UNICEF Gaza humanitarian cash transfer monthly bulletin – November 2025



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KEY FINDINGS

- Across the Gaza Strip, November 2025 saw further substantial improvements in the availability of goods and in prices. The price of many essentials is now comparable to or lower than during the February 2025 ceasefire (potatoes for instance were sold at about 1.5 USD/kg both in Deir el Balah and Gaza City). For the first time in months, animal products started being consistently available.
- While bottlenecks persist and entry of goods is still far from seamless, the main barrier to access to goods and services is by now clearly not market functionality – but sheer lack of economic activities and opportunities for income generation.
- The latest monitoring round with recipients of cash assistance confirms a stark preference for it, as compared to other modalities of assistance, and the prevalent usage of digital payments between e-wallets, as opposed to withdrawing hard cash.
- Cash assistance is by far the largest source of support for the families surveyed (62% mention it as the single largest source of income or support in the previous month), and is used to flexibly cover a wide range of needs.

Highlights on nutrition status of children

- For the vulnerable families who participated to the monitoring survey, children diets' diversity remains extremely limited – comparing to a similar sample a month ago, only some limited improvement in the consumption of fruits and vegetables was recorded.
- As to sources of food, in-kind donations maintain an important role, but the families that in the previous 7 days managed to access dairy products, fruits and vegetables, or flesh foods, did so mainly by purchasing them on the market.

This humanitarian cash transfer programme and the monitoring in the Gaza Strip have been made possible with generous support from the European Union Humanitarian Aid (ECHO) and the people and Governments of Canada, Croatia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom

Operational background

Between November 15 and 20, 2025, UNICEF collected data across the Gaza Strip through market visits (n = 30) and vendors interviews (n = 240), in collaboration with Arab World for Research and Development (AWRAD) – organization that also supported this analysis.

Over the same period a phone-based Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey was conducted with recipients of the cash assistance programme. 756 households who had received their digital cash assistance in the previous weeks completed the survey (74% response rate). The sample was selected from UNICEF recipient lists –with a specific focus on a families that were targeted because one of their children had to be treated for malnutrition. This report will therefore provide insights on particularly vulnerable families.

The majority of respondents was located in the Middle Area (40%) and Khan Younis (24%). 29% were in Gaza City and 7% in the Northern Governorate.

The figure on the right shows a full mapping of markets across the Gaza Strip on November 15, 2025. The number of at least partially active markets saw a further 15% increase compared to the month of October. There was no active market in Rafah and only one in the Northern Governorate.

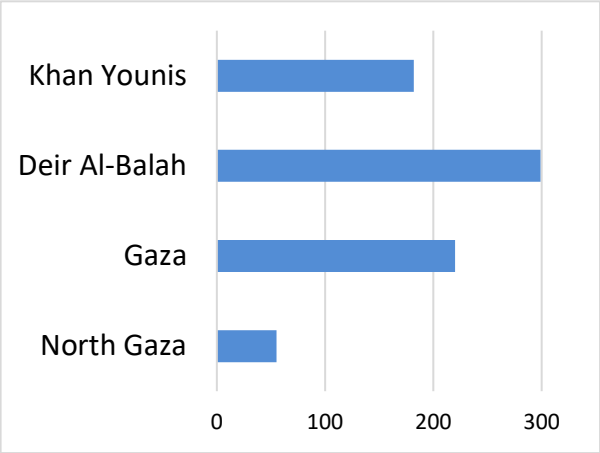


Figure 1: Number of respondents to the phone-based post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey

November

38
Operational Markets

8
Partially Operational

27
Not Operational

73
Unique Markets Monitored to Date

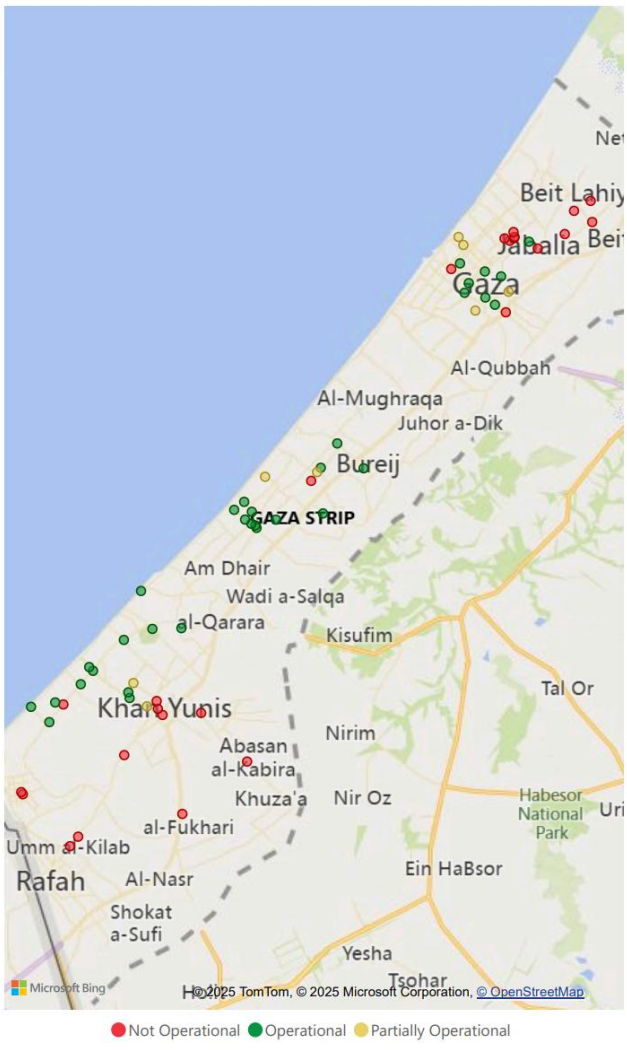


Figure 2: Market mapping

Across the Gaza Strip, vendor operations continue to rely heavily on informal and temporary setups. Based on the updated assessment, 37% of vendors operated from tent-covered informal stalls, while 18% used open and uncovered stalls. Permanent shops accounted for 34% of all vendors. Structured covered facilities represented 7%, and moving street vendors made up 4% of all observations.

A clear shift is visible in Gaza City, where 44% of vendors now operate from permanent storefronts (compared with 36% in the previous round). This increase may be linked to the reopening of shops located in partially intact buildings that had previously been inaccessible due to displacement patterns and security conditions. In contrast, Khan Younis remains dominated by informal tent-based vendors (79%), reflecting limited access to stable retail infrastructure in the southern areas. Deir al-Balah shows a more balanced distribution, with over half of vendors (54%) operating from permanent structures.

Availability and prices

Across the Gaza Strip, November 2025 saw further improvements in the availability of essential food staples. Fresh produces—including onions, tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, and eggplants—were widely accessible across all three governorates. For the first time in months, animal products started also being generally available – although often still at high prices. Canned goods and pulses were largely in stock, and most hygiene items were available.

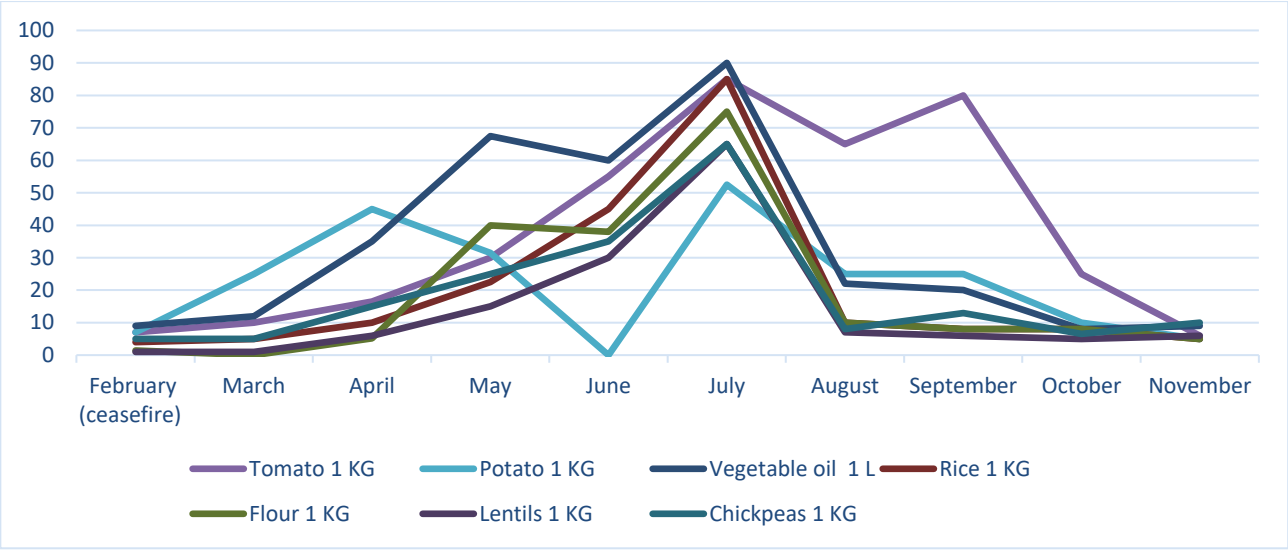
This improved flow of both humanitarian and commercial supplies has led to a significant reduction in prices for nearly all food and non-food items. Many items are now being sold at prices equal to—or even lower than—those recorded during the ceasefire in February.

