UNICEF Gaza humanitarian cash transfer monthly bulletin – October 2025



Children in Al-Mawasi, Gaza Strip - ©UNICEF/El Baba

KEY FINDINGS

- Since the ceasefire agreement on October 10 2025, prices have significantly decreased across the Gaza Strip. However, some essential food items are still not available (animal products) and the prices of other food items still must come down significantly (vegetables, fruits and dairy).
- Since July, there has been a considerable expansion in the use of digital payments: by now 75% of the recipients of UNICEF humanitarian cash assistance use it exclusively through digital payments to other e-wallets (no cash-out). This shift is one of the drivers of the sharp decrease in liquidity fees to obtain cash in the market, and is also linked to the decrease in the surcharge for using digital payments.
- For the second month in a row, our survey sheds light on the situation and perspective of a specific category of recipients of cash assistance: families that were supported as one of their children was treated for malnutrition.
- Cash assistance is by far the preferred modality of assistance, and increasingly so since July. Everyone uses the cash assistance to purchase food (99% of respondents), but also for transportation (64%), hygiene (62%), energy (58%), and other essential expenditures.

Highlights on nutrition status of children

- At least for the vulnerable families who were part of this survey, children's diets remain heavily dependent on very few food groups, with limited diversity. Significant improvements in dietary diversity are yet to materialize.
- For children aged 6 to 23 months, grains, roots, bread or flour and tubers were the highest consumed food items (78%) with minimal variation across governorates, followed by breastfeeding (65%), dairy products (52%), and legumes (27%). On the lower end, only 2% of children consumed vitamin A–rich fruits and vegetables and flesh foods, and 8%consumed other fruits and vegetables. Eggs were not consumed at all.
- Food poverty is universal among the surveyed families. Considering children 6 to 23 months old, 59% suffer from severe food poverty (0-2 food groups consumed the day before) and 41% (3-4 food groups consumed). For children 24 to 59 months old, 74% suffer from severe food poverty and 25% of moderate food poverty.

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 October 18 and 23, 2025, UNICEF collected data across the Gaza Strip through market visits (n = 30) and vendors interviews (n = 241), 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 (69% response rate). The sample was selected from UNICEF recipient lists – this time 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 (37%) and Khan Younis (37%). 24% were in Gaza City and only 3% still in the Northern Governorate.

The figure on the right shows a full mapping of markets across the Gaza Strip at the beginning of the week of October 18, 2025. The number of at least partially active markets saw some increase (10%), but for the second month in a row, no active markets were identified in the Northern Governorate – from where much of the population has been forced to move south.

