UNICEF Gaza humanitarian cash transfer monthly bulletin – June 2025



Bahaa and his children on the rubble of their house, Khan Younis - © UNICEF-SoP/2025/Mohammed Nateel

KEY FINDINGS

- After 11 weeks of complete blockade, on 19 May 2025 some aid supplies started to be allowed entry into the Gaza Strip. However, this inflow remains extremely inadequate: even according to the least conservative estimates the volume of **what entered in June 2025 is only about one tenth of what entered in February 2025** during the ceasefire.
- Market data collected between 21-26 June 2025 show that goods that disappeared months ago are still not available (notably fresh produce, dairy products, and meat) and that the **overall price level has not been brought down in a stable way**.
- The price of a few essential goods such as flour, salt and vegetable oil appears to have slightly stabilized at least compared to May 2025 – while remaining at extremely high levels – but for most goods **prices continued to increase across all of the Strip**.
- As an illustration, in Deir El Balah the median price of flour is about 10 USD/kg and of tomatoes is about 16 USD/kg. Comprehensive details can be found in the tables at the end of the report.
- Insecurity remains an overwhelming concern, and the share of vendors **reporting knowledge of robberies and looting has doubled since May 2025**. The deterioration in law and order makes resupplying through standard channels difficult, causing sudden fluctuations in price and availability of goods, and has a negative impact on redistribution mechanisms.
- Even in this context, **digital cash assistance remains the main source of support for the surveyed families** (58% of the respondents) and despite the reduced functionality, markets are often still the only way for families to access what they need.
- A consistent result in UNICEF post distribution surveys is that a large majority of **respondents prefer to receive unrestricted digital cash assistance** for their basic needs (78%) over other forms of assistance, as it provides a flexible tool to access the market and cover a wide range of needs including food (88%), healthcare (39%), hygiene (32%), transportation (16%), and clothing (14%).

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) as well as people and Governments of Canada, Croatia, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom.

Operational background

Between 21 to 26 June 2025, UNICEF collected data across the Gaza Strip through market visits (n = 28) and vendors interviews (n = 241), in collaboration with Arab World for Research and Development (AWRAD).

The interviews covered different types and sizes of shops and stalls, but the majority of respondents owed small and informal stalls – 85% of vendors worked alone or with only one helper and only 20% served more than 100 clients daily. In each market, three different vendors were consulted per item to ensure data reliability and consistency (in some markets this has not been possible).

Over the same period a phone-based Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey was conducted with recipients of the cash assistance programme. 771 households who had received their digital cash assistance in the previous weeks completed the survey (67% response rate). The sample was randomly selected from UNICEF recipient lists and is representative of this cohort of cash recipients. The survey covered all governorates in Gaza Strip.

The distribution of respondents across governorates was the following: Gaza City (42%), Khan Younis (32%), Middle Area (21%), North Gaza (5%). The number of surveys collected in Rafah was insufficient to be considered for the analysis).

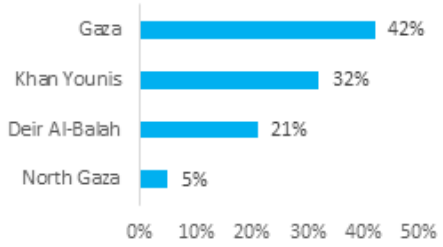


Figure 1: Distribution of PDM respondents across governorates)

This report presents findings drawn from a combination of direct market observations, in-person interviews with retailers, and phone-based post-distribution monitoring (PDM) surveys with recipients of UNICEF's humanitarian cash assistance in Gaza. Since the onset of the conflict in October 2023, Gaza's markets have remained at least partially operational, despite repeated disruptions to the entry of both commercial and humanitarian goods. These interruptions have resulted in sharp and often unpredictable fluctuations in market prices, with notable variations depending on location, category, and product type.

During the temporary ceasefire period (19 January-2 March 2025), the increased inflow of goods allowed markets to recover partially, improving both availability and stabilizing prices. However, this progress was quickly reversed following the imposition of a complete ban on the entry of goods on 2 March 2025. Since then, prices for all goods have been rising sharply, and many essential goods have become unavailable altogether.

Although the entry of a limited number of humanitarian trucks resumed on 19 May, market conditions remain dire. The volume of aid entering is vastly insufficient to meet the even the most basic needs of the population, and the breakdown in civil order has led to an increase in security incidents, exacerbating the crisis.