Example of a basket of combined goods that could be purchased with a multi-purpose cash transfer (1250 ILS es per revised Cash Working Group standard) - in Deir Al Balah



In the Gaza Governorate, November registered a significant decrease in the prices of many essential food items compared to the previous month. For example, the price of onions dropped from 10 NIS per KG in October to 5 NIS in November, a 50% decrease. Tomatoes also became much more affordable, falling from 25 NIS to 6 NIS per KG, potatoes dropped from 10 NIS to 5 NIS and cucumbers from 15 NIS to 10 NIS. These reductions reflect the improved availability of fresh produce, which was widely reported across the governorate. Beef and chicken meat – which back in October were still very seldom available – were in November more easily found and at substantially lower prices, with beef meat falling from 100 NIS to 60 NIS per KG and chicken meat from 70 NIS to 55 NIS per KG. Hygiene items such as toothbrush and sanitary pad became more affordable, with prices dropping by 25% and 22% respectively.

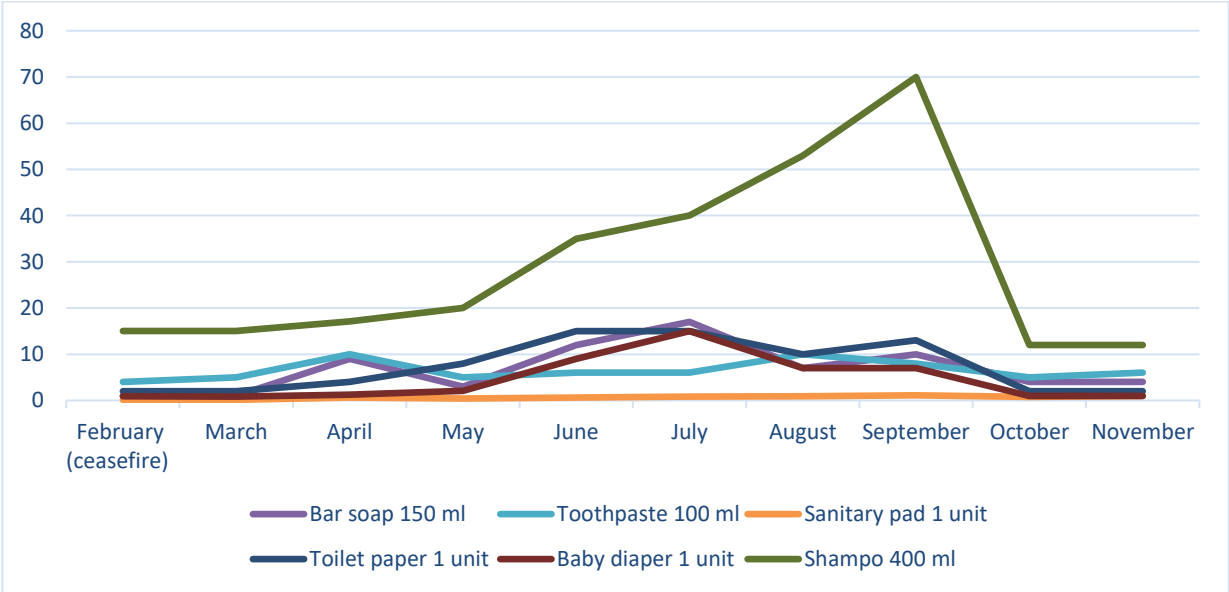
Figure 3: Selected food Items Prices in Gaza Governorate (ILS)



When comparing prices recorded in November to those recorded in February during the ceasefire, many items are now priced at or below their February levels. For example, the price of tomatoes has decreased by 14.3%, and potatoes by 28.6%. However, some items remain more expensive than in February; for instance, toothpaste prices are 37% higher and toothbrushes are 50% higher.

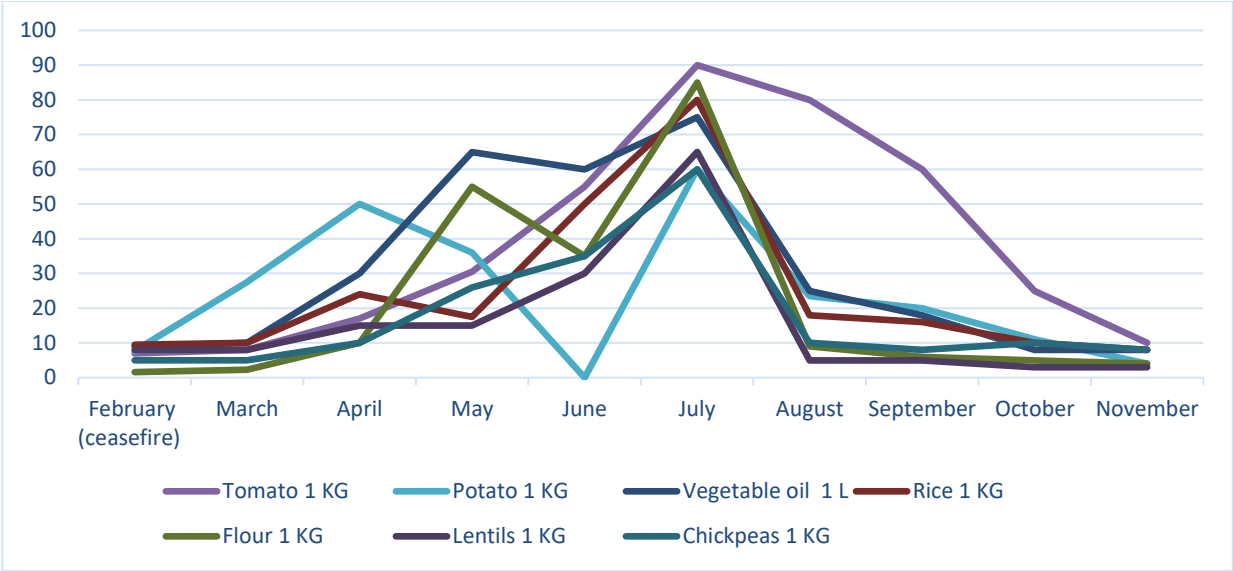
When comparing the prices recorded in November to the prices recorded in February during the ceasefire

Figure 4: Selected nonfood Items Prices in Gaza Governorate (ILS)



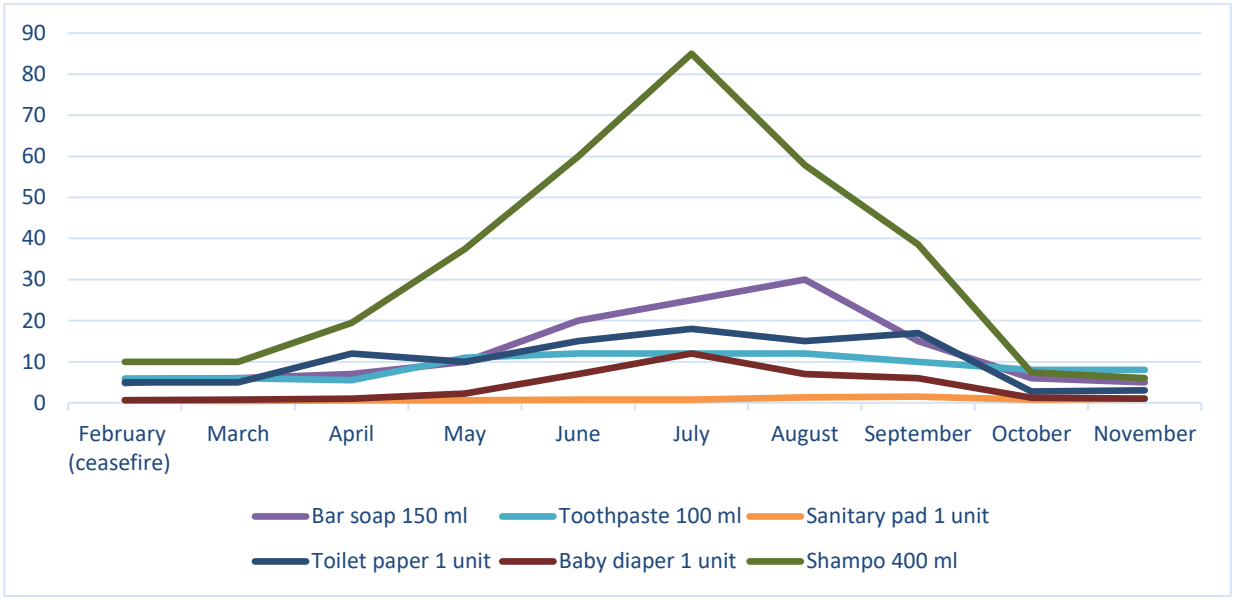
Deir Al-Balah experienced similar trends, with November bringing both improved availability and lower prices for many key items. The price of onions fell from 10 NIS per KG in October to 4 NIS in November, a 60% decrease. Tomatoes dropped from 25 NIS to 10NIS, potatoes from 11 NIS to 4 NIS, and cucumbers from 12 NIS to 10 NIS. Sugar and chickpeas also became more affordable, with sugar decreasing from 5 NIS to 4 NIS and chickpeas from 10 NIS to 8 NIS per KG. Hygiene products, including bar soap and baby diapers prices experienced a fall of 17% and 43% respectively.