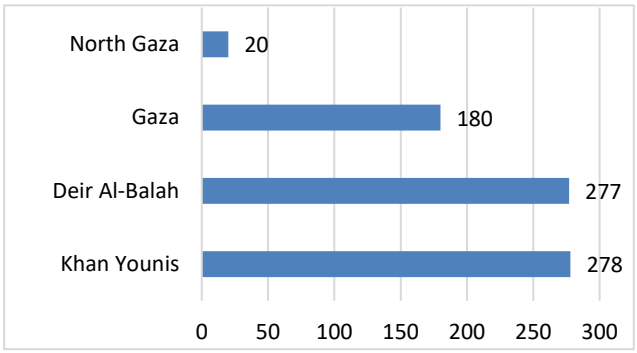
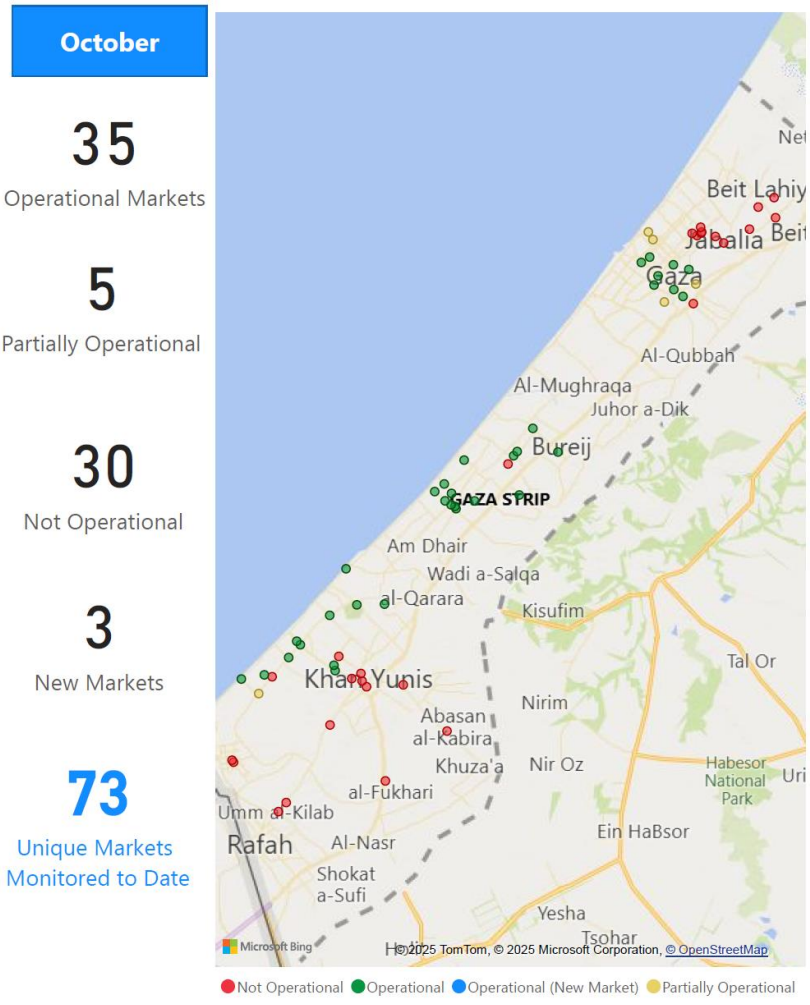


Figure 1: Number of respondents to the phone-based post-distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey



The majority of vendors continue to operate from informal and temporary setups. Across the Gaza Strip, 36% of vendors sold from tent-covered stalls, while 20% operated from open and uncovered stalls. Permanent shops accounted for 30%, underscoring the restricted accessibility of formal storefronts. A smaller share of vendors were observed as moving street sellers (5%).

Respondents to the survey currently in the Gaza governorate or in the Northern Governorate were asked if they have been recently displaced in the South: 50% responded affirmatively. Until October 9, the number of returning households from the South to the North remained minimal (0%–4%). A sharp increase in returns occurred during the week of the ceasefire announcement (October 10–17), when 53% of returning households returned to the North, followed by 33% in the following week.

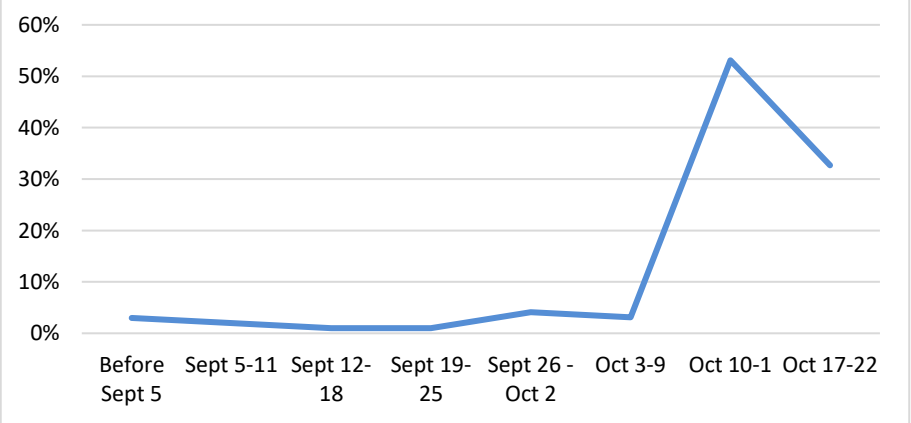


Figure 2: Date of return for respondents who moved back to the North from the South