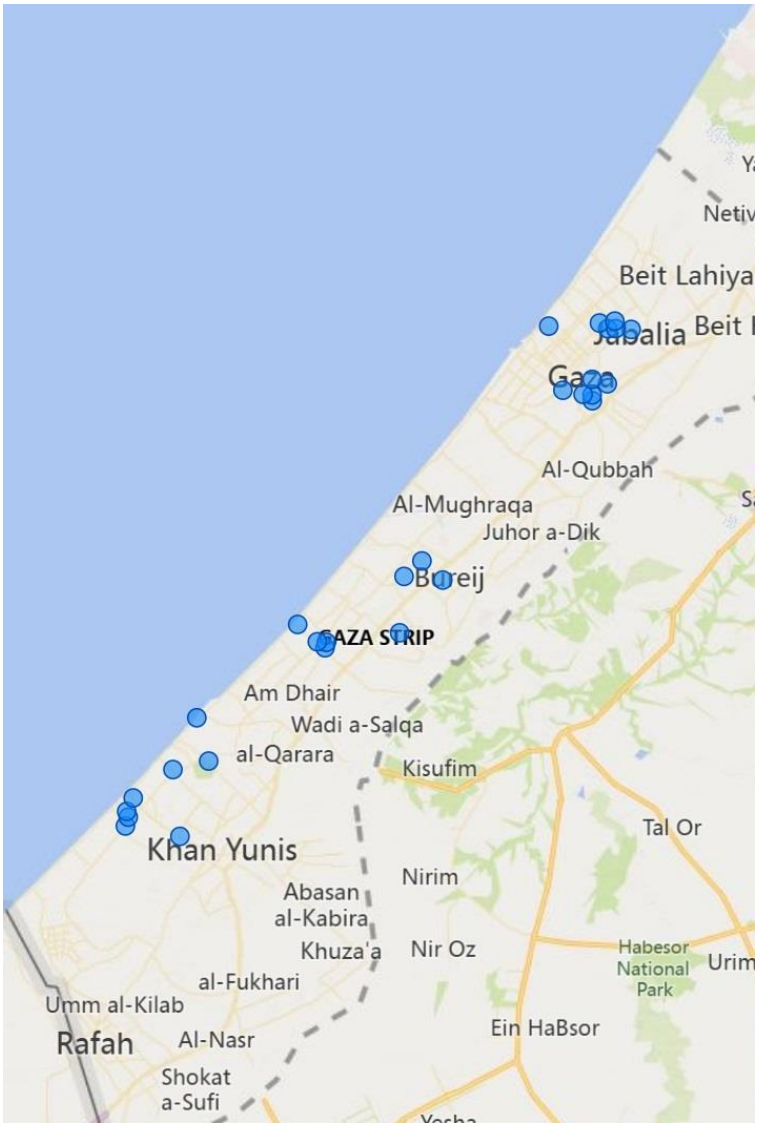
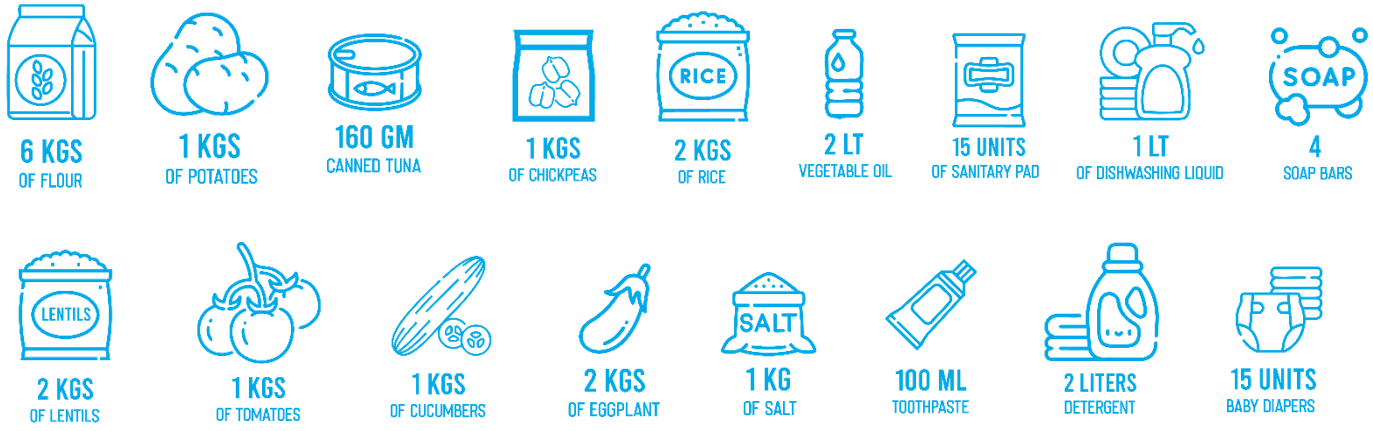


Figure 2: Markets visited across the Gaza Strip

Availability and prices

Across all surveyed governorates, markets are characterized by price fluctuations caused by irregular supply chains, and the persistent unavailability of essential items, most notably fresh produce, dairy products, and meat. While there are variations in severity by location, the overall trend points to declining availability and affordability.

Example of a basket of goods that could be purchased with 1000 ILS



North Gaza Governorate has been critically impacted in terms of both price inflation and commodity availability. As of late June, key food items such as onions, potatoes, eggs, milk, canned tuna, and meat were completely unavailable in the markets. Prices of vegetables that remained available increased significantly. For example, cucumber prices rose by 94% since mid-May and 385% compared to the end of February 2025, while tomato prices increased by 72% and 511%, respectively.



Market in Deir El Balah, June 2025 - © UNICEF-SoP/2025/Iyad El Baba

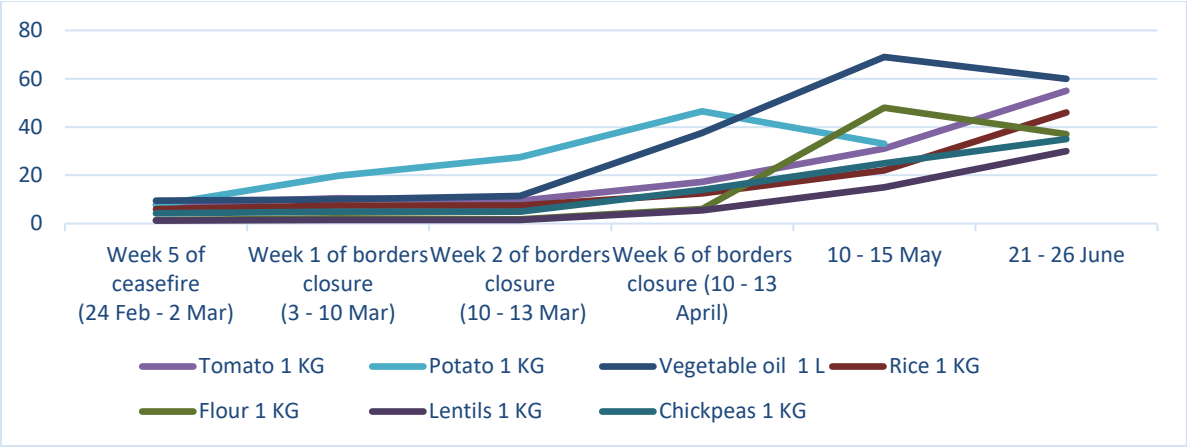
Compared to May 2025, prices of staple dry foods have continued to rise. Rice increased by 116%, lentils by 100%, and chickpeas by 52%. Meanwhile, the prices of flour and salt have decreased by 34% and 40% respectively since May; however, they remain significantly higher compared to ceasefire levels and increased by 2507% and 650% respectively compared to the end of February 2025.

When compared to the end of February, the overall inflation in staple dry food prices is even more dramatic. Flour has increased by 2507%, lentils by 1900%, and rice and chickpeas by over 400%, reflecting extreme volatility in basic food accessibility.