Figure 5: Selected food Items Prices in Deir Al-Balah Governorate (ILS)



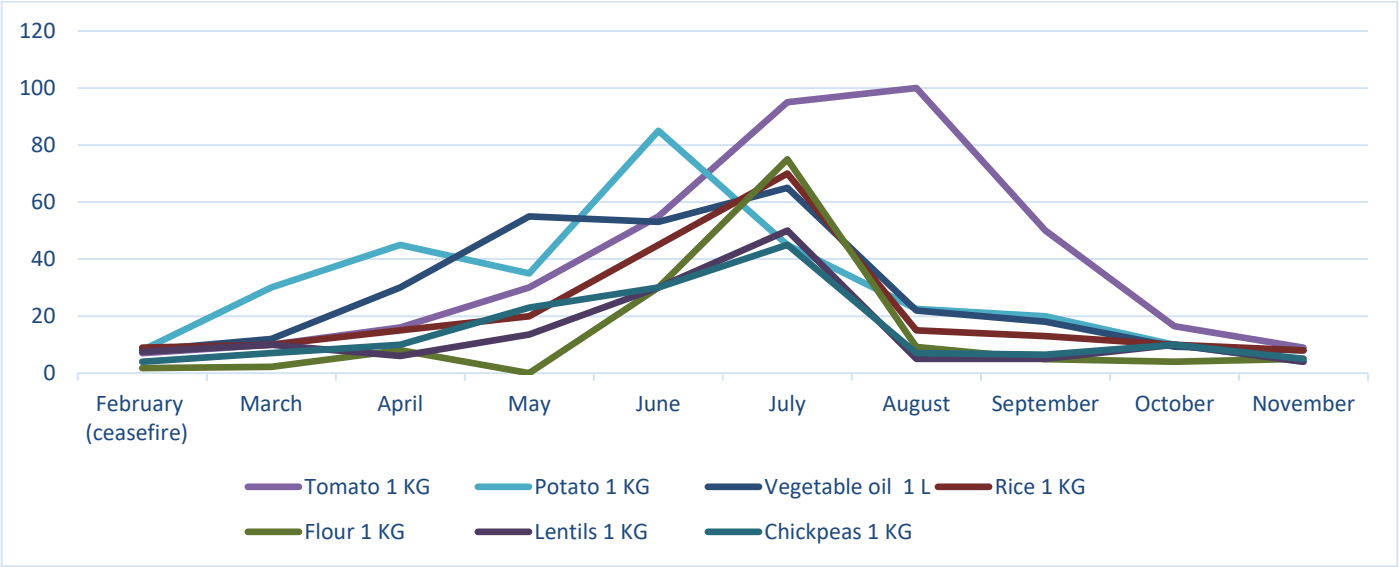
For the first time, prices of various goods were lower than prices recorded during the February ceasefire: for instance 20% lower in the case of onions, 48% for potatoes. The same holds for most hygiene items, with toilet paper down by 40% and shampoo by 43% compared to the first ceasefire period.

Figure 6: Selected nonfood Items Prices in Deir Al Balah Governorate (ILS)



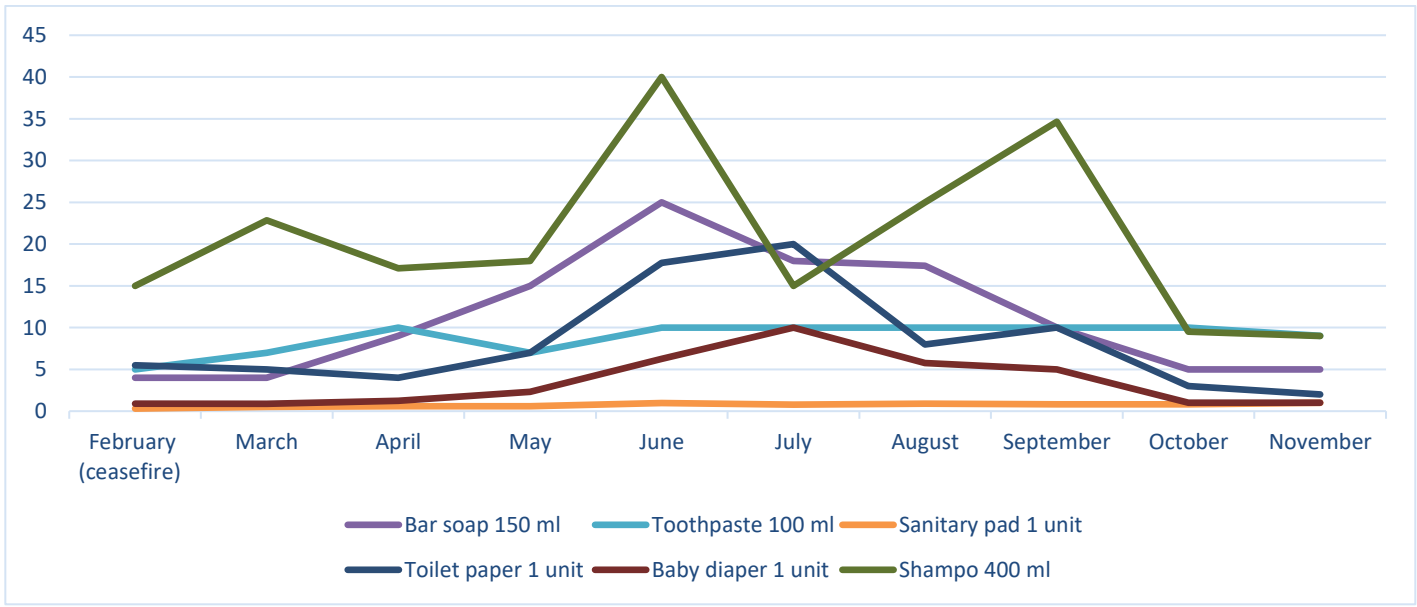
Khan Younis followed the same trends seen in the other governorates, with November marked by both improved availability and price reductions for many items. The price of onions dropped from 10 NIS per KG in October to 4.5 NIS in October, a decrease of 55%. Tomatoes fell from 17 NIS to 9 NIS, potatoes from 10 NIS to 4 NIS, and cucumbers from 12 NIS to 10 NIS. White beans and lentils also became more affordable, with a decrease of 38% and 65% respectively. Hygiene items such as toothpaste and toilet paper fell by 10% and 33% respectively.

Figure 7: Selected food Items Prices in Khan Younis Governorate (ILS)



Also in Khan Younis, many prices were lower in November than in February. Onion prices were down by 10%, while potatoes dropped by 50%. Hygiene items have also seen sharp reductions, with toilet paper decreasing by 64% and shampoo by 43% compared to the ceasefire period.

Figure 8: Selected nonfood Items Prices in Khan Younis Governorate (ILS)



The detailed price data can be found in Annex 2.

Vendors stock

In November, several food items continued to be reported as high-demand and low-stock by visited vendors:

- Poultry products and eggs emerged this month as the items most frequently reported by vendors as high-demand and difficult to keep in stock. Their limited entry into markets was not sufficient for vendors to secure them consistently after a long interruption, which made restocking challenging. In November, 81% of vendors identified eggs as difficult to restock, while 65% reported the same for chicken meat.
- Meat remained one of the most frequently cited items (60%), reflecting continued pressure on supply despite its limited re-entry into markets. Dairy products and cheese were also commonly mentioned(48%).
- Fruits were reported as high-demand/low-stock less often than last month.

