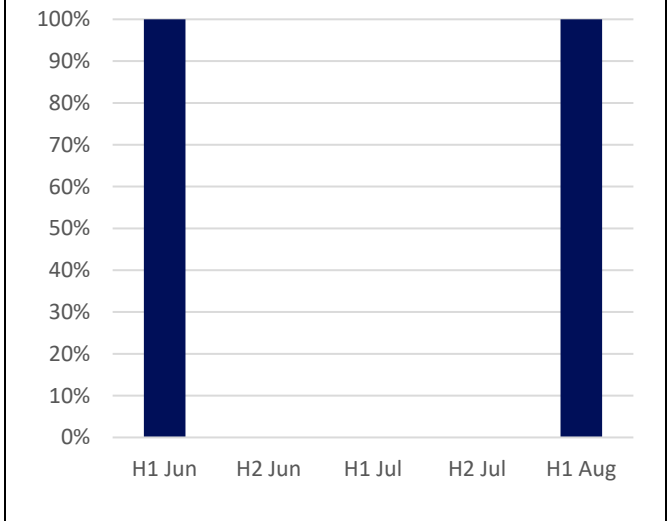
EGGS

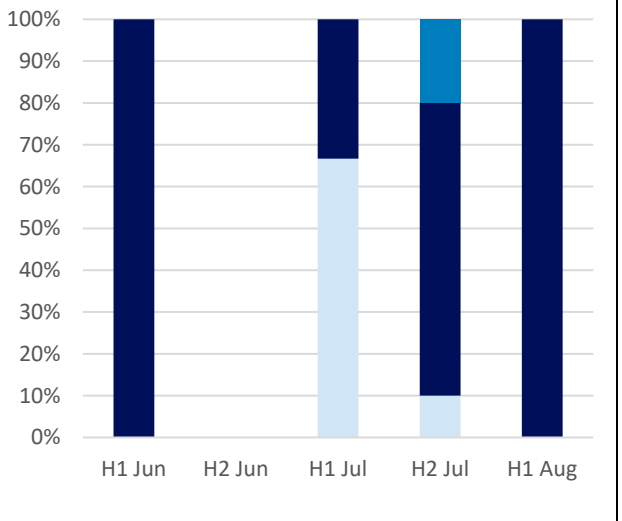


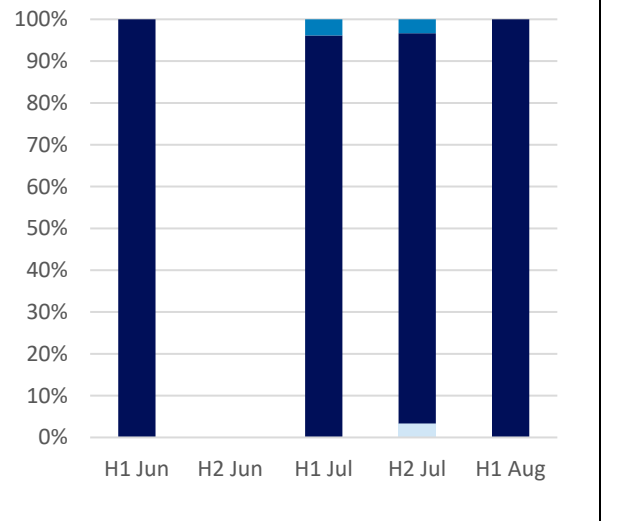




MINERAL WATER



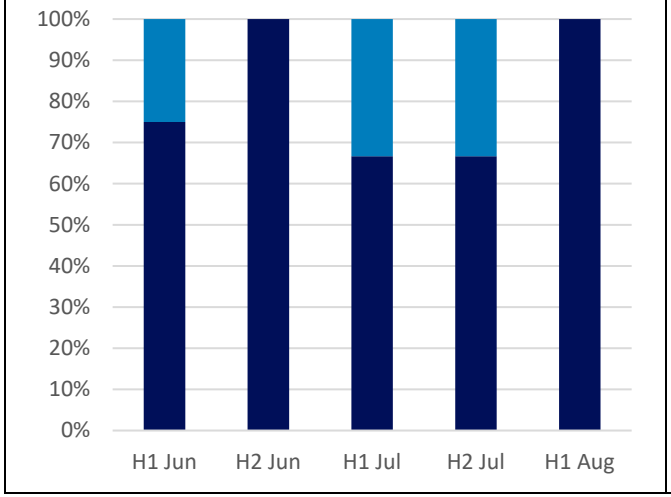


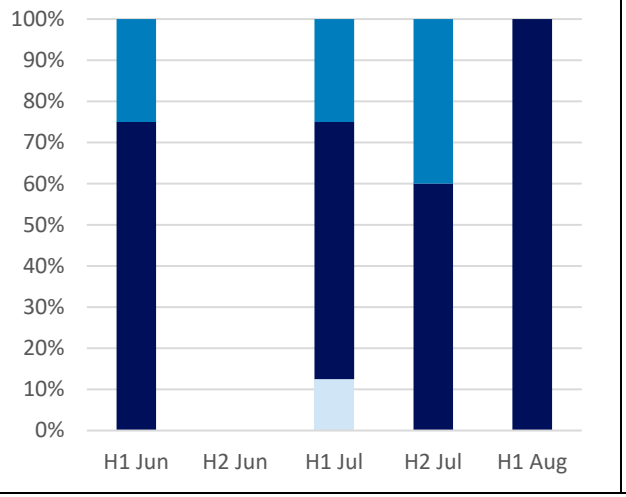


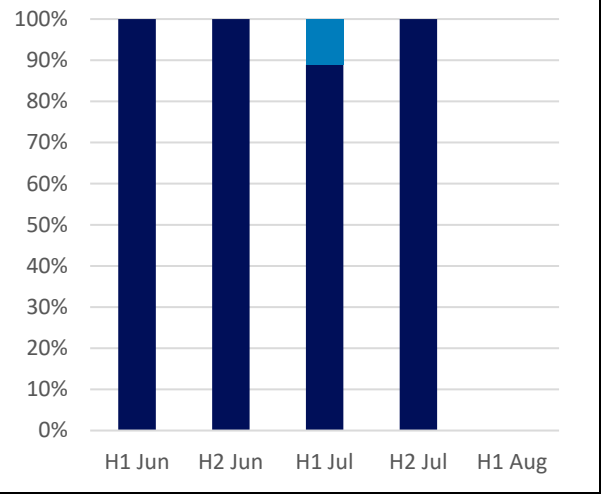
Northern Governorates | **Deir Al-Balah** | **Khan Younis**

Increase	No change	Decrease	Not available

NON-FOOD ITEMS







WFP Palestine

www.wfp.org/countries/Palestine

Country Director : Antoine Renard

Contact: Salah LAHHAM, Head of VAM, Salah.Lahham@wfp.org

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

vam | food security analysis