Availability and prices

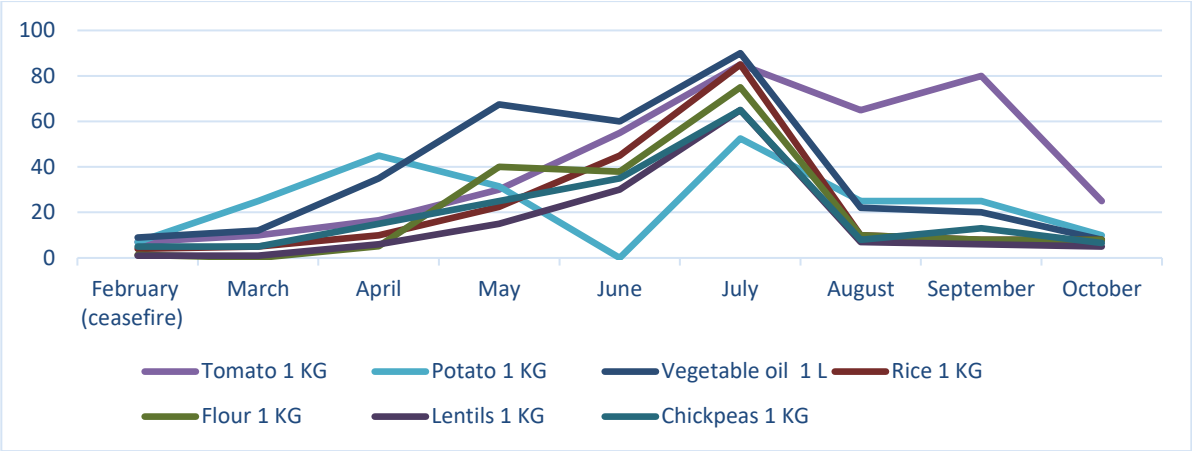
Across the Gaza Strip, October 2025 brought further improvements in the availability of key food staples, especially in the southern governorates of Khan Younis and Deir Al-Balah as supply chains are more robust in the South. Fresh produce such as onions, tomatoes, potatoes, cucumbers, and eggplants was widely available throughout all three governorates, however animal products remained almost entirely unavailable. Canned goods and pulses were generally available, and hygiene items were mostly available, though energy, medical, and shelter items continued to be scarce. This improved flow of supply is clearly reflected in a further significant reduction in prices of almost all food and non-food items – which despite still being higher than during the ceasefire, for some key staple foods are now 85-95% lower than in July.

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



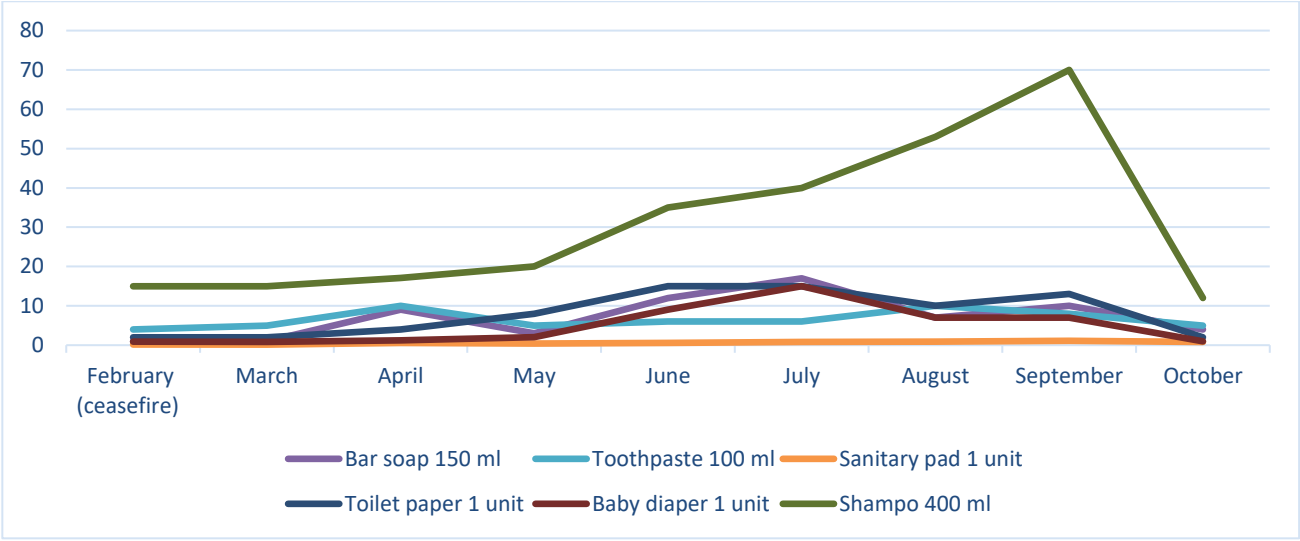
In Gaza Governorate, October registered a significant decrease in the prices of many essential food items compared to the previous month. For example, the price of onions dropped from 60 NIS per KG in September to just 10 NIS in October, representing an 83% decrease. Tomatoes also became much more affordable, falling from 80 NIS to 25 NIS per kilogram, while potatoes dropped from 25 NIS to 10 NIS, and cucumbers from 30 NIS to 15 NIS. These reductions reflect the improved availability of fresh produce, which was widely reported across the governorate. Sugar and vegetable oil also saw substantial price declines, with sugar falling from 13 NIS to 5 NIS per kilogram and vegetable oil from 20 NIS to 8 NIS per liter. Hygiene items such as bar soap and baby diapers became more accessible, with prices dropping by 60% and 86% respectively.