- Same for tomatoes, which were mentioned by 56% of vendors in September, 29% in October and only 13% in November.
- Other food items such as salt, flour, vegetable oil, and tahini were also less frequently mentioned as low-stock, high-demand products this month.

As to non-food categories, chronic disease medications (82%), chlorine (61%), and basic medicines (55%) remained among the most frequently cited items. Several shelter-related items appeared more often compared with last month, including tarpaulin and plastic sheeting (70%), tents (63%), and mattresses (69%), reflecting ongoing household repair needs and seasonal changes. Clothing (50%), fuel (50%), firewood (45%), and painkillers (45%) also continued to be reported as difficult to maintain in stock.
Other items, such as buckets, dishwashing liquid, shoes and slippers, were mentioned less frequently in November simply because fewer vendors identified them as high-demand, low-stock items during this round.

Table 1: Goods in high demand and low stock according to vendors

Items	October (%)	November (%)
Food Items		
Eggs	*	81%
Chicken meat	*	65%
Meat	61%	60%
Fruits	60%	*
Dairy products & cheese	50%	48%
Tomatoes	29%	13%
salt	20%	*
Hot pepper	20%	10%
Flour	17%	*
Vegetable oil	16%	*
Tahini	15%	*
Non-Food Items		
Chronic disease medications	81%	82%
Chlorine	*	61%
Basic medicines	76%	55%
Clothing	72%	50%
Tarpaulin and Plastic sheeting	54%	70%
Buckets	50%	*
Painkillers/analgesics	38%	45%
Fuel (gasoline)	35%	50%
Tents	31%	63%
Firewood	19%	45%
Mattress	15%	69%
Dishwashing liquid	11%	*
Shoes & slippers	8%	*

* Not reported by vendors

Utilization and impact of cash assistance

Assistance modality

Unrestricted cash assistance is by far the preferred modality of assistance according to the respondents (91%) over in-kind assistance (1%) or some mix of the two modalities (7%).

This preference is a robust result across all survey rounds, but during the harshest phase of market instability caused by the blockade on the entry of goods that started in March 2025 more respondents started to wish for unrestricted cash assistance to be combined with some direct in-kind delivery.

As soon as market functionality started improving, preference for unrestricted cash assistance also started regaining predominance.

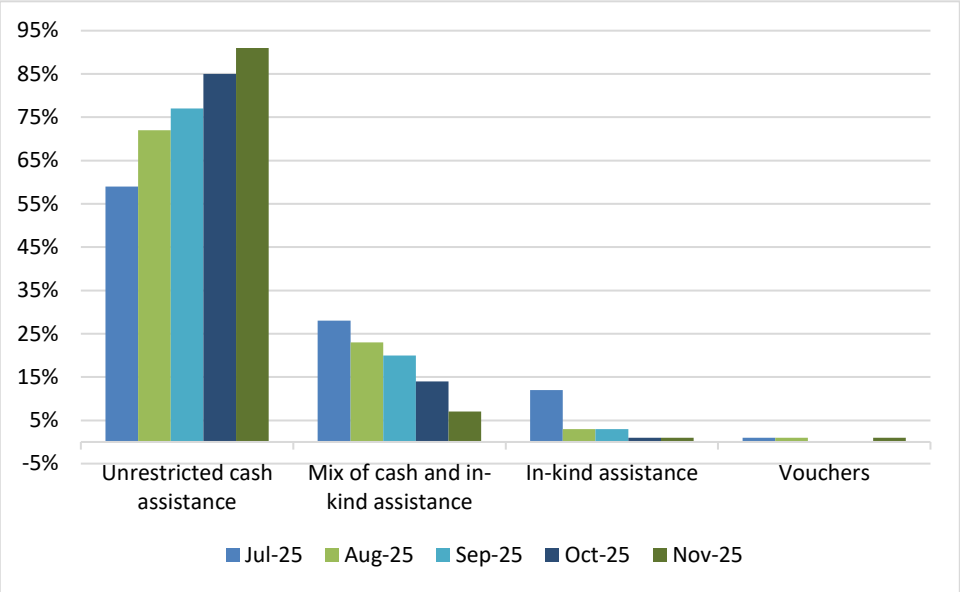
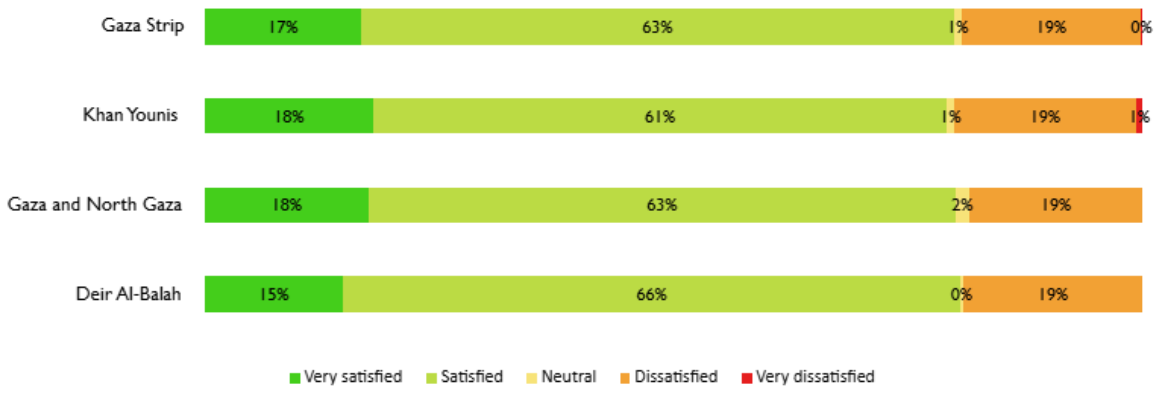


Figure 9: Preferred Assistance Modality

Satisfaction with the process of receiving cash assistance

Overall satisfaction with UNICEF's cash assistance was high. Across the territory, 63% of beneficiaries reported being satisfied and 17% very satisfied, meaning more than four in five respondents expressed a positive perception of the program. Neutral responses were minimal (1-2%), while 19% were dissatisfied and less than 1 percent were very dissatisfied.

Figure 10: Satisfaction with the process of digital cash assistance



Other sources of income and support

In the PDM survey, recipients of cash assistance were asked to list the three biggest sources of income or support for their family. The findings show that cash assistance is the dominant source of income, cited as the first mention by 61.9 percent of households, followed by 22.5 percent as a second mention and 8.3 percent as a third source. This highlights the overwhelming reliance on humanitarian transfers as the primary livelihood source. Cooked meals provided by soup kitchens or institutions were reported by 15.1 percent of households as a second mention, and 16.4 percent as a third. Casual or daily labor was reported by 8.5 percent as the first mention, while in-kind assistance from humanitarian organizations accounted for 2.4 percent as a first mention but rose significantly as a secondary and tertiary source (17.9% and 16.1% respectively).

Table 2: Goods in high demand and low stock according to vendors

Source of income	1st Mention (%)	2nd Mention (%)	3rd Mention (%)
Cash assistance	61.9	22.5	8.3
Cooked meals provided by soup kitchens or institutions	13.4	15.1	16.4
Casual or daily labor (short-term, for a few days or even one day)	8.5	8.3	10.6
Support from family and friends (no need to pay back – not including remittances from outside the Strip)	3.6	8.7	4.8
Salaried work (regular job)	2.8	8.9	12.2
In-kind assistance from humanitarian organizations (food, non-food items, or other physical goods)	2.4	17.9	16.1
Debt from family and friends (to be paid back without interests)	2.4	11.1	12.6
Charitable donations from community members (not including humanitarian assistance)	1.9	4.1	9.1
Income from Own Business or Production Activities	1.5	0.4	0.7
Remittances from family/friends outside the Strip	0.7	0.3	0.3
Other (please specify)	0.4	0.9	0.7
Sale of firewood, metal scraps	0.3	0.3	0
Loans (to be paid back with interest)	0.3	0.9	0.4
Retirement	0.3	0	0
Don't know	0	0.7	7.8
Prefer not to answer	0	0	0.1

Households Spending

As in the previous month, we have asked respondents to estimate their expenditures over the previous 30 days, without considering whether the source of such income was cash assistance or another. Households spending patterns differ and are impacted both by their specific needs, and by the availability of sources of in-kind support. Once again, household spending in the past 30 days was dominated by food, averaging 1,323 NIS (an increase from September's spending 1,063 NIS) and reported by 99 percent of households. Other major expenditures included baby needs (e.g., diapers, formula) at an average of 363 NIS (64%), Hygiene at 207 NIS (62%), Energy 298 NIS (58%), transportation 787 NIS (56%), health 249 NIS (51%), while wallet transfer fees, though lower in absolute terms (22 NIS), were reported by 43 percent of households. This distribution underscores the pressure on households to dedicate most of their limited resources to basic consumption and essential services. In Gaza and North Gaza, expenditure was notably higher in transportation, rent/shelter payment, and baby needs.