Hygiene items have also seen sharp increases. Baby diapers rose by 196% since May and by 700% compared to ceasefire prices. Toilet paper increased by 209% compared to May and by 750% since February.

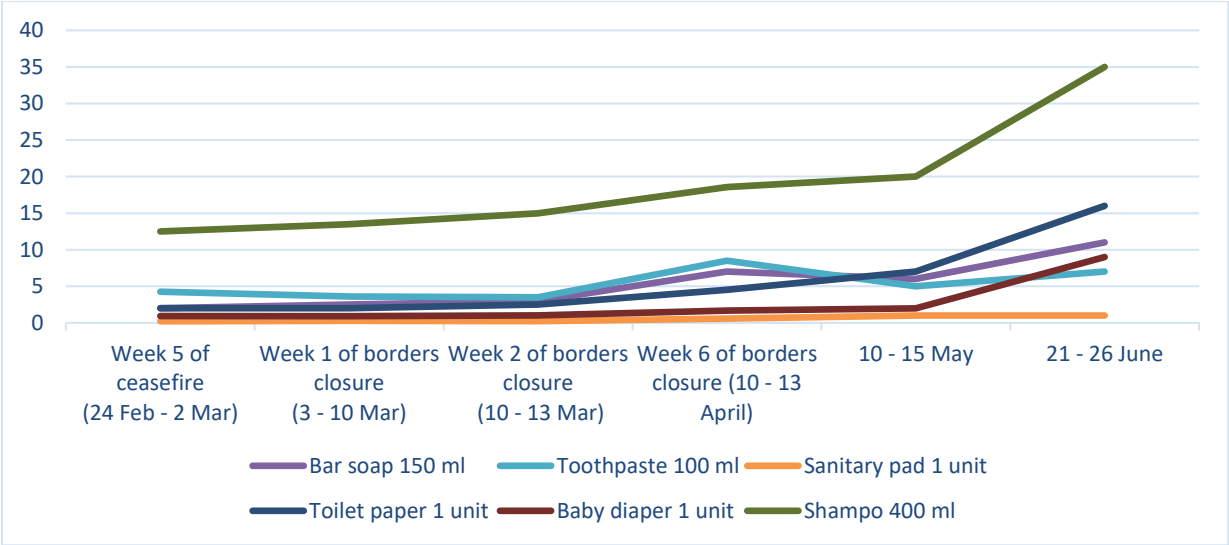
Meat and dairy products remain unavailable.

Figure 3: Selected food Items Prices in The Northern Governorates (ILS)



Gaza Governorate showed similar price hikes. From May to June, sugar prices surged by 300%, rice and lentils both doubled (100%), and canned fava beans increased by 138%. Baby diapers rose by 339%, bar soap by 300%, and toilet paper by 88%. On the other hand, prices for flour decreased slightly by 5% and vegetable oil dropped by 11%. Compared to the ceasefire period (February 2025), massive spikes were recorded: prices of sugar rose by 4,567%, flour by 2,614%, canned beans by 7,400%, and baby diapers by 911%. Fresh vegetables, dairy products, and meats remained largely unavailable.

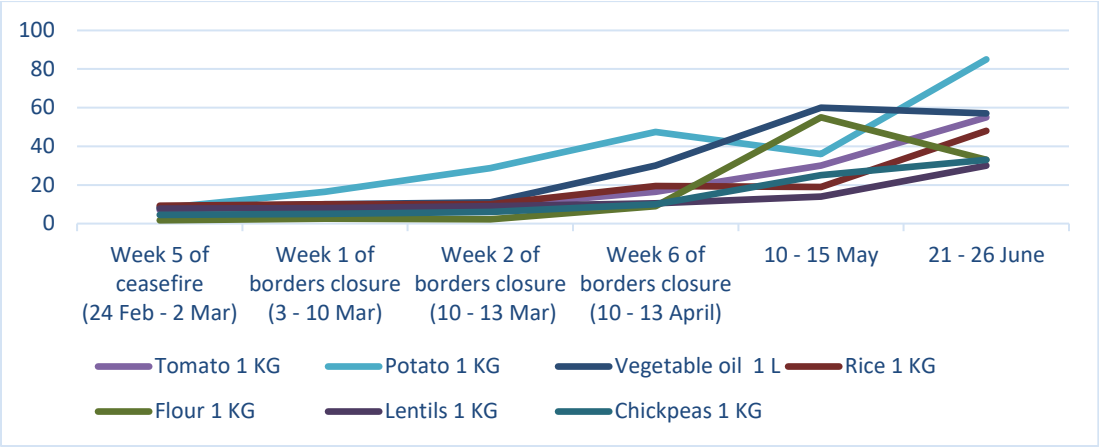
Figure 4: Selected Non-Food Items Prices in The Northern Governorates (ILS)



In Deir Al-Balah, prices continued to rise steeply between May and June. Among food items, the price of rice rose by 186%, canned tuna by 127%, and cucumber by 139%. For non-food items, the largest increases were seen in baby diapers (211%), bars of soap (100%), and blankets (60%). Despite these increases, a few items experienced a price decline: flour dropped by 36%, salt by 50%, and detergent by 25%.

When compared to the end of February 2025, price hikes were even more dramatic. Sugar surged by 4,900%, flour by 2,088%, and canned beans by 1,088%. Non-food essentials like shampoo increased by 500%, and baby diapers by a staggering 1,011%. Despite the resumption of limited aid, many critical items—including onions, potatoes, dairy, and meat remained unavailable.