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



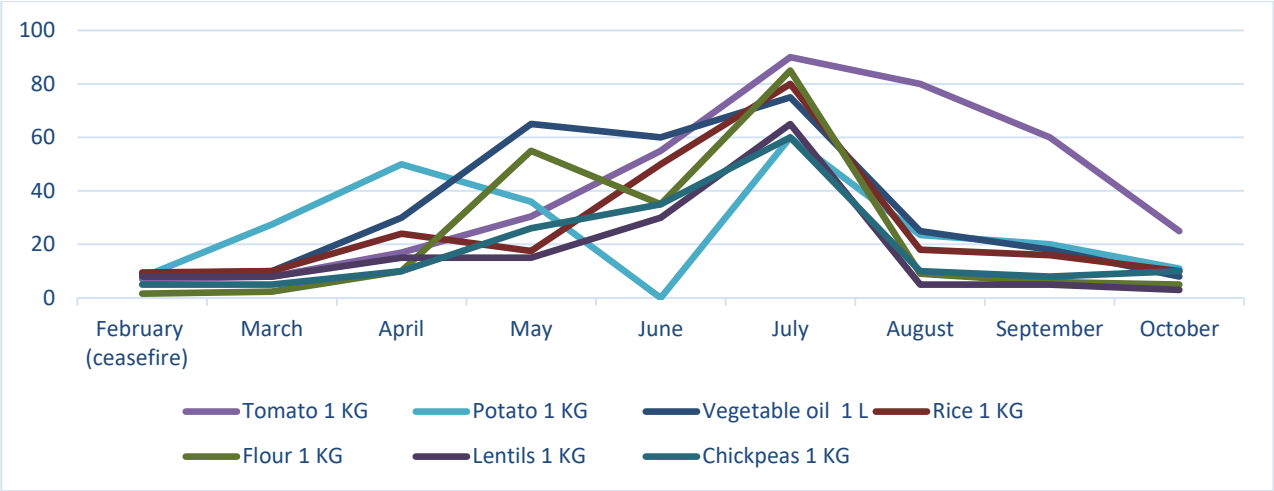
Despite these recent improvements, prices in Gaza remain much higher than during the ceasefire in February. Onions, for example, are now still double their February price, while tomatoes are more than two and a half times higher, and potatoes are up by 43%.