Table 3: Overall Expenditure (means) in the Past 30 Days by Category and Governorate

Category	Mean ILS for those who selected	% selected the category
Food	1323	99%
Baby needs (baby diapers, baby wipes, baby ointment, baby formula etc.)	363	64%
Hygiene (soap, sanitary pads, shampoo, toothbrushes and toothpaste)	207	62%
Energy (Gasoline, Diesel, Cooking gas, Coal, Firewood, Candles, Matches)	298	58%
Transportation	787	56%
Health/Medical (e.g., medicines, medical expenses)	249	51%
Wallet transfer fee	22	43%
Drinking water delivered by truck	166	34%
Communication (Prepaid recharge credits, Internet card)	64	31%
Cash-out commission / Withdrawal fee	311	21%
Shelter (Tarps, tents, nylon, bedding, blankets)	1083	14%
Clothing and Footwear (Clothing, Shoes, Slippers)	391	14%
Rent / Paying for shelter	635	6%
Debt repayment	525	5%
Wallet activation fee	20	4%
Bottled water	184	4%
WASH items (non-drinking water, chlorine, water containers, Jerry cans, buckets)	155	3%
Other:	325	0.5%

Gaps in access to essential goods

According to what beneficiaries reported, and regardless of their ability to afford items in the market, 61 percent of households indicated that all items were available for purchase. This is another strong signal that the biggest barrier to access is not one related to market functionality, but to lack of income.

Among those who selected specific gaps, food was the most frequently mentioned item (19%), followed by health and medical supplies (13%). Energy sources such as cooking gas, coal, and firewood were reported by 7 percent of respondents.

Digital payments

The shift towards digital usage of cash assistance – which started in August 2025 – continued in November. According to the latest data collection, 81% of respondents choose to use their assistance only digitally (through transfers to other e-wallets). The share of respondents opting for cash-only usage dropped further to 12% (from 38% in July). Only 6% percent used both methods, and 1% percent had not yet used the assistance they received.

Figure 11: Do the shops or street vendors that you usually buy goods from accept e-transfers?

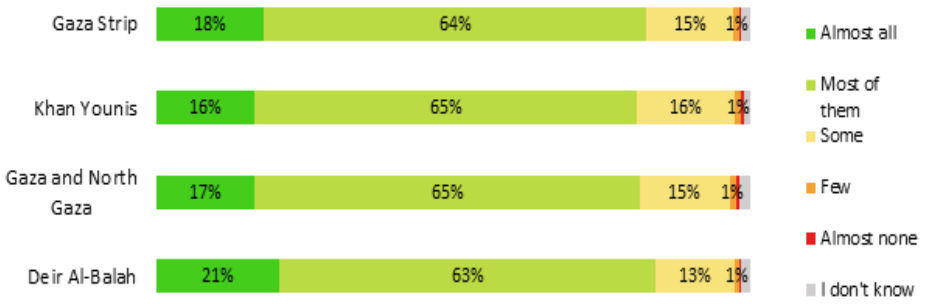
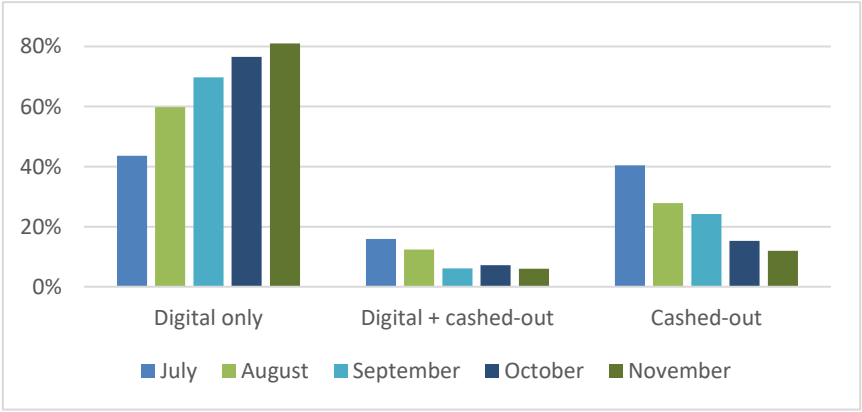


Figure 12: Redemption modalities chosen by recipients over time



Also the acceptance of digital payments by vendors improved further, with 82% of respondents answering that “almost all” or “most of them” accept digital transfers.

Nutrition

Food Group Consumption Over the Past 7 Days

This section summarizes the proportion of households reporting that their youngest child consumed each food group at least once during the past 7 days. Weekly consumption patterns across the Gaza Strip show that children's diets are still dominated by staple foods and legumes. As shown in Table 18, grains, roots, and tubers were the most commonly consumed food group (84% overall), followed by legumes, nuts, and seeds (79%). Dairy products were also frequently consumed (65%), although levels vary slightly across governorates.

Consumption of fruits and vegetables remains moderate but appears more prevalent in November than in October. Other fruits and vegetables were consumed by 41% of children (vs 17% in October), and Vitamin A–rich fruits and vegetables were reported by only 15% (vs 10% in October). Intake of animal-source foods remains low across all areas; only 10% consumed any meats or fish during the week, and egg consumption is almost absent (1%). Breastfeeding continues to appear, with 43% of the youngest children receiving breast milk at least once in the past 7 days, indicating continued reliance on breastfeeding—especially among households with younger children. Among those who selected "Other" (17%), most reported giving nutritional supplements to their children.

Table 4 Proportion of households with the youngest child (6–59 months) consuming each food group at least once in the past 7 days

Food Group	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza and North Gaza	Khan Younis	All
Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	14%	16%	16%	15%
Other fruits and vegetables	43%	40%	39%	41%
Other	17%	14%	20%	17%
Legumes, nuts and seeds	79%	78%	79%	79%
Grains, roots, bread or flour and tubers	86%	83%	80%	84%
Flesh foods / meats / fish	9%	11%	11%	10%
Eggs	1%	0%	1%	1%
Dairy products	65%	64%	67%	65%
Breast milk	38%	44%	49%	43%

Food sources reported for each food group over the past 7 days show that purchasing from the market is the dominant method of access for almost all food groups – somewhat unsurprisingly given that the respondents are recent recipients of cash assistance. However, comparison across categories allows to identify those that are also received as in-kind assistance versus those that are mainly accessed through the markets (fruits and vegetables, dairy products, and flesh foods).

Table 5 Sources of food consumed by the youngest child (6–59 months) over the past 7 days, by food group

Method	Other & fruits vegetables	Grain, roots, bread, flour and tubers	Dairy Products	Legumes nuts and seeds	Flesh foods	Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables	Other	Eggs
Exchanged for items or labour	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%
Gift from friends cooked	2%	4%	0%	3%	1%	4%	1%	0%
Gift from friends uncooked	7%	1%	2%	1%	0%	2%	3%	0%
Loan (to be repaid)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Own production or gathered	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Purchased on the market	78%	44%	78%	39%	71%	61%	21%	100%
Received or donation cooked (NGO, charities)	6%	33%	8%	34%	8%	19%	20%	0%
Received or donation uncooked (NGO, charities)	6%	18%	11%	23%	19%	15%	55%	0%

Annex 1: Respondents demographics

Sample Distribution

The profile of sampled beneficiaries per governorate is show in Table 1. The female respondents made 88 percent of the sample while the male respondents made 12 percent as shown in Table 2, with variation acrosts governorates. Response rate was 74 percent.

Table 6 Distribution of beneficiaries per governorate

Governorate	No of beneficiaries	%
Deir Al-Balah	299	40%
Gaza and North Gaza	275	36%
Khan Younis	182	24%

Table 7 Distribution of beneficiaries by gender across governorates

Sex of beneficiary	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza and North Gaza	Khan Younis	Gaza Strip
Female	81%	92%	92%	88%
Male	19%	8%	8%	12%
Total	299	275	182	756

Displacement Patterns

Displacement was nearly universal among the households surveyed. According to Table 3, 98 percent of households reported being displaced at least once since October 7, 2023. Rates were consistently high across governorates.