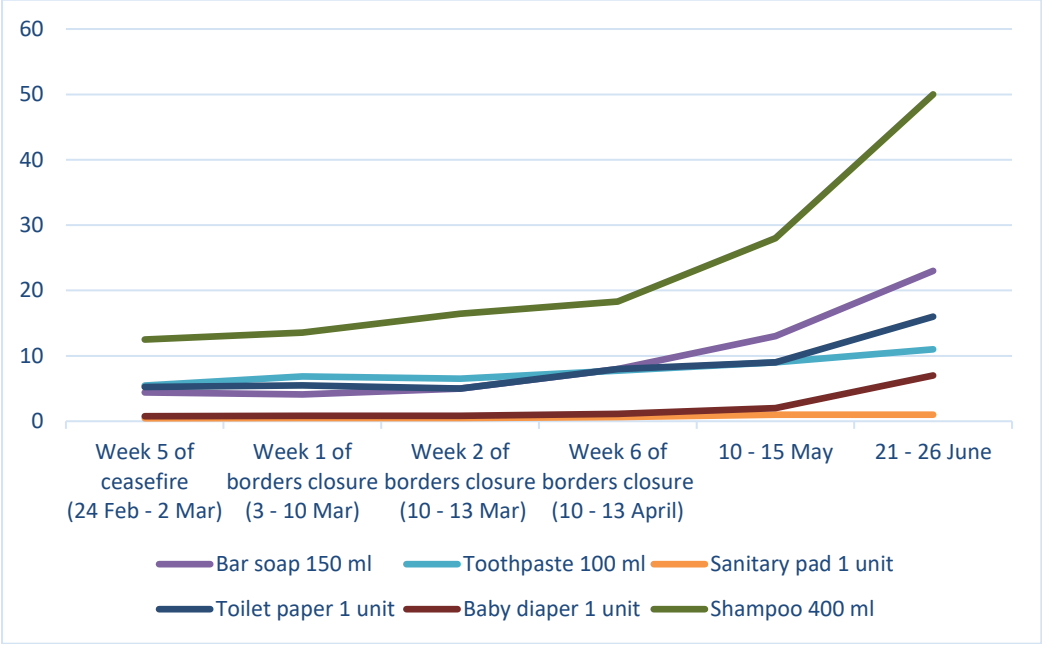
Figure 5: Selected food Items Prices in The Southern Governorates (ILS)



Khan Younis witnessed similar market dynamics. Between May and June, the most significant price increases included rice (186%), canned tuna (127%), and canned fava beans (104%) among food items, while baby diapers (211%), shampoo (60%), and bars of soap (100%) recorded the highest spikes among non-food items. At the same time, some prices declined, for example: flour dropped by 36%, salt by 50%, and detergent by 25%. Compared to the ceasefire period, prices increased dramatically: sugar increased by 4,900%, flour by 2,088%, canned beans by 1,088%, and baby diapers by 1,011%.

Fuel availability in markets remains irregular, and prices are always extremely high, for example diesel price increased by 300% compared to February. Though some new non-food items (e.g., shoes, slippers, and baby suits) have become available in the latest week, their affordability remains questionable due to overall economic hardship. Like other governorates, essential proteins such as meat and dairy were mostly unavailable.

Figure 6: Selected Non-Food Items Prices in The Southern Governorates (ILS)



The detailed prices data can be found in Annex 2.

Stock – food items

At the time of data collection, vendors across the Gaza Strip reported consistently low, very low, or no stock levels for most monitored food items. These shortages were widespread across all categories, reflecting the persistent impact of restricted access, supply chain disruptions, and conflict-related challenges.

Cereals continued to exhibit significant depletion. Flour was identified as critically scarce, with 75% of vendors indicating very low or no availability. Rice showed comparable shortages, with 47% reporting very low stocks and an additional 18% reporting complete stockouts. Bread was almost entirely unavailable, with 95% of vendors lacking any supply.

The availability of fresh produce remained severely constrained. Over 70% of vendors reported very low stocks of cucumbers, tomatoes, and eggplants. Onions and potatoes were nearly absent from markets, with 97% and 90% of vendors, respectively, reporting no stock.



Empty shelves in Deir El Balah, June 2025 - © UNICEF-SoP/2025/Iyad El Baba

Condiments also showed substantial shortages across all items. Sugar was the most severely affected, with 73% of vendors reporting no stock, while vegetable oil, salt and tahini faced widespread gaps, with over 65% reporting very low or no availability.

Among pulses and legumes, severe shortages persisted. Dried fava beans were reported as very low or out of stock in 80% of shops, while canned fava beans were unavailable in 77% of markets. Dried chickpeas faced critical gaps in supply, with 56% reporting very low stock level and 12% reporting none at all.

Animal products were largely unavailable. Chicken meat, eggs, yoghurt, liquid milk, beef, turkey, and sheep meat were entirely unavailable in most assessed locations. Canned tuna and canned feta were similarly scarce, with 67% and 80% of vendors, respectively, reporting no stock.

Stock – non-food items

The level of stock for non-food items remains critically low across the Gaza Strip. Baby care items are particularly depleted: 82% of vendors reported no stock of baby formula, and nearly 40% had no stock of diapers.

Hygiene supplies showed widespread shortages. Hand sanitizer was out of stock in 61% of shops. Detergents, bar soap, and toilet paper were reported as having very low or no stock by 64–73% of vendors, reflecting severe shortages of basic hygiene items across most assessed locations.

Access to essential WASH items is similarly constrained. Non-drinking water was unavailable in all assessed locations, and 83% of vendors reported no stock of jerry cans.

Energy sources remain severely limited. Candles were completely out of stock, and over 85% of vendors reported no stock of gasoline, coal, or cooking gas. Diesel stocks were critically low, with 86% of vendors reporting low or very low levels, and only 7% maintaining moderate availability.

These findings highlight the severe disruption of essential supply chains in Gaza and underscore the urgent need for sustained humanitarian support to restore access to critical non-food commodities.

Table 1: goods in high demand and low stock

Vendors mentioning the item as in high demand and low stock	
Food items	
Sugar	86%
Onion	85%
Condiments	78%
Potatoes	73%
Vegetable Oil	52%
Garlic	46%
Flour	33%
Rice	27%
Canned beans	19%
Non-food Item	
Basic medicines	100%
Baby diapers	92%
Baby formula	92%
Chronic disease medications	52%
Underwear	48%
Shampoo	35%
Soap	35%
Detergent	31%
Toilet paper	27%

Utilization of cash assistance

Meeting Households Needs. As in previous data collection rounds, respondents surveyed as part of the cash assistance programme's monitoring indicated that UNICEF's cash assistance was important in helping them meet their household's essential needs – even in the current context of high prices and limited availability. Overall, 21% of recipients reported that the assistance helped them to a great extent or to the full extent of their needs, while 46% stated it was moderately helpful in meeting their needs. These percentages are in line with the results of the May monitoring survey.

