UNICEF Gaza humanitarian cash transfer monthly bulletin – March 2025

Key messages

- While markets in the Gaza strip are still at least partially functional thanks to the effects of 42-days ceasefire, the data presented in the current report shows that between **March 2 and March 13 the situation for children and their families significantly worsened because of the complete ban on entry of goods and commodities to the Gaza Strip**. Moreover, the experience of the last 17 months shows that the situation with the markets in the Gaza Strip may deteriorate fast and through an unpredictable trajectory, due to rapidly depleting stocks and increasing prices.
- Until the 23rd of February, prices were decreasing for all product types - a positive trend largely caused by the ceasefire and the lifting of entry restrictions. In the week of the 24th of February, anticipation of a likely failure to move to Phase 2 of the ceasefire agreements caused an increase in the average price of some categories of goods - and since March 2, 2025 the ban on entry of goods has caused a further spike.
- A large share of all vendors surveyed in the week of 10th of March 2025 indicated that their **supplies have been decreasing** either significantly (54%) or slightly (25%), and that their stocks are either very low (less than a week, 50%) or low (1-2 weeks, 26%).
- The presence and the price of flour – a critical food item – by the week of the 10th of March had not yet been significantly impacted. However, **for virtually all food items prices have been increasing** and for some (for instance potatoes) are either comparable or even surpassed the pre-ceasefire (January 19, 2025) levels.
- In the week of the 10th of March, different types of meat and other **perishable products such as yogurt have almost disappeared** from the markets. This is likely a consequence of the lack of fuel-powered refrigeration.
- While some of the durable non-food items have been so far less impacted (e.g. hygiene items like detergents, shampoo or toothpaste), the **availability of other ones (e.g. cooking gas, blankets) has become extremely unpredictable**.
- Even in such context, **98% of the post distribution monitoring respondents prefer unrestricted cash assistance** over other forms of assistance. Considering all sources of income and assistance, **cash assistance is the primary source of income for most beneficiaries in the last month, with 49% identifying it as their first source**, 22% as their second.

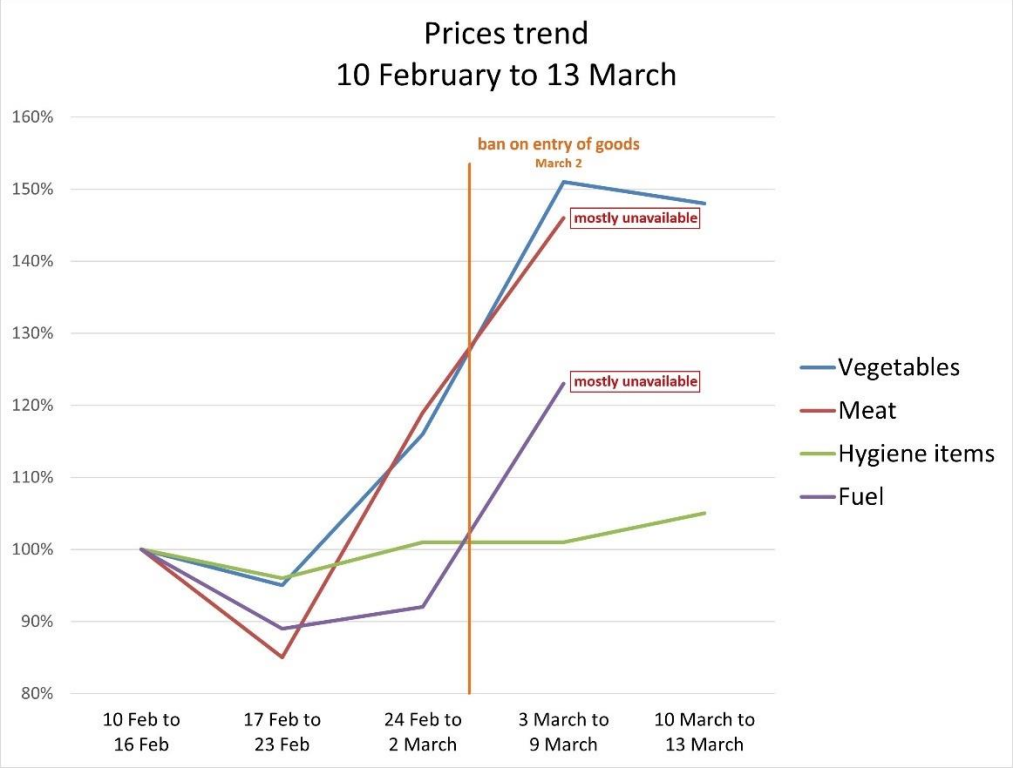


Figure 1: Trend of average prices for selected categories of goods

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

Over the five weeks between February 10 and March 13, UNICEF in collaboration with AWRAD has been collecting data through market visits (n = 158), vendors interviews (n = 1101), customer surveys (n = 1115), and wholesalers key informants' interview (n = 85) to track the evolution of market conditions in the Gaza strip.

Moreover, between March 9 and March 13 a phone-based Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey was conducted to gather the perspective of the recipients of the cash assistance programme. 605 households who had redeemed their assistance between February 3 and February 21 completed the interviews (58% response rate). The interviewed recipients were randomly selected from UNICEF recipient lists and the sample is representative of this cohort of cash recipients. The survey covered all governorates in Gaza Strip – however, as stratification was not applied in the sampling, findings per governorates are indicative.

Respondents were geographically dispersed across Gaza, with the highest proportion residing in Gaza City (32%), followed by Khan Younis (28%) and North Gaza (18%). Smaller segments of respondents were located in Deir al Balah (14%) and Rafah (8%).

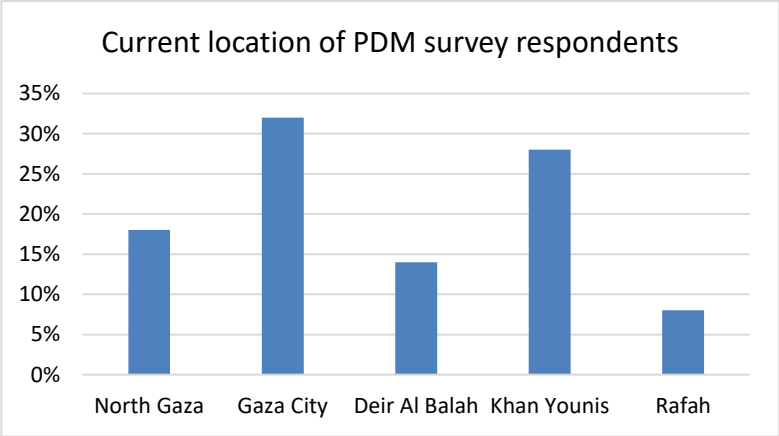


Figure 2: Distribution of PDM respondents across governorates)

Introduction

As part of the series of 'UNICEF Gaza humanitarian cash transfer monthly bulletins', the current report combines key insights from a range of market monitoring activities and from a phone-based post-distribution monitoring survey (PDM) of UNICEF's cash assistance program. Throughout the ongoing phase of the conflict (since October 2023), markets in Gaza have remained at least partially functional despite recurring disruptions to the entry of commercial and humanitarian goods. Such disruptions have in turn caused sizeable fluctuations in the prices of goods on the market, with significant differences in magnitude depending on the specific category and item.

Following the ceasefire (January 19,2025), the increased flow of goods allowed markets to recover, leading to improved availability and price stabilization. This has been a crucial factor driving UNICEF's continued provision of cash assistance, ensuring that vulnerable households can meet their urgent needs. Since the start of the war, UNICEF has provided cash assistance to 1 million people (half of the population, 175,000 households), supporting them in accessing essential goods and services. **During the ceasefire period, an additional 230,000 people (31,000 households) were assisted**, further reinforcing the program's critical role in allowing families and children to meet their essential needs.