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



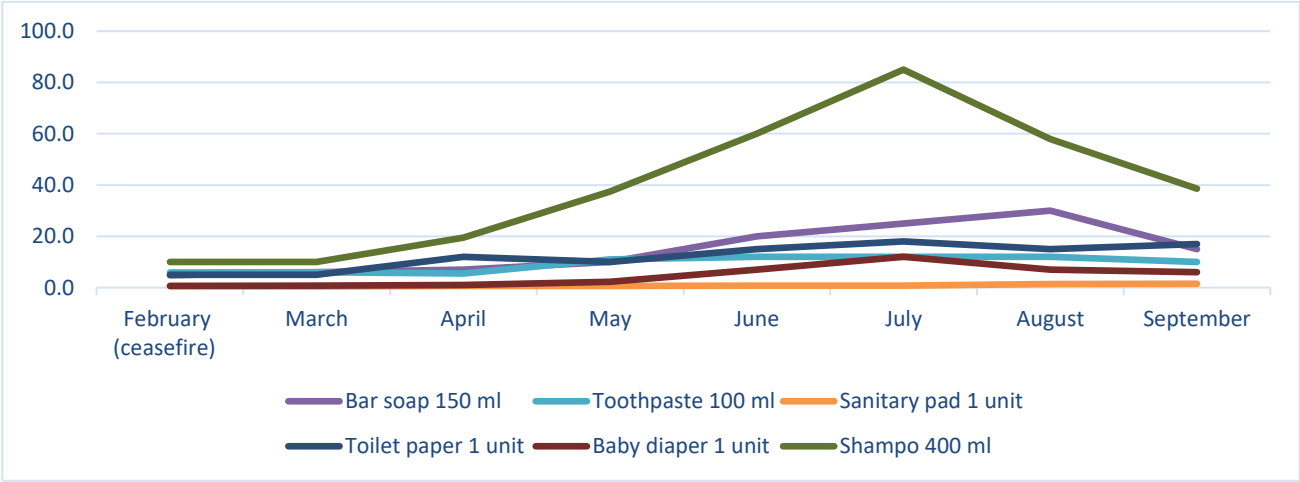
Deir Al-Balah experienced similar trends, with October bringing both improved availability and lower prices for many key items. The price of onions fell from 40 NIS per kilogram in September to 10 NIS in October, a 75% decrease. Tomatoes dropped from 60 NIS to 25 NIS, potatoes from 20 NIS to 11 NIS, and cucumbers from 30 NIS to 12 NIS. Sugar and vegetable oil also became more affordable, with sugar decreasing from 12 NIS to 5 NIS and vegetable oil from 18 NIS to 8 NIS per liter. Hygiene products, including bar soap and baby diapers prices experienced a fall by 60% and 79% respectively.

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



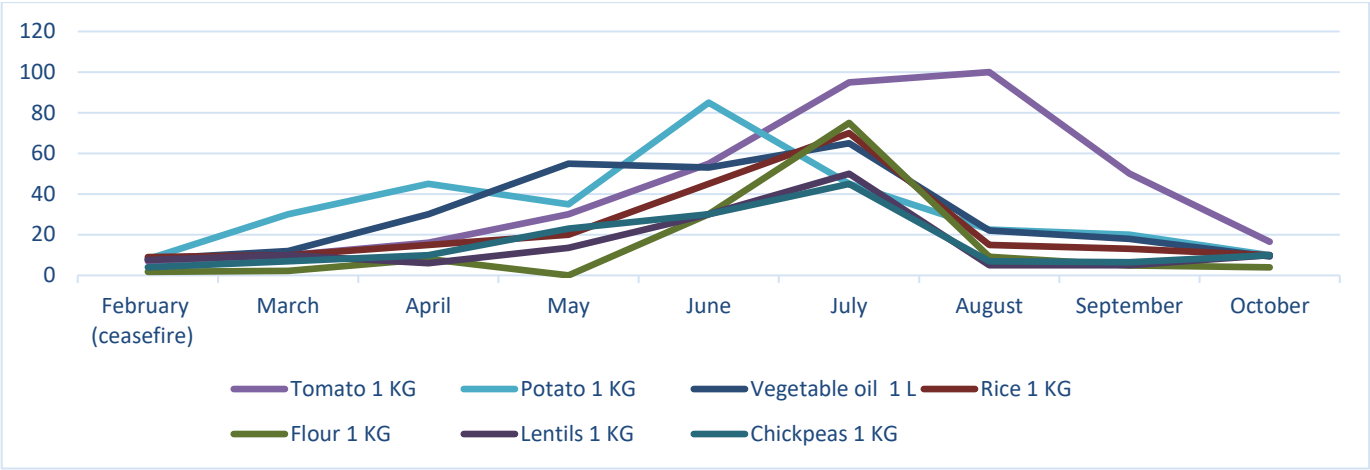
However, when comparing October prices to those during the February ceasefire, the cost of living remains substantially higher. Onions and tomatoes are now more than double their February prices, while potatoes have increased by over 40%. Even with the recent price drops, the prices is still above ceasefire levels.