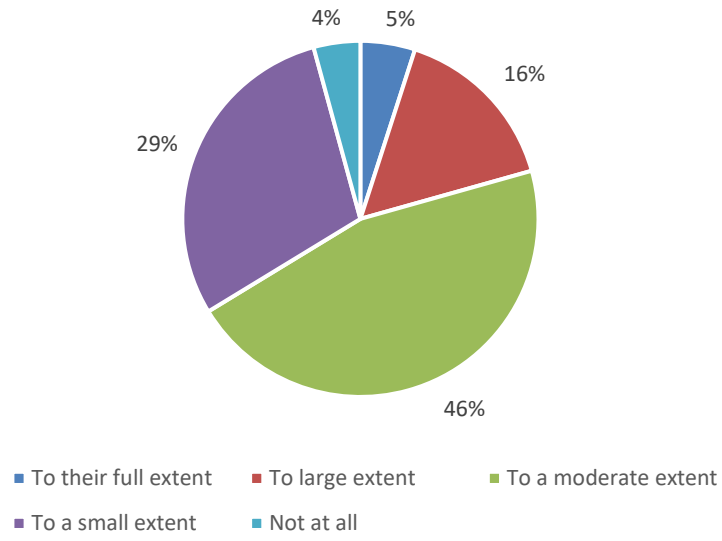


Figure 7: The Extent to which cash assistance helped households meet their essential needs

Households Spending. The spending patterns of beneficiaries highlight the essential role of cash assistance in addressing a wide range of urgent household needs. The vast majority (84%) of households spent a portion of their total assistance of 1,000 ILS on food, with a median expenditure of 550 ILS, underscoring its top priority amid widespread food insecurity. However, only 6% mentioned only food: Other frequently reported expenditures included healthcare (39%), hygiene items (32%), clothing and shoes (14%). A smaller share of households spent on baby needs (10%), transportation (16%), energy (14%), and telecommunications (4%), while 7% used the assistance for debt repayment.



Phone charging station, Khan Younis, June 2025 © UNICEF-SoP/2025/AWRAD

Differences in median expenditures point to the fact that while some expenditures might be less frequent and at any time might be experienced only by a fraction of families, they can represent a sizeable cost for the families that at a specific moment in time incur them (for instance shelter material, or clothing and shoes).

Table 2: Expenditure of cash assistance per item

Item	%	Median ILS (among those purchasing)
Food	88%	550
Healthcare	39%	150
Hygiene	32%	100
Transportation	16%	33
Clothing and shoes	14%	200
Energy	14%	100
Baby needs	10%	200
Truck delivered drinking water	10%	50
Other	9%	200
Debt Repayment	7%	150
Bottled drinking water	4%	100
Home/shelter material	4%	200
Telecommunications	4%	30
Other WASH items (non-drinking water, buckets…)	3%	60
Rent/shelter payment	2%	500

Assistance Modality

In-kind vs Cash Assistance. A consistent result in our PDM surveys is that a large majority of respondents prefer to receive unrestricted cash assistance for their basic needs (78%). This is definitely connected to the result presented in the previous table: families have a wide range of needs, sometimes unpredictable, which require flexible support. As in the previous data collection, a non-negligeable percentage of respondents (15%) would prefer the option of a mix between cash assistance and in-kind.

Table 3: Preferred Assistance Modality

	% of Respondents
Unrestricted cash assistance	78%
Mix of cash and in-kind assistance	15%
In-kind assistance (food, non-food items, or other physical goods)	5%
Cash-based transfers including E-vouchers (to be redeemed at specific vendors/markets)	2%

Satisfaction with the process to receive cash assistance: 87% of respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with the overall process to access their assistance.

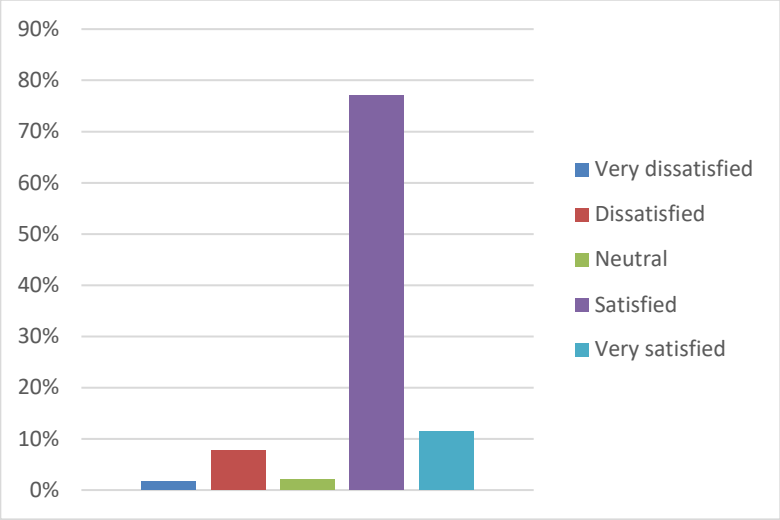


Figure 8: Satisfaction with the process of digital cash assistance

Digital payments

From the perspective of surveyed recipients, acceptancy of digital payments by vendors and stalls is stable – 19% state that "some" accept them and 42% that "a few" do. This is in line with stable percentages in the modality of usage of digital cash assistance: 40% kept it on their e-wallet and used it for digital payments only, 15% used digital payments but also cashed out a part in currency, while 37% only cashed out hard currency.

However, it is undeniable that there has been a pressure on vendors to hold onto hard currency – as they report a decrease in the number of suppliers who accept digital payments – and in turn a decrease in the number of vendors who accept digital payments themselves. Overall, the current situation is one in which the normal supply chains have been heavily disrupted: only a durable interruption of hostilities can bring the stability that will allow the market situation to improve in a sustainable way.

Security

This last result is in line with the fact that – for the second month in a row – vendors report increasing worry of robbery and looting, and most worryingly reporting recent incidents of robbery and looting which had an impact on them. In fact, the number of vendors reporting occurrence of such incidents – close to zero during the ceasefire – spiked up in May and then again doubled in June, from 5% to 12% (robbery) and from 8% to 16% (looting). Concerns about looting increased from 23% in May to 37% in June, and concerns about robbery increased from 49% to 53%.