Table 8 Households Reporting Displacement

Displacement Status	Deir Al-Balah	Khan Younis	Gaza and North Gaza	All
Displaced at least once since 7 October (N)	293	174	272	739
Percent (%)	98%	96%	99%	98%

Patterns of repeated displacement further underline the scale of the crisis. Based on the median, households were displaced 7 times across the Gaza Strip. As seen in Table 4, displacement was most frequent in Gaza and North Gaza (8 times), compared to six times in Khan Younis and six times in Deir Al-Balah.

Table 9 Median Number of Displacements by Governorate

Governorate	Displacement Median
Deir Al-Balah	6
Khan Younis	6
Gaza and North Gaza	8
Total	7

Shelter Conditions

Among currently displaced families, the majority are living in scattered makeshift sites. As shown in Table 5, 54 percent reside in scattered makeshift sites, with particularly high levels in Khan Younis (68%) and North Gaza and Gaza (52%). A further 28 percent live in damaged apartments or residences, especially in Gaza and North Gaza (38%), followed by Deir Al-Balah (32%) and Khan Younis (7%). While 12% are living in consolidated makeshift sites, mainly in Khan Younis (22%), followed by Deir Al-Balah (13%) and Gaza and North Gaza (4%). Only small proportions reported staying in collective centers, residential buildings, undamaged housing, or other. These findings confirm that most displaced families remain in precarious, informal, or damaged shelter arrangements.

Table 10 Type of shelter by governorate

Shelter Type	Deir Al-Balah	Khan Younis	Gaza and North Gaza	Gaza Strip
Scattered makeshift site (less than 10 tents)	47%	68%	52%	54%
Damaged apartment or residence	32%	7%	38%	28%
Consolidated makeshift site	13%	22%	4%	12%
Collective Center DES UNRWA shelter	2%		3%	2%
Collective Center non-UNRWA shelter	2%	1%	1%	1%
Undamaged apartment and residence	2%	2%	0%	1%
Residential Area (buildings)	1%	1%	1%	1%

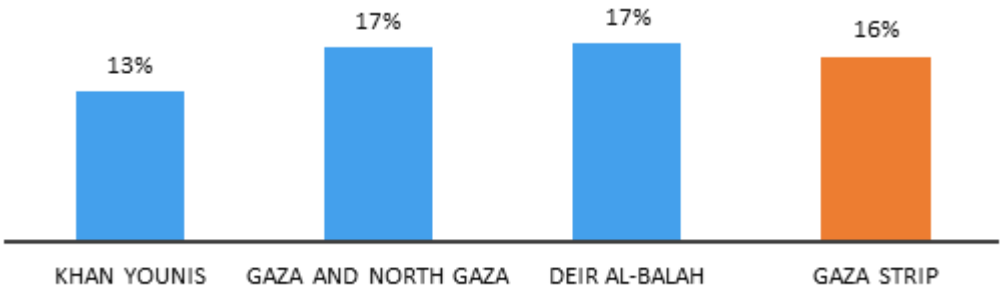
Table 11 Pregnant or lactating women in households

Pregnant or Lactating women in the HH	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza and North Gaza	Khan Younis	Gaza Strip
Yes	67%	70%	71%	69%
No	33%	30%	29%	31%

Disability

Disability is highly prevalent among members of targeted households. As illustrated in Figure 5, 16 percent of all households reported at least one member with a disability. The highest proportion was observed in Deir Al-Balah, Gaza and North(17%), followed by Khan Younis (13%).

Figure 13 Households with a Member with a Disability (%)



Individuals with disabilities by age group

Children are disproportionately affected by disability, with boys and girls under 18 years accounting for 71% of all reported disabilities across the Gaza Strip, as shown in Table 8. Disability patterns vary by governorate: in Gaza and North Gaza, boys aged 0–17 years have the highest share of reported disabilities (45%), followed by girls (30%) and adults (25%). In Deir Al-Balah, girls aged 0–17 years represent the largest group (35%), followed by adults (31%) and boys (34%). In Khan Younis, disability is evenly distributed between boys, girls, and adults, with each group representing 33–35% of reported cases.

Table 12 Individuals with disabilities by age group

Group	Gaza and North Gaza	Khan Younis	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza Strip
Boys 0-17 years	45%	33%	34%	38%
Girls 0-17 years	30%	33%	35%	33%

Adults over 18 years old	25%	33%	31%	29%

Types of disability reported

Types of disability reported are varied but dominated by mobility challenges. As seen in Table 9, difficulties with walking were reported by 36 percent of households overall, reaching 41 percent in Gaza and North. Other common limitations included seeing difficulties (17%), communication challenges (16%), hearing (11%), self-care difficulty (11%), and memory or concentration issues (9%). This demonstrates the broad range of functional difficulties faced by displaced populations, compounding their existing vulnerabilities.

Table 13 Type of disability reported

Type of disability	Gaza and North Gaza	Khan Younis	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza Strip
Walking	41%	35%	32%	36%
Seeing	12%	11%	24%	17%
Communicating	16%	16%	15%	16%
Hearing	12%	8%	13%	11%
Difficulty with Self-care	10%	16%	9%	11%
Remembering/concentrating	10%	14%	7%	9%

Annex 2: Prices

Gaza Governorate													
Items	Unit	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	% Change: Feb and Nov	% Change: Oct and Nov
		Median Prices in NIS										Percentage %	
Vegetable basket													
Onion	1 KG	5.0	10.0	22.0	60.0	Unav	120.0	60.0	60.0	10.0	5.0	0.0%	-50.0%
Tomato	1 KG	7.0	10.0	16.5	30.0	55.0	85.0	65.0	80.0	25.0	6.0	-14.3%	-76.0%
Potato	1 KG	7.0	25.0	45.0	31.5	Unav	52.5	25.0	25.0	10.0	5.0	-28.6%	-50.0%
Cucumber	1 KG	8.0	10.0	17.0	22.5	45.0	80.0	45.0	30.0	15.0	10.0	25.0%	-33.3%
Eggplant	1 KG	10.0	20.0	25.0	25.0	30.0	40.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	10.0	0.0%	-50.0%
Animal products													
Yogurt	1 KG	20.0	20.0	Unavailable							27.0	35.0%	N/A
Egg	6 un	5.0	7.0	Unav	63.0	Unav	Unav	90.0	Unav	Unav	4.0	-20.0%	N/A
Milk (liquid)	1 L	10.0	10.0	13.5	Unav	Unav	Unav	16.5	15.0	10.0	8.0	-20.0%	-20.0%
Milk (powder)	500 gm	Unav	Unav	66.0	Unav	75.0	Unav	40.0	40.0	25.0	25.0	N/A	0.0%
Canned tuna	160 gm	2.0	2.0	8.0	15.0	22.9	30.0	7.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	100.0%	-20.0%
Red & White meat													
Chicken meat	1 KG	20.0	Unavailable					130.0	Unav	70.0	55.0	175.0%	-21.4%
Beef meat	1 KG	50.0						Unav	Unav	100.0	60.0	20.0%	-40.0%
Sheep meat	1 KG	Unav						Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Turkey meat	1 KG	33.0						Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Condiments													
Salt	1 KG	2.0	2.0	9.0	18.0	15.0	10.0	9.0	5.0	10.0	6.0	200.0%	-40.0%
Sugar	1 KG	6.0	7.0	25.0	70.0	280.0	500.0	13.0	13.0	5.0	5.0	-16.7%	0.0%
Vegetable oil	1 L	9.0	12.0	35.0	67.5	60.0	90.0	22.0	20.0	8.0	8.5	-5.6%	6.3%
Grains													
Rice	1 KG	4.0	5.0	10.0	22.5	45.0	85.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	5.0	25.0%	-37.5%
Flour	1 KG	1.4	Unav	5.2	40.0	38.0	75.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	5.0	257.1%	-37.5%
Nuts and legumes													
Lentils	1 KG	1.0	1.0	6.0	15.0	30.0	65.0	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.5	450.0%	10.0%
White beans	1 KG	4.0	5.0	12.0	21.5	7.5	50.0	11.0	9.5	7.0	9.0	125.0%	28.6%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.0	5.0	15.0	25.0	35.0	65.0	8.0	13.0	6.5	10.0	100.0%	53.8%
Canned fava bean	380 gm	1.0	2.0	5.0	8.0	19.0	35.0	9.0	10.0	3.0	3.0	200.0%	0.0%
Canned beans	380 gm	0.1	0.2	3.0	5.0	7.5	11.4	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.0	900.0%	-50.0%
WASH													
Dishwashing liquid soap	1 L	10.0	10.0	33.3	15.0	15.0	15.0	30.0	25.0	11.0	13.0	30.0%	18.2%
Bar soap	150 ml	1.0	1.0	9.0	3.0	12.0	17.0	7.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	300.0%	0.0%
Toothpaste	100 ml	4.0	5.0	10.0	5.0	6.0	6.0	10.0	8.0	5.0	5.5	37.5%	10.0%
Toothbrush	1 un	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	50.0%	-25.0%
Sanitary pad	1 un	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.6	313.3%	-21.7%
Toilet paper	1 un	2.0	2.0	4.0	8.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	13.0	2.0	1.8	-12.5%	-12.5%
Baby diaper	1 un	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.1	9.0	15.0	7.0	7.0	1.0	1.0	12.4%	0.0%
Hand sanitizer	500 ml	8.0	7.0	5.0	15.0	17.0	20.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav