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



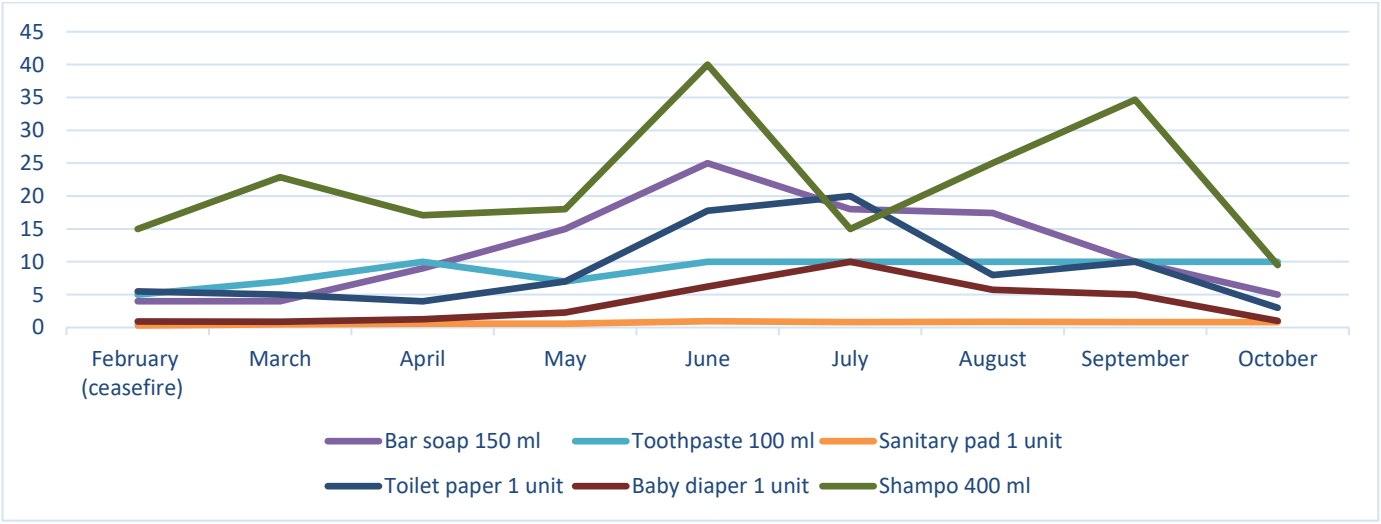
Khan Younis mirrored the trends seen in the other governorates, with October marked by both improved availability and price reductions for many items. The price of onions dropped from 45 NIS per kilogram in September to 10 NIS in October, a decrease of nearly 78%. Tomatoes fell from 50 NIS to 16.5 NIS, potatoes from 20 NIS to 10 NIS, and cucumbers from 28 NIS to 11.5 NIS. Sugar and vegetable oil also became more affordable, with sugar dropping from 13 NIS to 5 NIS and vegetable oil from 18 NIS to 9 NIS per liter. Hygiene items such as bar soap and baby diapers saw their prices fall by 50% and 80% respectively.

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



Despite these improvements, prices in Khan Younis remain well above those recorded during the February ceasefire. Onions and tomatoes are now more than double their February prices, potatoes are up by 25%, and flour has more than doubled. These persistent price increases, even after the recent declines, underscore the ongoing economic hardship faced by residents of Khan Younis.

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



The detailed price data can be found in Annex 2.