Boy in the streets of Deir El Balah, June 2025 - © UNICEF-SoP/2025/Iyad El Baba

Annex 1: Respondents demographics

Households Characteristics:

The absolute majority of PDM respondents (69%) were female, consistent with the program's targeting strategy.

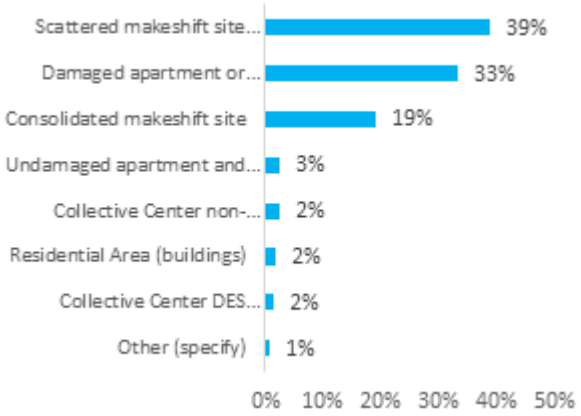
	Living together	7
	Family size	5
	Number of adults	2
	Number of children	3

Most households surveyed (99%) reported being displaced at least once since the escalation of hostilities on October 7, 2023, with a striking 73% still displaced at the time of data collection. On average, households had experienced **six separate displacements**, illustrating both the volatility of the conflict and the compounding strain on household resilience. Among beneficiaries who reported being currently displaced, the largest share originated from **the Gaza Governorate**, followed by **Khan Younis, Rafah and North Gaza**. The smallest proportion of displaced beneficiaries came from **Deir Al-Balah**.

The largest portion of PDM respondents (39%) reported living in **scattered makeshift sites**, reflecting the widespread displacement and destruction of housing infrastructure. This was followed by those residing in **damaged apartments or residences (33%)** and **consolidated makeshift sites (19%)**. Only **3%** of beneficiaries indicated that they were living in **undamaged buildings**.

Among all beneficiary households, **23%** reported having at least one member with a disability.

Smartphone ownership among beneficiaries remains mixed, with **69%** reporting that they personally own a smartphone. An additional **28%** indicated that **another household member owns a device**, while **3%** reported **no smartphone ownership** within the household and they receive assistance through relatives or friends.



Annex 2: Prices

North Gaza Governorate									
Items	UNIT	24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)	3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)	10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)	10 - 13 April	11 - 15 May	21 - 26 June	% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June	% Change: From May to June
		Median Prices in NIS						Percentage %	
Vegetable basket									
Onion	**1 KG**	6	11	11	28	60	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Tomato	**1 KG**	9	11	9	18	32	55	**511%**	**72%**
Potato	**1 KG**	8	22	30	48	35	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Cucumber	**1 KG**	10	18	12	18	25	49	**385%**	**94%**
Eggplant	**1 KG**	12	21	20	24	25	30	**161%**	**20%**
Animal products									
Yogurt	**1 KG**	19	24	Not available	Not available	24	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Egg	**6 un**	6	6	9	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Milk (liquid)	**1 L**	9	10	10	15	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	2	2	3	7	14	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Red & White meat									
Chicken meat	**1 KG**	20	40	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	45	65	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	17	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Condiments									
Salt	**1 KG**	2	4	8	14	25	15	**650%**	**-40%**
Sugar	**1 KG**	6	8	8	30	75	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	10	10	11	40	70	60	**500%**	**-14%**

North Gaza Governorate									
Items	**UNIT**	**24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)**	**3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 April**	**11 - 15 May**	**21 - 26 June**	**% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June**	**% Change: From May to June**
Grains									
Rice	**1 KG**	8	10	10	15	22	48	**494%**	**116%**
Flour	**1 KG**	1	2	2	7	55	37	**2507%**	**-34%**
Nuts and legumes									
Lentils	**1 KG**	2	2	2	5	15	30	**1900%**	**100%**
White beans	**1 KG**	7	6	7	12	23	35	**438%**	**52%**
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	4	5	5	13	25	35	**900%**	**40%**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	2	3	5	10	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	1	1	1	2	4	7	**1230%**	**90%**
WASH									
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	10	14	14	18	16	15	**50%**	**-6%**
Bar soap	**150 ml**	3	4	5	5	8	10	**233%**	**25%**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	5	3	2	7	5	7	**56%**	**40%**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	1	2	2	2	2	2	**100%**	**0%**
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	0	0	0	1	1	1	**100%**	**-7%**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	2	2	3	5	6	17	**750%**	**209%**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	2	3	8	**700%**	**196%**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	5	7	5	5	11	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Shampo	**400 ml**	10	12	15	20	20	35	**250%**	**75%**
Detergent	**1 L**	15	8	Not available	28	15	17	**13%**	**13%**
Chlorine	**1 L**	9	10	15	20	23	15	**76%**	**-33%**
Shelter items									
Blanket	**1 un**	25	15	15	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Mattress	**1 un**	50	30	30	80	70	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Clothing									
Slippers - New	**1 Pair**						45	**N/A**	**N/A**

North Gaza Governorate									
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Pharmacy									
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	6	8	6	Not available	10	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Trufen	**12 un**	10	5	12	12	15	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Energy									
Firewood	**1 KG**	Not available	Not available	Not available	3	4	6	**N/A**	**71%**
Coal	**1 KG**	18	15	18	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Applicable**	**Not Applicable**
Gas	**1 KG**	48	100	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Applicable**	**Not Applicable**
Diesel	**1 L**	22	43	Not available	Not available	Not available	39	**N/A**	**N/A**
Gasoline	**1 L**	120	120	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Applicable**	**Not Applicable**
Telecommunications									
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaird card**	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Applicable**	**Not Applicable**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	1	0.2	2	0.3	0.6	0.1	**-90%**	**82%**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis preparid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	10	**0%**	**0%**