Gaza Governorate													
Items	Unit	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	% Change: Feb and Nov	% Change: Oct and Nov
		Median Prices in NIS										Percentage %	
Shampo	400 ml	15.0	15.0	17.1	20.0	35.0	40.0	53.0	70.0	12.0	12.0	-20.0%	0.0%
Detergent	1 L	15.0	15.0	18.0	16.5	20.0	16.0	25.0	20.0	15.0	17.0	13.3%	13.3%
Chlorine	1 L	5.0	4.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	8.0	10.0	100.0%	25.0%
Bottled Water	1 L	Unavailable				10.0	10.0	Unav	Unav	6.0	4.0	N/A	-33.3%
Shelter items													
Blanket	1 un	25.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	30.0	Unav	50.0	80.0	Unavailable		Unav	Unav
Mattress	1 un	50.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	70.0	Unav	100.0	160.0			Unav	Unav
Winterization													
Winter boots	1 un	145.0	140.0	55.0	65.0	Unav	No Data Collected				400.0	175.9%	N/A
Winter thick socks	1 Pair	4.5	3.0	2.5	5.0	Unav					4.5	0.0%	N/A
Clothing													
Shoes	1 Pair	No Data Collected				80.0	100.0	110.0	180.0	195.0	80.0	N/A	-59.0%
headscarf	1 un					20.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	N/A	0.0%
Slippers	1 Pair					30.0	35.0	35.0	80.0	35.0	35.0	N/A	0.0%
Infant and baby suits	1 un					50.0	30.0	15.0	90.0	30.0	50.0	N/A	66.7%
Pharmacy													
Antiseptic iodine	60 ml	5.0	6.0	10.0	9.0	8.0	10.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	2.0	-60.0%	-66.7%
Trufen	12 un	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.8	20.4	12.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	50.0%	0.0%
Energy													
Firewood	1 KG	3.0	3.0	3.0	4.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	5.0	66.7%	25.0%
Coal	1 KG	15.0	17.0	22.5	22.5	25.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	17.0	35.0	133.3%	105.9%
Gas	1 KG	40.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	80.0	Unav	Unav	Unav
Diesel	1 L	23.0	40.0	43.5	66.5	72.5	120.0	90.0	80.0	35.0	47.5	106.5%	35.7%
Gasoline	1 L	Unav	Unav	60.0	55.0	Unavailable						Unav	Unav
Telecommunications													
100 mb internet cards	100 mb prepaid card	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	Unav	5.0	5.0	5.0	-16.7%	0.0%
Internet cards	1 Hour	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	275.0%	11.1%
10 shekels prepaid	10 Nis prepaid Card	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0%	0.0%

Deir Al-Balah Governorate													
Items	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	% Change: Feb and Nov	% Change: Oct and Nov
		Median Prices in NIS										Percentage %	
Vegetable basket													
Onion	1 KG	5.0	10.0	23.0	60.0	Unav	140.0	60.0	40.0	10.0	4.0	-20.0%	-60.0%
Tomato	1 KG	7.0	8.0	17.0	30.5	55.0	90.0	80.0	60.0	25.0	10.0	42.9%	-60.0%
Potato	1 KG	7.8	27.5	50.0	36.0	Unav	60.0	23.5	20.0	11.0	4.0	-48.4%	-63.6%
Cucumber	1 KG	8.0	12.0	18.0	23.0	55.0	80.0	50.0	30.0	12.0	10.0	25.0%	-16.7%
Eggplant	1 KG	11.0	20.0	24.5	24.5	30.0	40.0	12.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	-9.1%	-33.3%
Animal products													
Yogurt	1 KG	20.0	17.6	20.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	50.0	Unav	Unav	29.4	47.1%	N/A
Egg	1 un	5.0	10.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	3.3	-33.3%	N/A
Milk (liquid)	1 L	10.0	10.0	15.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	45.0	15.0	10.0	10.0	0.0%	0.0%
Milk (powder)	500 gm	Unavailable						60.5	43.8	18.0	21.3	N/A	18.1%
Canned tuna	160 gm	2.3	2.3	5.7	13.2	30.0	Unav	9.1	6.9	5.0	4.6	99.6%	-8.6%
Red & White meat													
Chicken meat	1 KG	20.0	Unavailable							Unav	60.0	200.0%	N/A
Beef meat	1 KG	39.0								170.0	60.0	53.8%	-64.7%
Sheep meat	1 KG	Unav								Unav	120.0	N/A	N/A
Turkey meat	1 KG	20.5								Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Condiments													
Salt	1 KG	4.0	4.0	14.5	20.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	5.0	4.0	5.0	25.0%	25.0%
Sugar	1 KG	6.0	7.0	27.5	82.5	300.0	400.0	13.0	12.0	5.0	4.3	-29.2%	-15.0%
Vegetable oil	1 L	9.0	10.0	30.0	65.0	60.0	75.0	25.0	18.0	8.0	8.0	-11.1%	0.0%
Grains													
Rice	1 KG	9.5	10.0	24.0	17.5	50.0	80.0	18.0	16.0	10.0	8.0	-15.8%	-20.0%
Flour	1 KG	1.6	2.3	10.0	55.0	35.0	85.0	9.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	150.0%	-20.0%
Nuts and legumes													
Lentils	1 KG	8.0	8.0	15.0	15.0	30.0	65.0	5.0	5.0	3.0	3.0	-62.5%	0.0%
White beans	1 KG	6.0	7.0	11.0	22.5	30.0	60.0	10.0	6.0	10.0	10.0	66.7%	0.0%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5.0	5.0	10.0	26.0	35.0	60.0	10.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	60.0%	-20.0%
Canned fava bean	380 gm	1.0	1.9	3.4	7.0	14.3	25.0	10.0	9.5	2.9	2.9	200.0%	0.0%
Canned beans	380 gm	0.5	1.0	1.9	2.9	5.7	Unav	2.5	3.0	2.9	1.9	295.8%	-35.0%
WASH													
Dishwashing liquid soap	1 L	11.7	16.7	31.5	20.0	20.0	15.0	18.0	92.3	19.2	16.1	38.2%	-15.8%
Bar soap	150 ml	4.8	6.0	7.0	10.0	20.0	25.0	30.0	15.0	6.0	5.0	4.2%	-16.7%
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.9	6.0	5.5	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	8.3	40.9%	4.2%
Toothbrush	1 un	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	0.0%	0.0%
Sanitary pad	1 un	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.6	5.0%	-16.7%
Toilet paper	1 un	5.0	5.0	12.0	10.0	15.0	18.0	15.0	17.0	2.8	3.0	-40.0%	9.1%
Baby diaper	1 un	0.6	0.8	1.0	2.3	7.0	12.0	7.0	6.0	1.3	0.7	12.2%	-43.4%
Hand sanitizer	500 ml	25.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	12.5	25.0	Unav	Unav	15.0	-40.0%	N/A
Shampo	400 ml	10.0	10.0	19.5	37.5	60.0	85.0	57.9	38.6	7.4	5.7	-42.9%	-23.1%