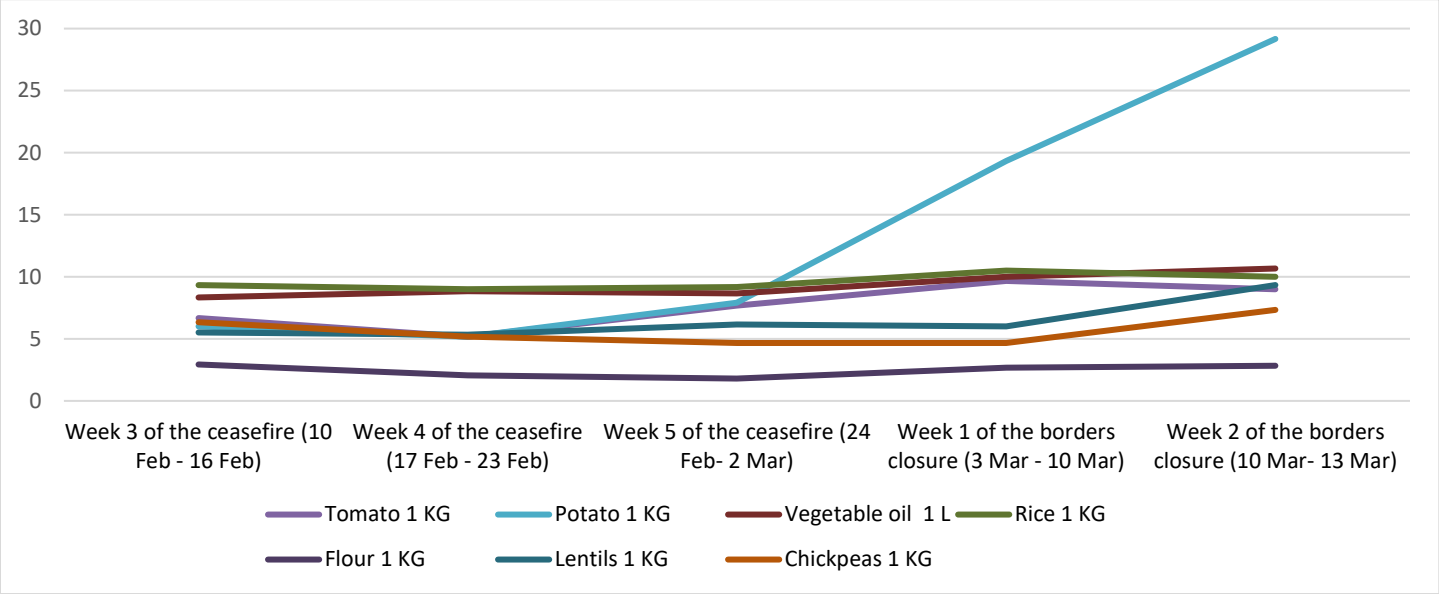
However, the complete ban on entry of goods and commodities introduced on March 2,2025 caused the prices of various categories of goods to significantly rise, even though they generally remain lower than pre-ceasefire levels. If the closure persists, both availability and prices are expected to be further impacted, potentially restricting household access to essential items.

Despite these challenges, PDM findings indicate that cash assistance remains the preferred form of support for families, as it allows them to prioritize their most urgent needs—particularly those not covered by in-kind assistance. Given the volatile market conditions, UNICEF will continue monitoring price trends and household needs while ensuring its cash assistance program remains a lifeline for affected families.

Prices

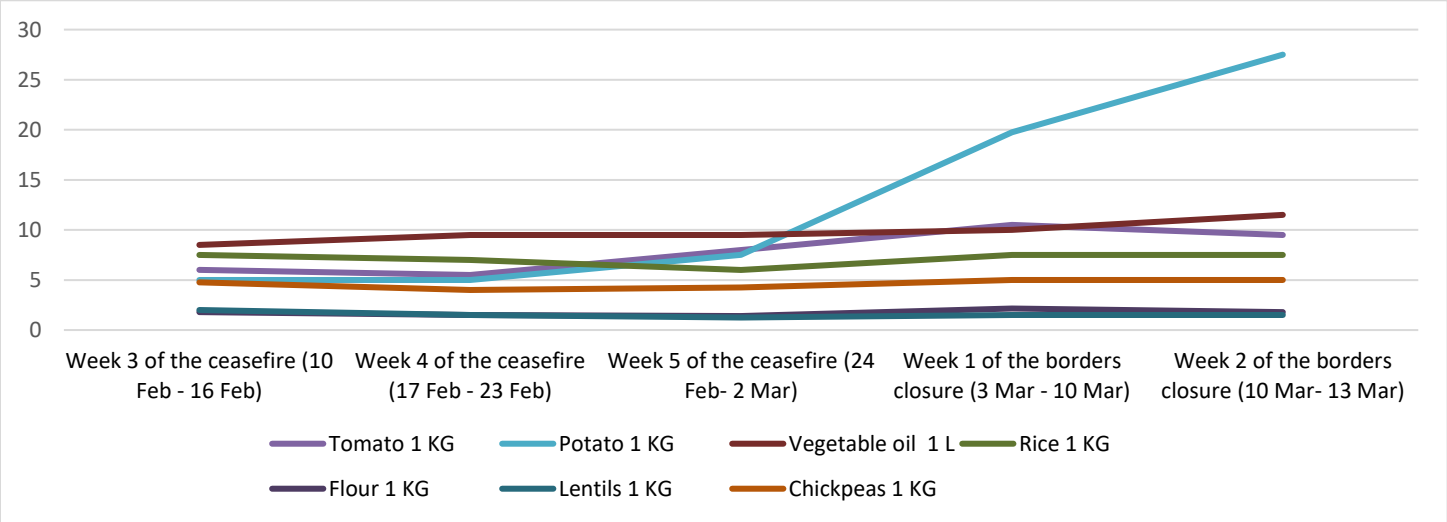
Even before the ceasefire, prices in the Gaza Strip had been decreasing gradually. In the aftermath of the ceasefire implementation, prices across almost all categories continued decreasing up until the third week and fourth week of ceasefire. This decline was driven by the vastly increased flow of goods into the market and greater certainty around border crossings. However, since the renewed border closures, food prices have surged, placing an additional burden on families already struggling to meet their basic needs. Most non-food item prices have been less affected, remaining relatively stable compared to pre-closure levels, though this stability may be short-lived if restrictions persist. Rising food costs pose a severe risk to children's nutrition and well-being, making it increasingly difficult for families to afford adequate and nutritious meals.