Gaza Governorate									
Items	Unit	24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)	3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)	10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)	10 - 13 April	10 - 15 May	21 - 26 June	% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June	% Change: From May to June
		Median Prices in NIS						Percentage %	
Vegetable basket									
Onion	**1 KG**	5	9	10	22	60	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Tomato	**1 KG**	7	10	10	17	30	55	**686%**	**83%**
Potato	**1 KG**	7	18	25	45	32	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Cucumber	**1 KG**	8	17	10	17	23	45	**463%**	**100%**
Eggplant	**1 KG**	10	20	20	25	25	30	**200%**	**20%**
Animal products									
Yogurt	**1 KG**	20	20	20	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Egg	**6 un**	5	6	7	Not available	63	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Milk (liquid)	**1 L**	10	10	10	14	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Milk (powder) - New	**500 gm**	Not available	Not available	Not available	66	Not available	75	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	2	2	2	8	15	23	**1045%**	**53%**
Red & White meat									
Chicken meat	**1 KG**	20	43	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	50	55	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	33	48	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Condiments									
Salt	**1 KG**	2	2	2	9	18	15	**650%**	**-17%**
Sugar	**1 KG**	6	8	7	25	70	280	**4567%**	**300%**
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	9	10	12	35	68	60	**567%**	**-11%**
Grains									
Rice	**1 KG**	4	5	5	10	23	45	**1025%**	**100%**
Flour	**1 KG**	1	2	Not available	5	40	38	**2614%**	**-5%**

Gaza Governorate									
Items	**Unit**	**24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)**	**3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 April**	**10 - 15 May**	**21 - 26 June**	**% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June**	**% Change: From May to June**
Nuts and legumes									
Lentils	**1 KG**	1	1	1	6	15	30	**2900%**	**100%**
White beans	**1 KG**	4	5	5	12	22	8	**88%**	**-65%**
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	5	5	5	15	25	35	**600%**	**40%**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	2	2	5	8	19	**1800%**	**138%**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	0.1	0.4	0.2	3	5	8	**7400%**	**50%**
WASH									
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	10	10	10	33	15	15	**50%**	**0%**
Bar soap	**150 ml**	1	1	1	9	3	12	**1100%**	**300%**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	4	4	5	10	5	6	**50%**	**20%**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	1	1	1	2	1	2	**100%**	**100%**
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	0	0	0	1	0	1	**300%**	**33%**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	2	2	2	4	8	15	**650%**	**88%**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	1	2	9	**911%**	**339%**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	8	8	7	5	15	17	**113%**	**13%**
Shampo	**400 ml**	15	15	15	17	20	35	**133%**	**75%**
Detergent	**1 L**	15	15	15	18	17	20	**33%**	**21%**
Chlorine	**1 L**	5	4	4	15	15	15	**200%**	**0%**
Bottled Water	**1 L**						10	**N/A**	**N/A**
Shelter items									
Blanket	**1 un**	25	20	Not available	Not available	Not available	30	**20%**	**N/A**
Mattress	**1 un**	50	50	Not available	Not available	Not available	70	**40%**	**N/A**
Clothing									
Shoes - New	**1 Pair**						80	**N/A**	**N/A**
headscarve - New	**1 un**						20	**N/A**	**N/A**
Slippers - New	**1 Pair**						30	**N/A**	**N/A**
Infant and baby suits - New	**1 un**						50	**N/A**	**N/A**
Pharmacy									

Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	5	5	6	10	9	8	**60%**	**-11%**
Trufen	**12 un**	12	12	12	12	10	20	**70%**	**108%**
Energy									
Firewood	**1 KG**	3	4	3	3	4	6	**100%**	**50%**
Coal	**1 KG**	15	17	17	23	23	25	**67%**	**11%**
Gas	**1 KG**	40	73	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Diesel	**1 L**	23	38	40	44	67	73	**215%**	**9%**
Gasoline	**1 L**	Not available	Not available	Not available	60	55	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Telecommunications									
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaird card**	6	5	5	5	5	5	**-17%**	**0%**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	**150%**	**-39%**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis preparid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	10	**0%**	**0%**

Deir Al-Balah Governorate

Items	UNIT	24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)	3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)	10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)	10 - 13 April	10 - 15 May	21 - 26 June	% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June	% Change: From May to June
		Median Prices in NIS						Percentage %	
Vegetable basket									
Onion	**1 KG**	5	10	10	23	60	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Tomato	**1 KG**	7	10	8	17	31	55	**686%**	**80%**
Potato	**1 KG**	8	18	28	50	36	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Cucumber	**1 KG**	8	12	12	18	23	55	**588%**	**139%**
Eggplant	**1 KG**	11	20	20	25	25	30	**173%**	**22%**
Animal products									
Yogurt	**1 KG**	20	20	18	20	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Egg	**6 un**	5	6	10	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Milk	**1 L**	10	10	10	15	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**

Deir Al-Balah Governorate									
Items	**UNIT**	**24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)**	**3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 April**	**10 - 15 May**	**21 - 26 June**	**% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June**	**% Change: From May to June**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	2	2	2	6	13	30	**1210%**	**127%**
Red & White meat									
Chicken meat	**1 KG**	20	36	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	39	58	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**	Not available	260	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	21	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Condiments									
Salt	**1 KG**	4	4	4	15	20	10	**150%**	**-50%**
Sugar	**1 KG**	6	7	7	28	83	300	**4900%**	**264%**
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	9	10	10	30	65	60	**567%**	**-8%**
Grains									
Rice	**1 KG**	10	10	10	24	18	50	**426%**	**186%**
Flour	**1 KG**	2	2	2	10	55	35	**2088%**	**-36%**
Nuts and legumes									
Lentils	**1 KG**	8	8	8	15	15	30	**275%**	**100%**
White beans	**1 KG**	6	7	7	11	23	30	**400%**	**33%**
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	5	5	5	10	26	35	**600%**	**35%**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	1	2	3	7	14	**1405%**	**104%**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	0	1	1	2	3	6	**1088%**	**97%**
WASH									
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	12	13	17	32	20	20	**71%**	**0%**
Bar soap	**150 ml**	5	4	6	7	10	20	**317%**	**100%**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	6	7	6	6	11	12	**103%**	**9%**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	2	2	2	2	3	3	**50%**	**0%**
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	1	1	0	1	1	1	**34%**	**33%**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	5	5	5	12	10	15	**200%**	**50%**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	1	2	7	**1011%**	**211%**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	25	13	15	10	15	20	**-20%**	**33%**
Shampo	**400 ml**	10	10	10	20	38	60	**500%**	**60%**