Detergent	**1 L**	15.8	17.2	16.7	20.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	25.0	12.67	**-19.81**	**-49.32%**
Chlorine	**1 L**	15.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	17.5	13.5	8.8	**-41.7%**	**-35.2%**
Bottled water	**1 L**	**Unavailable**						10.0	10.0	4.0	4.0	**N/A**	**0.0%**
Shelter items													
Blanket	**1 un**	26.5	30.0	20.0	25.0	40.0	Unav	47.5	100.0	120.0	100.0	**277.4%**	**-16.7%**
Mattress	**1 un**	70.0	Unav	60.0	85.0	Unav	100.0	Unav	150.0	120.0	120.0	**71.4%**	**0.0%**
Winterization													
Winter boots	**1 un**	50.0	50.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	**No Data Collected**				155.0	**210.0%**	**N/A**
Winter thick socks	**1 Pair**	1.5	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav					5.0	**233.3%**	**N/A**
Clothing													
Shoes	**1 Pair**	**No Data Collected**				100.0	100.0	100.0	150.0	130.0	100.0	**N/A**	**-23.1%**
headscarf	**1 un**					15.0	17.5	20.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	**N/A**	**0.0%**
Slippers	**1 Pair**					45.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	60.0	35.0	**N/A**	**-41.7%**
Infant and baby suits	**1 un**					40.0	30.0	35.0	45.0	50.0	30.0	**N/A**	**-40.0%**
Pharmacy													
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	5.0	6.0	5.5	6.5	5.5	6.0	8.0	8.6	6.0	1.0	**-80.0%**	**-83.3%**
Trufen	**12 un**	7.2	8.4	8.4	12.0	12.0	7.2	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	**66.7%**	**0.0%**
Energy													
Firewood	**1 KG**	1.8	2.0	3.5	4.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	6.0	**242.9%**	**0.0%**
Coal	**1 KG**	18.0	20.0	20.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	30.0	30.0	35.0	20.0	**11.1%**	**-42.9%**
Gas	**1 KG**	7.5	**Unavailable**									**Unav**	**Unav**
Diesel	**1 L**	20.0	Unav	44.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	60.0	32.5	35.0	**75.0%**	**7.7%**
Gasoline	**1 L**	Unav	Unav	Unav	80.0	110.0	120.0	120.0	150.0	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Telecommunications													
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaid card**	20.0	**Unavailable**									**Unav**	**Unav**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	**-33.3%**	**-27.5%**
10 shekels prepaid	**10 Nis prepaid Card**	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	**0.0%**	**0.0%**

Khan Younis Governorate													
Items	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	% Change: Feb and Nov	% Change: Oct and Nov
		Median Prices in NIS										Percentage %	
Vegetable basket													
Onion	1 KG	5.0	10.0	20.0	60.0	Unav	150.0	60.0	45.0	10.0	4.5	-10.0%	-55.0%
Tomato	1 KG	7.0	10.0	16.0	30.0	55.0	95.0	100.0	50.0	16.5	9.0	28.6%	-45.5%
Potato	1 KG	8.0	30.0	45.0	35.0	85.0	45.0	22.5	20.0	10.0	4.0	-50.0%	-60.0%
Cucumber	1 KG	7.0	12.0	17.0	24.0	48.0	70.0	45.0	28.0	11.5	10.0	42.9%	-13.0%
Eggplant	1 KG	10.5	20.0	23.0	25.0	30.0	42.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	10.0	-4.8%	-41.2%
Animal products													
Yogurt	1 KG	20.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	31.7	58.3%	N/A
Egg	6 un	4.7	8.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Milk (liquid)	1 L	10.0	10.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	90.0	13.0	10.0	12.0	20.0%	20.0%
Milk (powder) - New	500 gm	No Data Collected				70.0	Unav	52.1	43.8	22.0	23.5	N/A	6.8%
Canned tuna	160 gm	1.0	1.0	4.0	10.0	15.0	Unav	9.0	7.0	5.0	4.0	300.0%	-20.0%
Red & White meat													
Chicken meat	1 KG	23.0	Unavailable					130.0	Unav	71.0	55.0	139.1%	-22.5%
Beef meat	1 KG	40.0						Unav	Unav	78.0	60.0	50.0%	-23.1%
Sheep meat	1 KG	46.0						Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Turkey meat	1 KG	33.0						Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Condiments													
Salt	1 KG	3.5	5.0	10.0	20.0	8.0	5.0	4.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	-14.3%	0.0%
Sugar	1 KG	6.0	8.0	25.0	88.0	320.0	Unav	14.0	13.0	5.0	5.0	-16.7%	0.0%
Vegetable oil	1 L	8.0	12.0	30.0	55.0	53.0	65.0	22.0	18.0	9.3	8.0	0.0%	-13.5%
Grains													
Rice	1 KG	9.0	10.0	15.0	20.0	45.0	70.0	15.0	13.0	10.0	8.0	-11.1%	-20.0%
Flour	1 KG	1.8	2.2	8.0	Unav	30.0	75.0	9.2	4.9	4.0	4.8	163.9%	18.8%
Nuts and legumes													
Lentils	1 KG	7.5	10.0	6.0	13.5	30.0	50.0	5.0	5.0	10.0	3.5	-53.3%	-65.0%
White beans	1 KG	5.0	8.0	12.0	20.0	28.0	25.0	8.0	10.0	8.0	5.0	0.0%	-37.5%
Chickpeas	1 KG	4.0	7.0	10.0	23.0	30.0	45.0	7.0	6.5	10.0	6.0	50.0%	-40.0%
Canned fava bean	380 gm	1.0	1.0	3.5	5.0	10.0	20.0	9.5	9.5	20.5	2.5	150.0%	-87.8%
Canned beans	380 gm	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.0	7.0	6.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	280.0%	-5.0%
WASH													
Dishwashing liquid soap	1 L	11.7	11.7	33.3	20.0	25.0	25.0	20.0	16.0	20.0	14.3	22.8%	-28.3%
Bar soap	150 ml	4.0	4.0	9.0	15.0	25.0	18.0	17.4	10.0	5.0	5.0	25.0%	0.0%
Toothpaste	100 ml	5.0	7.0	10.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	80.0%	-10.0%
Toothbrush	1 un	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	0.0%	-33.3%
Sanitary pad	1 un	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	145.9%	-9.2%
Toilet paper	1 un	5.5	5.0	4.0	7.0	17.8	20.0	8.0	10.0	3.0	2.0	-63.6%	-33.3%
Baby diaper	1 un	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.3	6.3	10.0	5.8	5.0	1.0	0.9	4.2%	-6.3%
Hand sanitizer	500 ml	5.0	5.0	5.0	11.5	18.0	15.0	17.5	10.0	10.0	8.5	70.0%	-15.0%

Khan Younis Governorate													
Items	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	% Change: Feb and Nov	% Change: Oct and Nov
		Median Prices in NIS										Percentage %	
Shampo	400 ml	15.0	22.9	17.1	18.0	40.0	15.0	25.0	34.6	9.5	8.6	-42.9%	-9.8%
Detergent	1 L	15.9	12.5	18.0	22.0	25.0	30.0	22.5	16.0	10.0	30.0	88.1%	200.0%
Chlorine	1 L	14.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	15.0	20.0	20.0	18.0	Unav	15.8	13.1%	N/A
Shelter items													
Blanket	1 un	60.0	Unav	45.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	60.0	75.0	95.0	58.3%	26.7%
Mattress	1 un	60.0	Unav	70.0	65.0	Unav	100.0	Unav	Unav	125.0	120.0	100.0%	-4.0%
Winterization													
Winter boots	1 un	80.0	80.0	100.0	30.0	No Data Collected					90.0	12.5%	N/A
Winter thick socks	1 Pair	2.0	2.0	80.0	5.0						5.0	150.0%	N/A
Clothing													
Shoes	1 Pair	No Data Collected				70.0	55.0	55.0	70.0	70.0	60.0	N/A	-14.3%
headscarf	1 un					20.0	25.0	20.0	20.0	22.0	25.0	N/A	13.6%
Slippers	1 Pair					20.0	30.0	30.0	42.5	50.0	28.0	N/A	-44.0%
Infant and baby suits	1 un					30.0	40.0	25.0	30.0	40.0	40.0	N/A	0.0%
Pharmacy													
Antiseptic iodine	60 ml	4.6	5.0	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	7.5	7.5	6.5	1.5	-67.4%	-76.9%
Trufen	12 un	10.8	6.0	8.4	12.0	16.2	12.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	7.5	-30.6%	349.1%
Energy													
Firewood	1 KG	2.9	Unav	5.0	5.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.8	6.0	5.0	72.4%	-16.7%
Coal	1 KG	17.0	20.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Gas	1 KG	38.5	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	105.0	100.0	159.7%	-4.8%
Diesel	1 L	20.0	Unav	45.0	Unav	80.0	Unav	100.0	80.0	35.0	50.0	150.0%	42.9%
Gasoline	1 L	90.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	100.0	Unav	120.0	150.0	115.0	Unav	Unav	Unav
Telecommunications													
100 mb internet cards	100 mb prepaid card	15.0	15.0	Unavailable						5.0	Unav	Unav	Unav
Internet cards	1 Hour	Unav	Unav	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	N/A	-20.0%
10 shekels prepaid	10 Nis prepaid Card	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	0.0%	0.0%