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



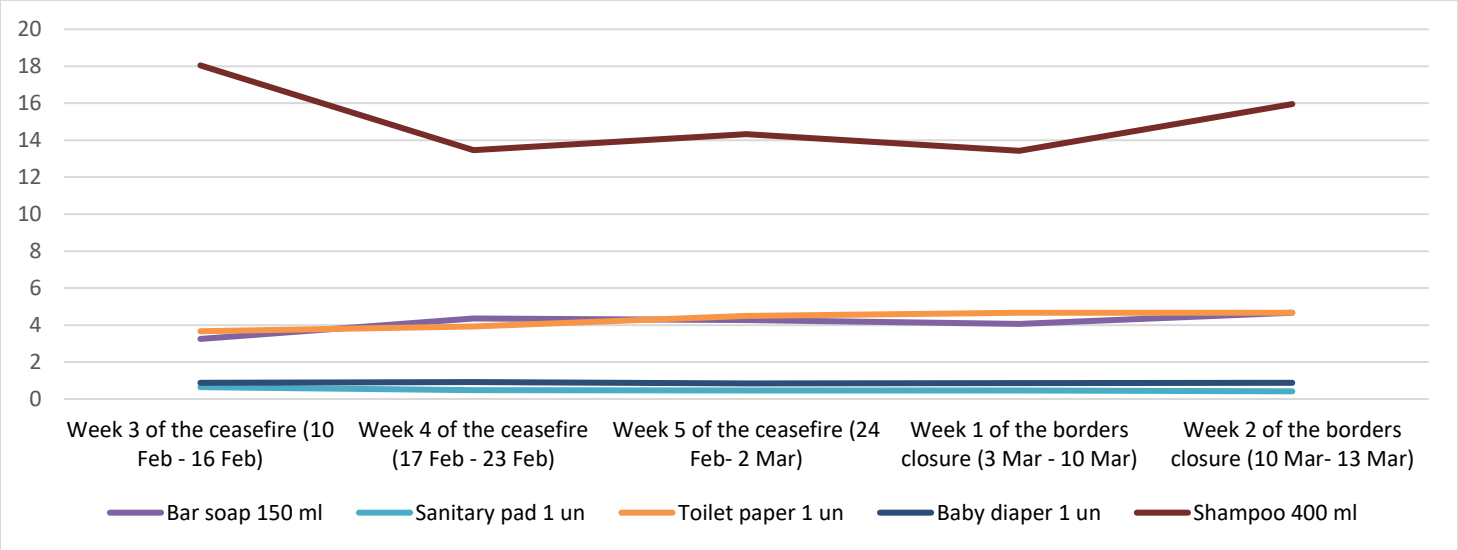
Between the pre-ceasefire period (first half of January) and the third week of the ceasefire, the prices of essential food items in Gaza experienced a significant decline. The price of flour dropped by 85% in Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis, while it remained stable in the northern governorates. Similarly, rice prices decreased across all regions, with reductions of 29% in Deir Al Balah, 50% in the northern governorates, and 47% in Khan Younis. The cost of fresh produce also saw a notable decline, easing the burden on families. For instance, onion prices fell by 77% in Deir Al Balah, 88% in the northern governorates, and 69% in Khan Younis, while potato prices dropped by 70%, 86%, and 72% in the same areas, respectively.

Figure 4: Selected food Items Prices in The Southern Governorates (ILS)



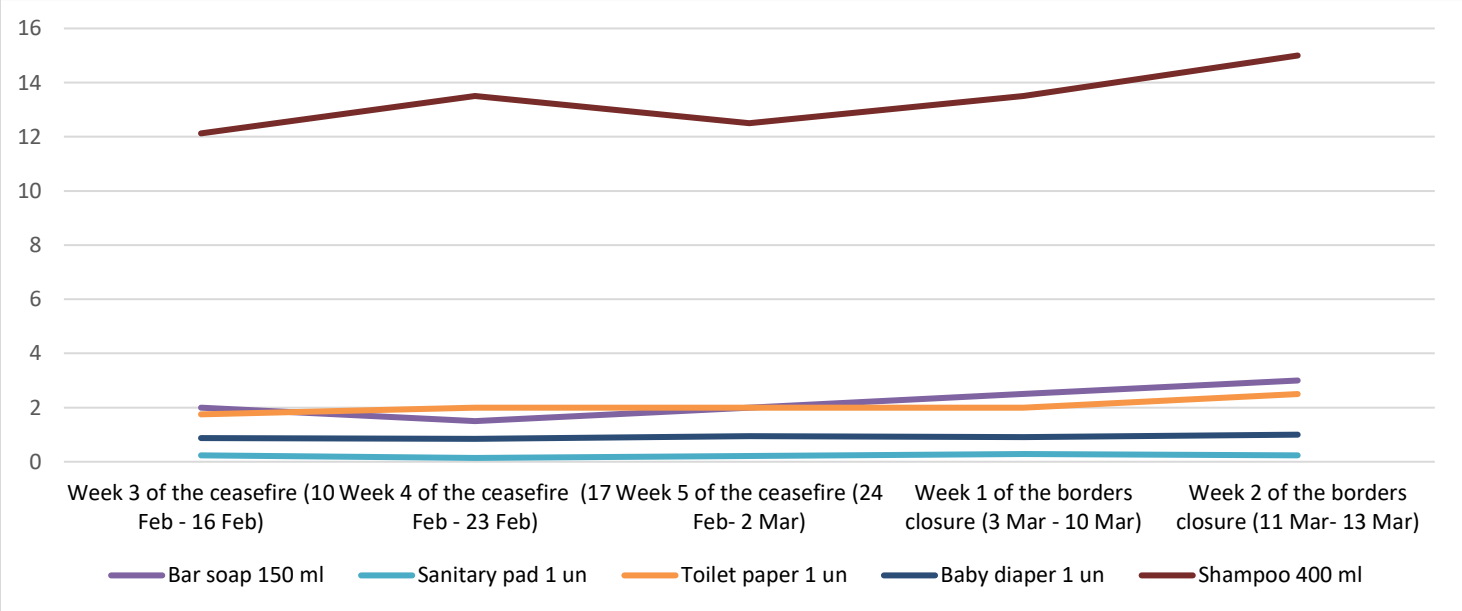
Non-food items also became more affordable during this period. The price of bar soap decreased by 25% in Deir Al Balah, 60% in the northern governorates, and 30% in Khan Younis. Baby diaper prices saw even steeper reductions, dropping by 42% in Deir Al Balah, 61% in the northern governorates, and 67% in Khan Younis.

Figure 5: Selected Non-Food Items Prices in The Northern Governorates (ILS)



One week after the introduction of the ban on entry of goods to the Gaza Strip, most food and non-food items were still being sold at lower prices compared to pre-ceasefire levels. However, some essential goods experienced sharp increases. In Deir Al Balah and Khan Younis, potato prices rose by 62% and 67%, respectively, while salt prices in the northern governorates surged by 150%.
For non-food items, prices remained relatively stable, with some products, such as shampoo, maintaining pre-ceasefire prices in Deir Al Balah and the northern governorates. However, in Khan Younis, shampoo prices spiked by 129%. If border closures persist, prices are expected to rise further in the coming weeks.

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



The detailed prices data can be found in the Annex 2.

Availability

While there have been variations in the availability of goods in Gaza over the five weeks of UNICEF's data collection – which covered three weeks during the ceasefire and two weeks after the border closures – the trend is clearly towards reduced availability, and for some items and category availability is already severely compromised. This reflects the impact of supply chain disruptions, stock availability, and logistical constraints across different governorates.

Vegetables. Among vegetables, onions were consistently available across all governorates during the five weeks of data collection, except in North Gaza, where their availability remained limited. Tomatoes were widely available across all governorates throughout the entire period. Potatoes were also widely available during the ceasefire but became less available after the border closures, particularly in North Gaza and Rafah. Cucumbers, on the other hand, remained widely available in all five governorates throughout the five-week period.

Animal Products. Eggs were widely available during the ceasefire across most of Gaza, except in Deir al-Balah, where they were in limited supply. In the first week following the border closures, availability remained high, except for Deir al-Balah, but by the second week of the border closure, eggs became either limited or completely unavailable across the Gaza Strip. Fresh milk was consistently limited or unavailable in most governorates, except for Gaza City, where it was widely available throughout the data collection period. Chicken meat availability decreased significantly over the period; it was widely available in most areas during the first week, except in Deir al-Balah, where availability was limited. In the second week, it remained accessible in Gaza City, North Gaza, and Rafah, while Deir al-Balah and Khan Younis saw limited availability. After the border closures, chicken meat became either limited or entirely unavailable across the Strip. Beef meat was generally in low supply, with limited or no availability throughout the period, while sheep meat was completely unavailable in all governorates.

Condiments. Salt was widely available throughout the five weeks, except in North Gaza, where its availability was limited. Sugar was available across all governorates during the ceasefire, though slightly less so in North Gaza and Rafah. However, after the border closures, sugar availability declined significantly. Vegetable oil was widely available in Gaza City, Khan Younis, and Rafah during the ceasefire but was less available in Deir al-Balah and North Gaza. Following the border closures, its availability further decreased, particularly in North Gaza.