Deir Al-Balah Governorate									
Items	**UNIT**	**24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)**	**3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 April**	**10 - 15 May**	**21 - 26 June**	**% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June**	**% Change: From May to June**
Detergent	**1 L**	16	16	17	17	20	15	**-5%**	**-25%**
Chlorine	**1 L**	15	15	15	20	15	15	**0%**	**0%**
Shelter items									
Blanket	**1 un**	27	25	30	20	25	40	**51%**	**60%**
Mattress	**1 un**	70	60	Not available	60	85	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Clothing									
Shoes - New	**1 Pair**						100	**N/A**	**N/A**
headscarve - New	**1 un**						15	**N/A**	**N/A**
Slippers - New	**1 Pair**						45	**N/A**	**N/A**
Infant and baby suits - New	**1 un**						40	**N/A**	**N/A**
Pharmacy									
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	5	6	6	6	7	6	**10%**	**-15%**
Trufen	**12 un**	7	7	8	8	12	12	**67%**	**0%**
Energy									
Firewood	**1 KG**	2	2	2	4	4	7	**300%**	**75%**
Coal	**1 KG**	18	20	20	20	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Gas	**1 KG**	8	80	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Diesel	**1 L**	20	35	Not available	44	40	50	**150%**	**25%**
Gasoline	**1 L**	Not available	120	Not available	Not available	80	110	**N/A**	**38%**
Telecommunications									
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaird card**	20	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	**-20%**	**-33%**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis preparid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	10	**0%**	**0%**

Khan Younis Governorate									
Items	UNIT	24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)	3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)	10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)	10 - 13 April	10 - 15 May	21 - 26 June	% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June	% Change: From May to June
		Median Prices in NIS						Percentage %	
Vegetable basket									
Onion	**1 KG**	5	9	10	20	60	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Tomato	**1 KG**	7	10	10	16	30	55	**686%**	**83%**
Potato	**1 KG**	8	15	30	45	35	85	**963%**	**143%**
Cucumber	**1 KG**	7	14	12	17	24	48	**586%**	**100%**
Eggplant	**1 KG**	11	20	20	23	25	30	**186%**	**20%**
Animal products									
Yogurt	**1 KG**	20	20	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Egg	**6 un**	5	5	8	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Milk (liquid)	**1 L**	10	10	10	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Milk (powder) - New	**500 gm**						70	**N/A**	**N/A**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	1	2	1	4	10	15	**1400%**	**50%**
Red & White meat									
Chicken meat	**1 KG**	23	30	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	40	50	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**	46	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	33	40	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Condiments									
Salt	**1 KG**	4	5	5	10	20	8	**129%**	**-60%**
Sugar	**1 KG**	6	7	8	25	88	320	**5233%**	**264%**
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	8	10	12	30	55	53	**563%**	**-4%**
Grains									
Rice	**1 KG**	9	10	10	15	20	45	**400%**	**125%**
Flour	**1 KG**	2	3	2	8	Not available	30	**1567%**	**N/A**

Khan Younis Governorate									
Items	**UNIT**	**24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)**	**3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 April**	**10 - 15 May**	**21 - 26 June**	**% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June**	**% Change: From May to June**
Nuts and legumes									
Lentils	**1 KG**	8	8	10	6	14	30	**300%**	**122%**
White beans	**1 KG**	5	7	8	12	20	28	**460%**	**40%**
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	4	5	7	10	23	30	**650%**	**30%**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	1	1	4	5	10	**900%**	**100%**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	1	1	1	2	3	7	**1300%**	**133%**
WASH									
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	12	12	12	33	20	25	**114%**	**25%**
Bar soap	**150 ml**	4	4	4	9	15	25	**525%**	**67%**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	5	7	7	10	7	10	**100%**	**43%**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	2	2	2	2	2	3	**25%**	**25%**
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	0	0	1	1	1	1	**215%**	**60%**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	6	6	5	4	7	18	**223%**	**154%**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	1	2	6	**594%**	**172%**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	5	5	5	5	12	18	**260%**	**57%**
Shampo	**400 ml**	15	17	23	17	18	40	**167%**	**122%**
Detergent	**1 L**	16	16	13	18	22	25	**57%**	**14%**
Chlorine	**1 L**	14	15	15	15	20	15	**7%**	**-25%**
Shelter items									
Blanket	**1 un**	60	25	Not available	45	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Mattress	**1 un**	60	80	Not available	70	65	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Clothing									
Shoes - New	**1 Pair**						70	**N/A**	**N/A**
headscarve - New	**1 un**						20	**N/A**	**N/A**
Slippers - New	**1 Pair**						20	**N/A**	**N/A**
Infant and baby suits - New	**1 un**						30	**N/A**	**N/A**

Khan Younis Governorate									
Items	**UNIT**	**24 Feb - 2 Mar (Week 5 of the ceasefire)**	**3 - 10 Mar (Week 1 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 Mar (Week 2 of the borders closure)**	**10 - 13 April**	**10 - 15 May**	**21 - 26 June**	**% Change: Week 5 of the ceasefire and Week 21 - 26 June**	**% Change: From May to June**
Pharmacy									
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	5	5	5	4	5	5	**9%**	**0%**
Trufen	**12 un**	11	6	6	8	12	16	**50%**	**35%**
Energy									
Firewood	**1 KG**	3	3	Not available	5	5	8	**176%**	**60%**
Coal	**1 KG**	17	20	20	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Gas	**1 KG**	39	100	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Diesel	**1 L**	20	40	Not available	45	Not available	80	**300%**	**N/A**
Gasoline	**1 L**	90	110	Not available	Not available	Not available	100	**11%**	**N/A**
Telecommunications									
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaird card**	15	15	15	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not Available**	**Not Available**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	Not available	Not available	Not available	0.2	0.1	0.3	**N/A**	**150%**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis preparid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	10	**0%**	**0%**