Stock

After the cessation of hostilities and the partial reopening of supply lines, vendors reported the reappearance of fresh but highly limited stocks of meat for the first time in several months. Among those selling meat, 61% indicated that it is currently under high demand and difficult to restock, reflecting the very limited quantities that have recently entered the market. Other high-demand items with limited stock included fruits (reported by 60% of vendors) and dairy products and cheese (50%), both reflecting continued pressure as traders struggle to rebuild supplies.

In non-food categories, several essential commodities remained under high demand but limited supply. Chronic disease medications (81%) and basic medicines (76%) were among the most frequently reported items, as pharmacies and small vendors continued to face difficulties in replenishing medical stocks. Tents (31%) and mattresses (15%) were mentioned less frequently than in September (86% and 57% respectively). Clothing (72%) remained commonly reported under pressure, although availability appeared better than before. Fuel (35%) and firewood (19%) continued to be difficult to source, especially in northern areas where access remains restricted.

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

Items	October (%)	September (%)
Food Items		
Meat	61%	*

Fruits	60%	26%
Dairy products & cheese	50%	40%
Tomatoes	29%	56%
salt	20%	*
Hot pepper	20%	*
Flour	17%	*
Vegetable oil	16%	*
Tahini	15%	*
Potatoes	*	32%
Onions	*	24%
Canned beans	*	16%
Fava beans	*	27%
Non-Food Items		
Chronic disease medications	81%	54%
Basic medicines	76%	89%
Clothing	72%	71%
Tarpaulin and Plastic sheeting	54%	*
Buckets	50%	50%
Painkillers/analgesics	38%	79%
Fuel (gasoline)	35%	34%
Tents	31%	86%
Firewood	19%	*
Mattress	15%	57%
Dishwashing liquid	11%	48%
Shoes & slippers	8%	65%
Infant formula (baby milk)	*	42%
Baby diapers	*	50%
Shampoo	*	17%

* Not reported by vendors

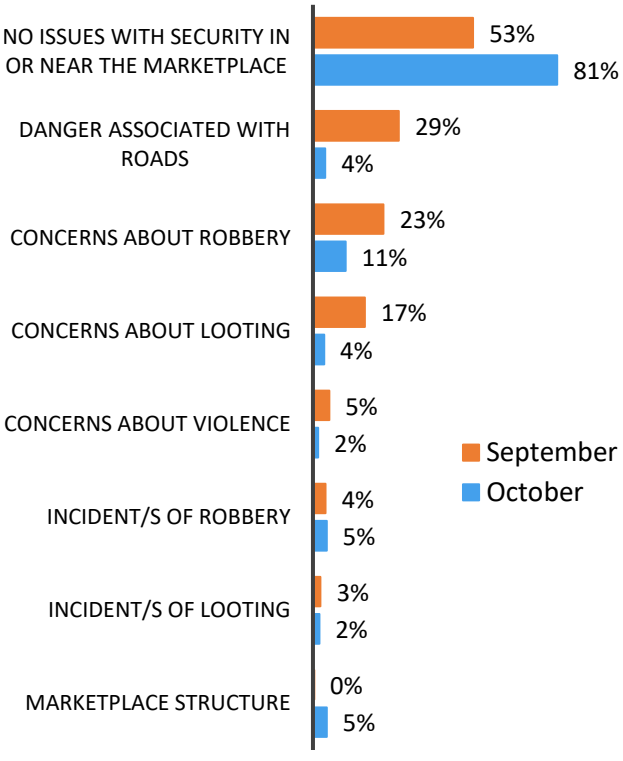
Vendors' security concerns

Compared to September, vendors reported a clear improvement in the overall security environment around marketplaces following the October ceasefire. The share of vendors reporting no security issues rose sharply from 53% to 81%, reflecting calmer conditions and improved access in most locations. Reports of road dangers dropped significantly (from 29% to 4%), indicating that mobility between markets became safer as bombardments subsided and main routes reopened.