Grains. Rice remained widely available across all governorates throughout the five weeks of data collection. Flour, however, showed more variability, fluctuating between limited and widespread availability. Notably, in Gaza City, flour became completely unavailable, especially after the border closures.

Legumes. Lentils, chickpeas, and canned beans were generally available across most of Gaza during the five-week period. However, in North Gaza, these products were less consistently available compared to other governorates.

Hygiene Items. Essential hygiene products, including dishwashing liquid, bar soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes, sanitary pads, toilet paper, and shampoo, were widely available throughout the five-week period. However, dishwashing liquid, bar soap, and shampoo were in limited supply at times in North Gaza. Baby diapers were widely available in Gaza City, Khan Younis, and Rafah during the ceasefire but were less accessible in North Gaza and Deir al-Balah. After the border closures, availability improved in Rafah but remained limited in North Gaza.

Energy Sources. Coal was either limited or unavailable in most governorates, except in Gaza City, where it remained widely available both during the ceasefire and after the border closures. Cooking gas was already in limited supply or unavailable in some areas, particularly Gaza and North Gaza, during the ceasefire. After the border closures, it became completely unavailable across the Strip. Diesel, which had been somewhat available in Deir al-Balah during the ceasefire, became entirely unavailable after the border closures and remained limited in other governorates throughout the data collection period.

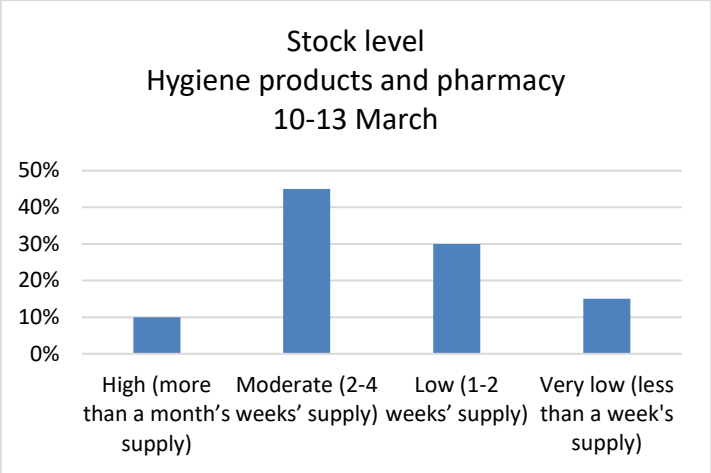
The continued availability of certain goods, even after the border closures, can largely be attributed to the stockpiling of supplies that entered Gaza during the ceasefire period. However, as the closure persists, the depletion of these stocks is expected to lead to increased scarcity and price hikes. The uneven availability of some goods across governorates can be linked to factors such as accessibility and the availability of energy resources needed for refrigeration and freezing, which directly impact perishable items like dairy and meat.

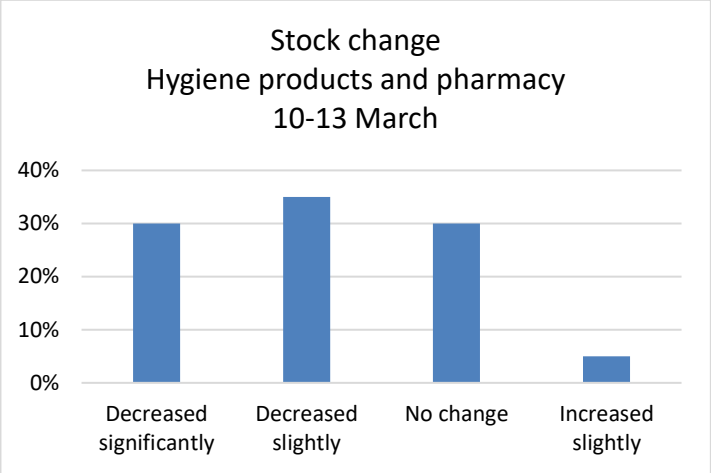
Stocks

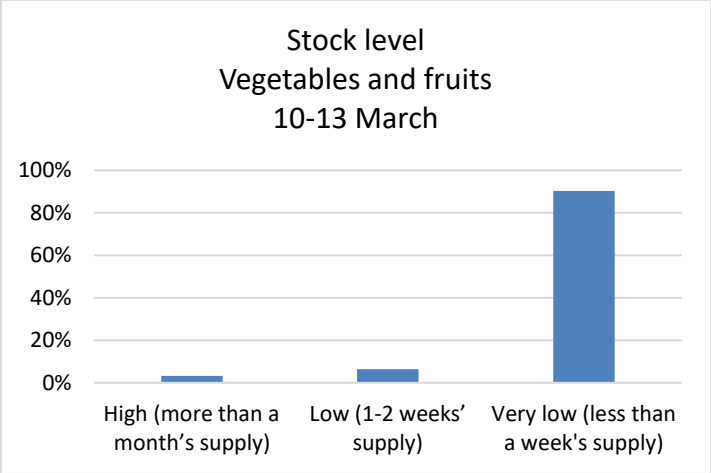
Data on stock levels and trends from the week of the 10 to the 13 of March, 2025 are consistent with the results on availability. While normal stock levels might variate among categories – and be for instance shorter for perishable goods as vegetables – looking at the

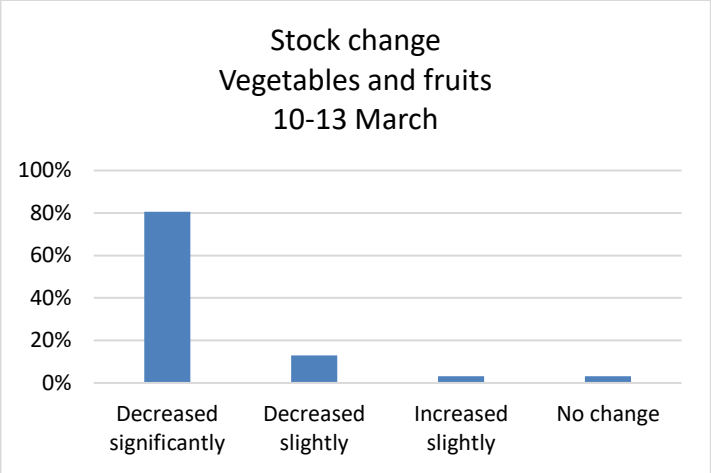
change in stock confirms a sharp worsening for fresh goods such as vegetables and fruits – a clear indicator of a supply that cannot keep up with the demand. For most non-food items the level of stock recorded is slightly higher but still worrying, as for instance for hygiene and pharmacy products 30% of vendors responded 1-2 weeks and 15% less than a week. Also, for non-fresh food items, the majority responds between 1 and 2 weeks (52%) followed by "less than a week" (36%).

Figure 7: Stock Level and Change for Hygiene & Pharmacy and Vegetables & Fruits







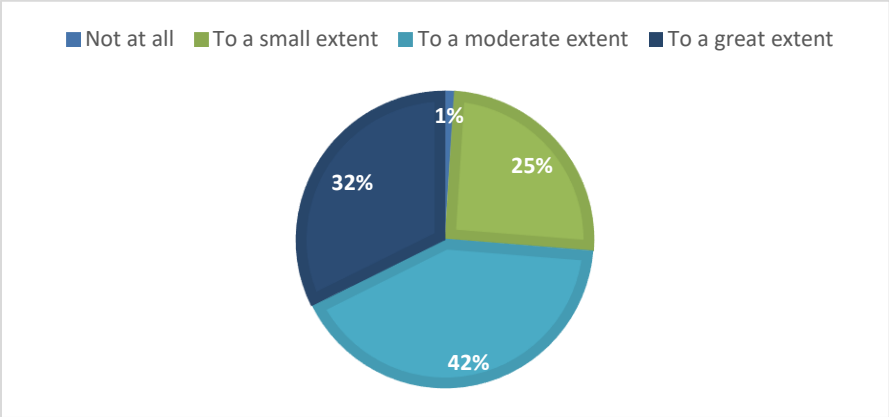


Utilization of cash assistance

Meeting Households Needs. Respondents surveyed as part of the cash assistance programme's monitoring indicated that UNICEF's cash assistance played a crucial role in helping households meet their essential needs. Overall, 32% of recipients reported that the assistance helped them to a great extent, while 41% stated it was moderately helpful. This demonstrates that even in an environment of destroyed sources of income, high prices, and immense needs, the support provided still is a vital tool to help households cover their most urgent expenses.

While only 1% of respondents reported that the assistance did not help at all, 25% stated it supported them only to a small extent, highlighting that for some, the amount may not have been sufficient to fully meet their needs. These findings underscore the importance of cash assistance as a vital tool for helping households prioritize unmet needs and address gaps in other forms of support.

Figure 8: The Extent to which cash assistance helped households meet their essential needs



Households Spending. PDM findings highlight that while food items remain among the most frequent expenditures - and food overall as a category remains the largest one - a significant portion of spending is also directed toward essential non-food needs, particularly as many respondents—who are displaced and residing in damaged buildings or makeshift shelters—struggle with harsh winter conditions. The highest expenditures were on clothing (38%), followed by energy sources such as fuel and gas (32%). The substantial spending on clothing and energy reflects both the urgent need for winterization support and the critical role cash assistance plays in helping households address these necessities, especially as the coldest period of winter peaked in February 2025.

Additionally, the findings reveal that nutritional needs, particularly access to fresh foods, meats, and dairy—items rarely covered by in-kind food assistance—are key spending priorities. Among food-related expenses, fresh produce accounted for the largest share (32%), followed by red and white meat (27%), dairy products (11%), and drinking water (7%). These patterns emphasize the vital role of cash assistance in improving food access, enabling households to prioritize fresh and diverse foods, and addressing nutritional gaps that other forms of assistance may not fully cover.

Table 1: Expenditure of cash on items, by governorate

Item	North Gaza	Gaza City	Deir Al Balah	Khan Younis	Rafah	Total
Food Items						
Fresh produce	35%	34%	35%	29%	23%	**32%**
Red and white meat	26%	35%	23%	26%	15%	**27%**
Dairy	8%	10%	14%	12%	15%	**11%**
Drinking water	7%	6%	11%	6%	4%	**7%**
Grain	3%	3%	11%	6%	6%	**5%**
Non-Food Items						
Clothing	42%	34%	48%	37%	36%	**38%**
Fuel/gas	36%	24%	46%	29%	40%	**32%**
Medicines	19%	12%	18%	14%	11%	**15%**
Communication	14%	12%	17%	13%	17%	**14%**
Hygiene products	9%	9%	18%	16%	15%	**13%**
Shelter items	15%	11%	18%	13%	9%	**13%**
Baby needs	8%	9%	11%	9%	4%	**9%**
Other	7%	10%	6%	6%	17%	**8%**

Goods and services needed but not available to obtain. According to the surveyed recipients, fresh produce was the most commonly

unavailable among the food items, with 32% of recipients indicating difficulties in finding it, particularly in Deir al-Balah (35%) and North Gaza (35%). Red and white meat was also frequently unavailable, with 27% of recipients reporting shortages, and the highest was reported in Gaza City (34%). Dairy products were unavailable for 11% of recipients surveyed, especially in Rafah (15%) and Deir al-Balah (14%). Drinking water (6%) and grains (5%) had lower reported unavailability, suggesting these items were either more accessible or better stocked at the recipient level.

For non-food items, clothing was the most frequently unavailable, with 38% of respondents reporting shortages, particularly in Deir al-Balah (48%) and North Gaza (42%). Fuel and gas were also reported as unavailable by 30% of respondents, with Rafah (46%) experiencing the most significant shortages. Medicine (15%) and hygiene products (13%) were unavailable to a considerable portion of the population, particularly in North Gaza (19%). Additionally, shelter items (14%) and baby needs (9%) were difficult to find for some recipients. These results are in line with market observations.

Table 2 1: Immediate items and services that were needed and not available to purchase by the governorate

Item	North Gaza	Gaza City	Deir Al Balah	Khan Younis	Rafah	Total
Food Items						
Fresh produce	35%	34%	35%	29%	23%	**32%**
Red and white meat	26%	35%	23%	26%	15%	**27%**
Dairy	8%	10%	14%	12%	15%	**11%**
Drinking water	7%	6%	11%	6%	4%	**7%**
Grain	3%	3%	11%	6%	6%	**5%**
Non-Food Items						
Clothing	42%	34%	48%	37%	36%	**38%**
Fuel/gas	36%	24%	46%	29%	40%	**32%**
Medicines	19%	12%	18%	14%	11%	**15%**
Communication	14%	12%	17%	13%	17%	**14%**
Hygiene products	9%	9%	18%	16%	15%	**13%**
Shelter items	15%	11%	18%	13%	9%	**13%**
Baby needs	8%	9%	11%	9%	4%	**9%**
Other	7%	10%	6%	6%	17%	**8%**

Assistance Modality

In-kind vs Cash Assistance. According to PDM results, an overwhelming 98% of respondents prefer to receive unrestricted cash assistance for their basic needs, highlighting the critical role of financial flexibility in crisis settings. Unlike in-kind assistance or restricted vouchers, unrestricted cash allows families to prioritize their most urgent needs, including goods and services that may not be covered by other forms of aid.

Table 3 2: Preferred Assistance Modality

Preferred assistance modality	% of Respondents
Unrestricted cash assistance	98.0%
In-kind assistance (food, non-food items, or other physical goods)	0.3%
Cash-based transfers including E-vouchers (to be redeemed at specific vendors/markets)	1.5%
Other	0.2%

Other Assistance Received in the Last Month. Nearly 48% of the respondents reported receiving in-kind assistance, with the highest proportion in Gaza (51%) and the lowest in Rafah (45%), while 52% did not receive any, highlighting that cash assistance is essential for these families to be able to access essential goods. This result underscores the persistent gaps in meeting all humanitarian needs, and the complementarity of different assistance modality – especially in a context of volatile entry and of access limitations. Access to other forms of assistance was even more limited, with only 7% of recipients receiving additional support services, primarily in Gaza (9%) and North Gaza (9%), while 93% reported not receiving any. Similarly, receiving cash assistance from other sources than UNICEF was extremely low, with just 1% of recipients reporting they had received any in the past month, leaving 99% without additional financial support and highlighting the critical role of UNICEF's cash assistance in meeting household needs**.**

Income Sources

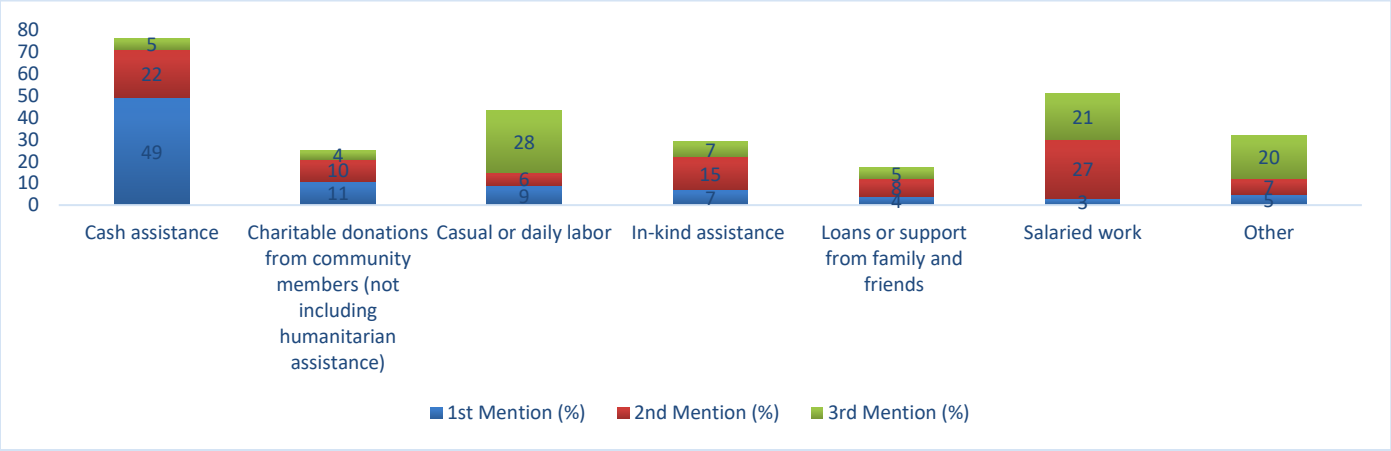
Considering all sources of income and assistance, the PDM survey indicate that cash assistance is the primary source of income for most cash recipients in the last month, with 49% identifying it as their first source, 22% as their second, and 5% as their third. Charitable donations from the community and households with no income source were the next most common, each cited as the primary income for 11% of households.

Casual or daily labor emerged as a significant supplementary income source, with 28% of households naming it as their third source, suggesting that while it may not be a primary means of earning, it still plays a role in household financial stability. Salaried work was reported as the 2nd most common source for 27% of households and was the primary source for only 3%.

Other notable income sources included loans or financial support from family and friends (4% as a first source, 8% as a second, and 5% as a third) and various other income-generating activities grouped under "Other" (5%, 7%, and 20% for first, second, and third mentions, respectively).

These findings highlight a heavy reliance on external assistance, with fewer households able to provide for most of their needs through a stable income source like salaried work. This underscores the economic vulnerability of affected families and the urgent need for a stable environment more conducive to sustainable livelihood opportunities.

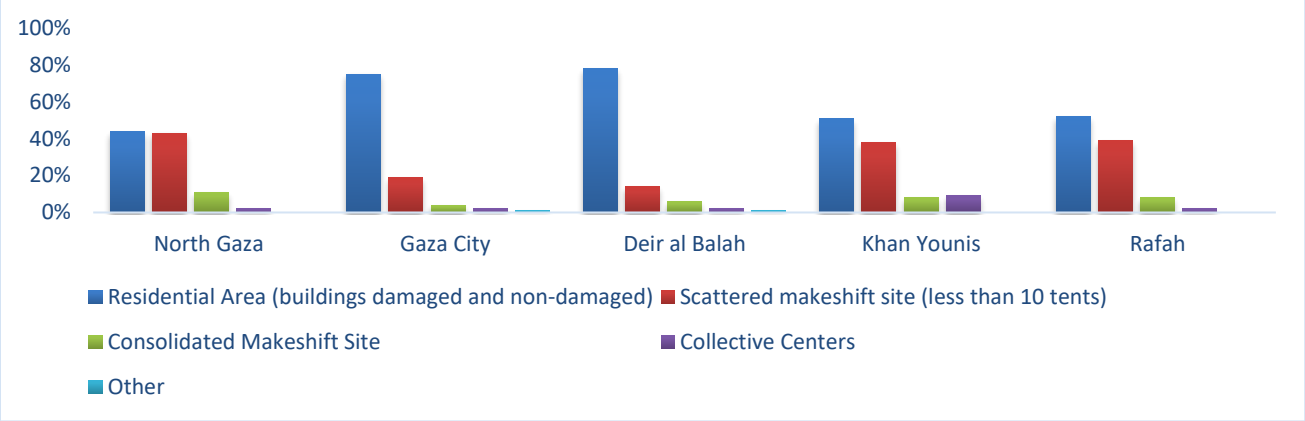
Figure 7: Primary sources of income in the last month - Top 3



Annex 1 (respondents demographics)

Households Characteristics. The average surveyed household consists of one adult male and one adult female, along with an average of three children. Notably, 36% of households include a pregnant or lactating woman, and an equal proportion (36%) have at least one member with a disability.

Figure 8: Residence status per Governorate

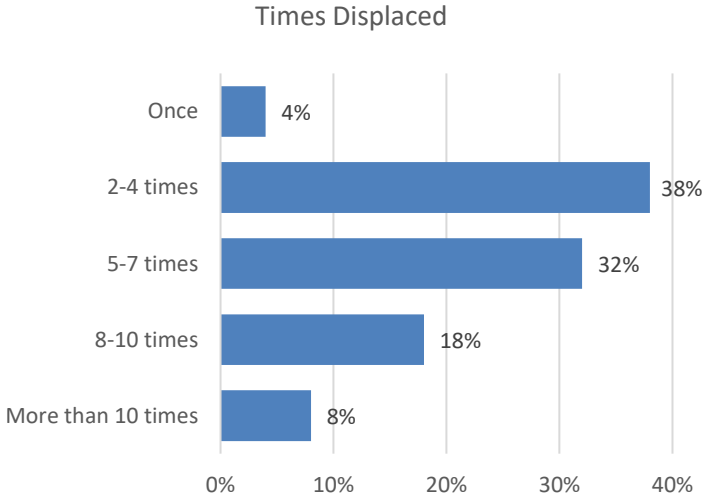


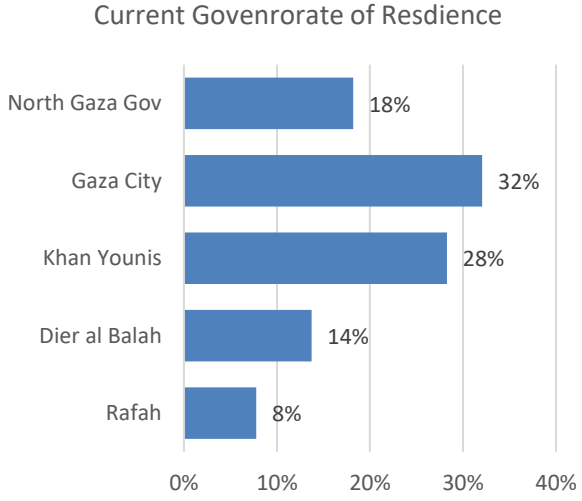
Displacement remains a major challenge, with 96% of respondents having been forced to leave their homes at least once. Among them, 38% have experienced displacement 2–4 times, while 32% have been displaced 5–7 times, underscoring the persistent instability. Despite significant obstacles such as damaged homes, debris, and road closures, 69% of respondents have managed to return to their places of residence.

Figure 9: Displacement and Residence status









The data from the respondents surveyed reveals differences in shelter conditions across Gaza's governorates. In Gaza City (75%) and Deir al Balah (78%), most households reside in residential areas, including both damaged and intact buildings. Similarly, a large share of households in Khan Younis (51%), Rafah (52%), and North Gaza (44%) also remain in residential areas. However, displacement remains a pressing issue, with a considerable proportion of households in North Gaza (43%) and Khan Younis (38%) living in scattered makeshift sites. Smaller segments of the population rely on consolidated makeshift sites, collective centers, and other temporary shelters, with notable concentrations in North Gaza (11%), Khan Younis (8%), and Deir al Balah (14%)

Annex 2: Goods Prices in Gaza Strip Per Governorate

North Gaza Governorate							
Items	UNIT	Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)	Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)	Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)	Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar – 9 Mar)	Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)	% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure
		Median Prices in NIS					Percentage %
Vegetable basket							
Onion	1 KG	5	5	6	11	11	120
Tomato	1 KG	6	6	9	11	9	50
Potato	1 KG	5	5	8	22	30	500
Cucumber	1 KG	10	9	10	18	12	20
Eggplant	1 KG	10	10	12	21	20	100
Animal products							
Yogurt	1 KG	16	18	19	24		Not available
Egg	6 un	8	6	6	6	9	15
Milk	1 L		10	9	10	10	Not available
Canned tuna	160 gm	2	2	2	2	3	50
Total Cost	Total	25	36	36	42	22	-15
Red & White meat							
Chicken meat	1 KG	22	21	20	40	Not available	Not available
Beef meat	1 KG	43	45	45	65	Not available	Not available
Sheep meat	1 KG	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Turkey meat	1 KG	23	17	17	Not available	Not available	Not available
Condiments							
Salt	1 KG	2	2	2	4	8	300
Sugar	1 KG	7	7	6	8	8	14
Vegetable oil	1 L	9	10	10	10	11	22
Grains							
Rice	1 KG	10	10	8	10	10	0
Flour	1 KG	2	2	1	2	2	-25
Nuts and legumes							
Lentils	1 KG	2	2	2	2	2	0
White beans	1 KG	7	5	7	6	7	0
Chickpeas	1 KG	5	5	4	5	5	11
Canned fava bean	380 gm	2	1	1	2	3	100
Canned beans	380 gm	1	1	1	1	1	100
Hygiene items							
Dishwashing liquid soap	1 L	8	10	10	14	14	79
Bar soap	150 ml	2	2	3	4	5	150
Toothpaste	100 ml	4	3	5	3	2	-43
Toothbrush	1 un	1	1	1	2	2	100
Sanitary pad	1 un	0	0	0	0	0	53
Toilet paper	1 un	2	2	2	2	3	100
Baby diaper	1 un	1	1	1	1	1	17

Items	UNIT	Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)	Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)	Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)	Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar - 9 Mar)	Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)	% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure
		Median Prices in NIS					Percentage %
Hand sanitizer	500 ml	5	5	5	7	5	7
Shampo	400 ml	9	12	10	12	15	62
Detergent	1 L	16	13	15	8		Not available
Chlorine	1 L	8	8	9	10	15	100
Shelter items							
Blanket	1 un	35	40	25	15	15	-57
Mattress	1 un	60	50	50	30	30	-50
Winterization							
Winter boots	1 un	65	65	50	65	60	-8
Winter thick socks	1 Pair	5	4	4	4	3	-50
Pharmacy							
Antiseptic iodine	60 ml	6	6	6	8	6	0
Trufen	12 un	10	10	10	5	12	20
Energy							
Firewood	1 KG	Not available	3	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Coal	1 KG	14	16	18	15	18	29
Gas	1 KG	30	39	48	100	Not available	Not available
Diesel	1 L	Not available	Not available	22	43	Not available	Not available
Gasoline	1 L	Not available	Not available	120	120	Not available	Not available
Telecommunications							
100 mb internet cards	100 mb prepaid card	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available
Internet cards	1 Hour	1	1	Not available	0	2	50
10 shekels prepaids	10 Nis prepaid Card	10	10	10	10	10	0

Gaza Governorate

Items	Unit	Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)	Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)	Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)	Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar - 9 Mar)	Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)	% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure
		Median Prices in NIS					Percentage %
Vegetable basket							
Onion	1 KG	5	5	5	9	10	100
Tomato	1 KG	6	5	7	10	10	67
Potato	1 KG	5	5	7	18	25	400
Cucumber	1 KG	10	8	8	17	10	0
Eggplant	1 KG	10	9	10	20	20	100
Animal products							
Yogurt	1 KG	20	20	20	20	20	0

Items	Unit	Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)	Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)	Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)	Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar - 9 Mar)	Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)	% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure
		Median Prices in NIS					Percentage %
Egg	**6 un**	7	5	5	6	7	**6**
Milk	**1 L**	8	10	10	10	10	**33**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	2	2	2	2	2	**0**
Red & White meat							
Chicken meat	**1 KG**	21	20	20	43	Not available	**Not available**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	40	33	50	55	Not available	**Not available**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**					Not available	**Not available**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	20	18	33	48	Not available	**Not available**
Condiments							
Salt	**1 KG**	1	1	2	2	2	**100**
Sugar	**1 KG**	6	6	6	8	7	**17**
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	8	9	9	10	12	**50**
Grains							
Rice	**1 KG**	5	4	4	5	5	**0**
Flour	**1 KG**	1	1	1	2	Not available	**Not available**
Nuts and legumes							
Lentils	**1 KG**	2	1	1	1	1	**-50**
White beans	**1 KG**	6	6	4	5	5	**-17**
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	5	3	5	5	5	**0**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	1	1	2	2	**100**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	0	0	0	0	0	**100**
Hygiene items							
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	12	10	10	10	10	**-17**
Bar soap	**150 ml**	2	1	1	1	1	**-50**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	4	4	4	4	5	**25**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	1	1	1	1	1	**0**
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	0	0	0	0	0	**-44**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	2	2	2	2	2	**0**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	1	1	**11**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	8	8	8	8	7	**-13**
Shampo	**400 ml**	15	15	15	15	15	**0**
Detergent	**1 L**	15	15	15	15	15	**0**
Chlorine	**1 L**	7	7	5	4	4	**-43**
Shelter items							
Blanket	**1 un**	30	30	25	20	Not available	**Not available**
Mattress	**1 un**	60	60	50	50	Not available	**Not available**
Winterization							
Winter boots	**1 un**	180	175	145	155	140	**-22**
Winter thick socks	**1 Pair**	8	5	5	3	3	**-63**

Pharmacy							
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	4	5	5	5	6	**43**
Trufen	**12 un**	11	11	12	12	12	**9**
Total Cost	**Total**	15	16	17	17	18	**18**
Energy							
Firewood	**1 KG**	2	3	3	4	3	**50**
Coal	**1 KG**	15	15	15	17	17	**13**
Gas	**1 KG**	40	40	40	73	Not available	**Not available**
Diesel	**1 L**	35	23	23	38	40	**14**
Gasoline	**1 L**	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Telecommunications							
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaid card**	Not available	Not available	6	5	5	**Not available**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	Not available	Not available	0	0	0	**Not available**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis prepaid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	**0**

Deir Al-Balah Governorate							
Items	**UNIT**	**Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)**	**Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)**	**Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)**	**Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar - 9 Mar)**	**Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)**	**% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure**
		Median Prices in NIS					**Percentage %**
Vegetable basket							
Onion	**1 KG**	5	5	5	10	10	**100**
Tomato	**1 KG**	7	5	7	10	8	**14**
Potato	**1 KG**	5	5	8	18	28	**450**
Cucumber	**1 KG**	10	8	8	12	12	**20**
Eggplant	**1 KG**	9	8	11	20	20	**122**
Animal products							
Yogurt	**1 KG**	20	20	20	20	18	**-12**
Egg	**6 un**	6	5	5	6	10	**67**
Milk	**1 L**	10	10	10	10	10	**0**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	4	4	2	2	2	**-43**
Red & White meat							
Chicken meat	**1 KG**	24	20	20	36	Not available	**Not available**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	45	40	39	58	Not available	**Not available**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**	Not available	Not available	Not available	260	Not available	**Not available**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	29	23	21		Not available	**Not available**
Condiments							
Salt	**1 KG**	4	4	4	4	4	**0**
Sugar	**1 KG**	6	6	6	7	7	**17**

Items	UNIT	Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)	Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)	Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)	Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar – 9 Mar)	Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)	% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure
		Median Prices in NIS					Percentage %
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	9	9	9	10	10	**11**
Grains							
Rice	**1 KG**	10	9	10	10	10	**0**
Flour	**1 KG**	3	2	2	2	2	**-23**
Nuts and legumes							
Lentils	**1 KG**	8	8	8	8	8	**0**
White beans	**1 KG**	8	7	6	7	7	**-13**
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	7	5	5	5	5	**-29**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	2	1	1	2	**100**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	0	0	0	1	1	**98**
Hygiene items							
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	14	14	12	13	17	**19**
Bar soap	**150 ml**	4	5	5	4	6	**60**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	9	8	6	7	6	**-36**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	2	3	2	2	2	**0**
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	1	1	1	1	0	**-21**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	4	5	5	5	5	**43**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	1	1	**3**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	5	8	25	13	15	**200**
Shampo	**400 ml**	9	9	10	10	10	**9**
Detergent	**1 L**	16	16	16	16	17	**9**
Chlorine	**1 L**	15	15	15	15	15	**0**
Shelter items							
Blanket	**1 un**	Not available	28	27	25	30	**Not available**
Mattress	**1 un**	Not available	70	70	60		**Not available**
Winterization							
Winter boots	**1 un**	100	60	50	45	50	**-50**
Winter thick socks	**1 Pair**			2	1		**Not available**
Pharmacy							
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	6	5	5	6	6	**0**
Trufen	**12 un**	10	8	7	7	8	**-16**
Total Cost	**Total**	16	13	12	13	14	**-10**
Energy							
Firewood	**1 KG**	2	2	2	2	2	**0**
Coal	**1 KG**	20	17	18	20	20	**0**
Gas	**1 KG**	33	35	8	80	Not available	**Not available**
Diesel	**1 L**	30	21	20	35	Not available	**Not available**
Gasoline	**1 L**	100	85		120	Not available	**Not available**
Telecommunications							

100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaid card**	Not available	Not available	20	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	Not available	1	0	0	0	**Not available**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis prepaid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	**0**

Khan Younis Governorate							
Items	**UNIT**	**Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)**	**Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)**	**Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)**	**Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar – 9 Mar)**	**Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)**	**% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure**
		Median Prices in NIS					**Percentage %**
Vegetable basket							
Onion	**1 KG**	5	5	5	9	10	**100**
Tomato	**1 KG**	6	5	7	10	10	**82**
Potato	**1 KG**	5	5	8	15	30	**500**
Cucumber	**1 KG**	10	8	7	14	12	**26**
Eggplant	**1 KG**	7	8	11	20	20	**186**
Animal products							
Yogurt	**1 KG**	20	20	20	20		**Not available**
Egg	**6 un**	6	5	5	5	8	**33**
Milk	**1 L**	10	10	10	10	10	**0**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	2	1	1	2	1	**-50**
Red & White meat							
Chicken meat	**1 KG**	23	21	23	30	Not available	**Not available**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	45	44	40	50	Not available	**Not available**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**		78	46		Not available	**Not available**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	32	30	33	40	Not available	**Not available**
Condiments							
Salt	**1 KG**	5	4	4	5	5	**0**
Sugar	**1 KG**	6	6	6	7	8	**33**
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	8	9	8	10	12	**50**
Grains							
Rice	**1 KG**	9	8	9	10	10	**11**
Flour	**1 KG**	3	2	2	3	2	**-27**
Nuts and legumes							
Lentils	**1 KG**	8	7	8	8	10	**33**
White beans	**1 KG**	7	7	5	7	8	**14**

Items	UNIT	Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)	Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)	Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)	Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar - 9 Mar)	Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)	% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure
		Median Prices in NIS					Percentage %
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	6	5	4	5	7	**17**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	1	1	1	1	**0**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	1	1	1	1	1	**0**
Hygiene items							
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	13	13	12	12	12	**-10**
Bar soap	**150 ml**	4	4	4	4	4	**14**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	8	6	5	7	7	**-13**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	2	1	2	2	2	**0**
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	0	0	0	0	1	**67**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	6	5	6	6	5	**-17**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	1	1	**-12**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	5	5	5	5	5	**0**
Shampo	**400 ml**	17	14	15	17	23	**34**
Detergent	**1 L**	14	15	16	16	13	**-9**
Chlorine	**1 L**	13	10	14	15	15	**20**
Shelter items							
Blanket	**1 un**	73	100	60	25	Not available	**Not available**
Mattress	**1 un**	85	80	60	80	Not available	**Not available**
Winterization							
Winter boots	**1 un**	100	65	80	70	80	**-20**
Winter thick socks	**1 Pair**	2	3	2	2	2	**0**
Pharmacy							
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	5	5	5	5	5	**0**
Trufen	**12 un**	10	10	11	6	6	**-38**
Energy							
Firewood	**1 KG**	3	2	3	3	Not available	**Not available**
Coal	**1 KG**	20	25	17	20	20	**0**
Gas	**1 KG**	35	35	39	100	Not available	**Not available**
Diesel	**1 L**	30	23	20	40	Not available	**Not available**
Gasoline	**1 L**	120	100	90	110	Not available	**Not available**
Telecommunications							
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaid card**	Not available	Not available	15	15	15	**Not available**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	1	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not available**

10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis prepaid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	**0**

Rafah Governorate							
Items	**UNIT**	**Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)**	**Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)**	**Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)**	**Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar - 9 Mar)**	**Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)**	**% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure**
		Median Prices in NIS					**Percentage %**
Vegetable basket							
Onion	**1 KG**	5	5	6	10	8	**60**
Tomato	**1 KG**	6	6	9	9	9	**50**
Potato	**1 KG**	5	6	8	25	30	**500**
Cucumber	**1 KG**	7	8	13	12	10	**43**
Eggplant	**1 KG**	7	8	9	21	18	**177**
Animal products							
Yogurt	**1 KG**	15	15	20	20		**Not available**
Egg	**6 un**	6	6	5	6	8	**43**
Milk	**1 L**	Not available	10	11	12	10	**Not available**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	1	2	2	2	3	**200**
Red & White meat							
Chicken meat	**1 KG**	24	Not available	22	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	43	Not available	40	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**		Not available		Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	34	Not available	28	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Condiments							
Salt	**1 KG**	3	4	4	4	4	**33**
Sugar	**1 KG**	7	7	6	8	8	**14**
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	8	9	9	10	10	**25**
Grains							
Rice	**1 KG**	9	10	9	12	10	**11**
Flour	**1 KG**	4	2	2	3	4	**0**
Nuts and legumes							
Lentils	**1 KG**	1	1	3	2	10	**900**
White beans	**1 KG**		5		8	10	**Not available**
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	8	6	5	4	10	**25**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	2	2	1	2	**50**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	1	1	1	0	1	**100**
Hygiene items							
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	14	13	13	13	13	**-7**
Bar soap	**150 ml**	2	5	4	4	4	**100**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	10	9	8	9	5	**-50**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	1	2	1	1	1	**0**

Items	UNIT	Week 3 of the ceasefire (10 Feb - 16 Feb)	Week 4 of the ceasefire (17 Feb - 23 Feb)	Week 5 of the ceasefire (24 Feb- 2 Mar)	Week 1 of the borders closure (3 Mar – 9 Mar)	Week 2 of the borders closure (10 Mar- 13 Mar)	% Change: Week 3 of the ceasefire and Week 2 of the borders closure
		Median Prices in NIS					Percentage %
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	1	1	1	0	0	**-71**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	2	2	3	3	4	**100**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	1	1	**0**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	Not available	Not available	12	5	5	**Not available**
Shampo	**400 ml**	30	18	18	13	15	**-50**
Detergent	**1 L**	14	13	13	10	23	**64**
Chlorine	**1 L**			15	17	18	**Not available**
Shelter items							
Blanket	**1 un**	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Mattress	**1 un**	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Winterization							
Winter boots	**1 un**	Not available	Not available	80	45	90	**Not available**
Winter thick socks	**1 Pair**	Not available	Not available	3	5	3	**Not available**
Total Cost	**Total**	-	-	83	50	93	**Not available**
Hygiene items							
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	Not available	Not available	4	5	5	**Not available**
Trufen	**12 un**	8	Not available	12	15	8	**-3**
Energy							
Firewood	**1 KG**	1	1	2		3	**150**
Coal	**1 KG**	25	Not available	22	20	19	**-24**
Gas	**1 KG**	33	Not available	50	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Diesel	**1 L**	Not available	Not available	22	40	35	**Not available**
Gasoline	**1 L**	Not available	Not available	95		85	**Not available**
Telecommunications							
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaid card**	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	Not available	Not available	1	Not available	Not available	**Not available**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis prepaid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	**0**