Similarly, concerns about robbery declined from 23% to 11%, and looting from 17% to 4%. Mentions of violence also decreased (5% to 2%), showing a marked reduction in active threats. By contrast, a small share of vendors reported new challenges related to the marketplace structure itself (5%), likely linked to damaged or unstable facilities rather than active insecurity.

Overall, the data points to a significant improvement in security conditions across the Gaza Strip in October, largely due to the ceasefire and relative stabilization of the situation, though pockets of physical damage and localized risks persist.

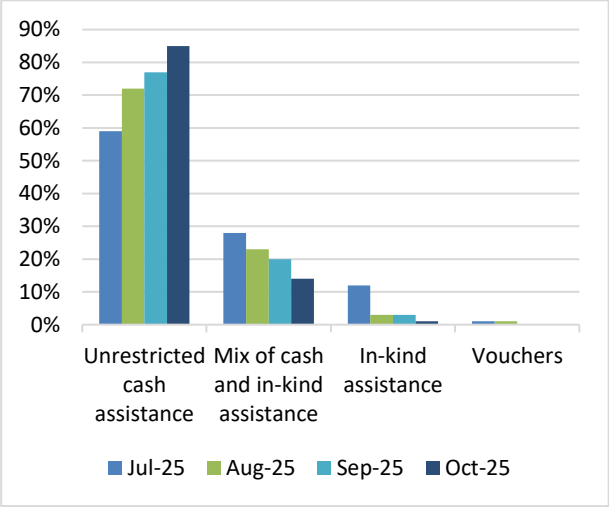
Figure 9: Evolution of security concerns by vendors



Utilization and impact of cash assistance

Assistance modality

Figure 10: Preferred Assistance Modality



Unrestricted cash assistance is by far the preferred modality of assistance according to the respondents (85%) over in-kind assistance (1%) or some mix of the two modalities (14%).

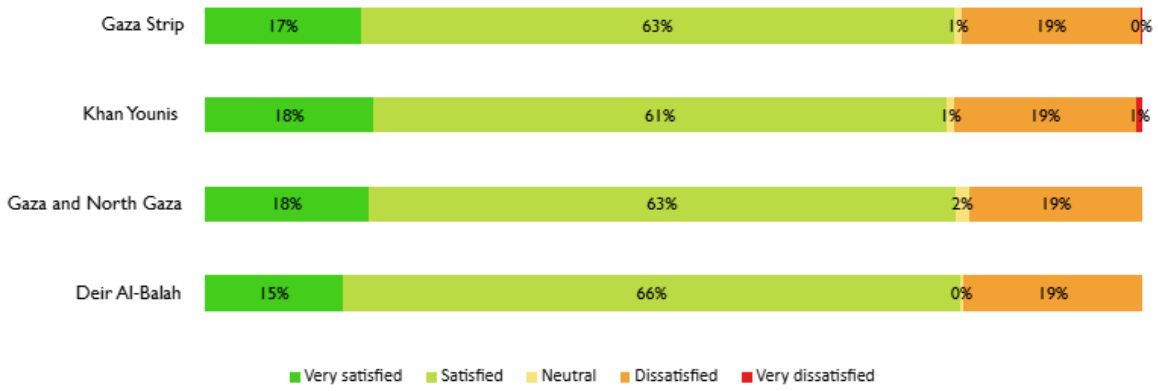
This preference is a robust result across all survey rounds, but during the harshest phase of market instability caused by the blockade on the entry of goods that started in March 2025 more respondents started to wish for unrestricted cash assistance to be combined with some direct in-kind delivery.

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

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 11: Satisfaction with the process of digital cash assistance



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 2: 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,babt formula etc.)	363	64%
Hygiene (soap, sanitary pads, shampoo, toothbrushes and	207	62%

toothpaste)		
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%

Digital payments

Since August 2025, a clear shift in modality of utilization of assistance was noted as respondents choosing to use it only digitally rose to 58% (41% in July), while cash-only dropped to 27% (from 38% in July). By October, digital-only usage continued rising to 75 percent, while cash-only dropped to 15 percent, only 7 percent used both methods, and 2 percent had not yet used their assistance.

Figure 12: Do the shops or street vendors that you usually buy goods from accept e-transfers?

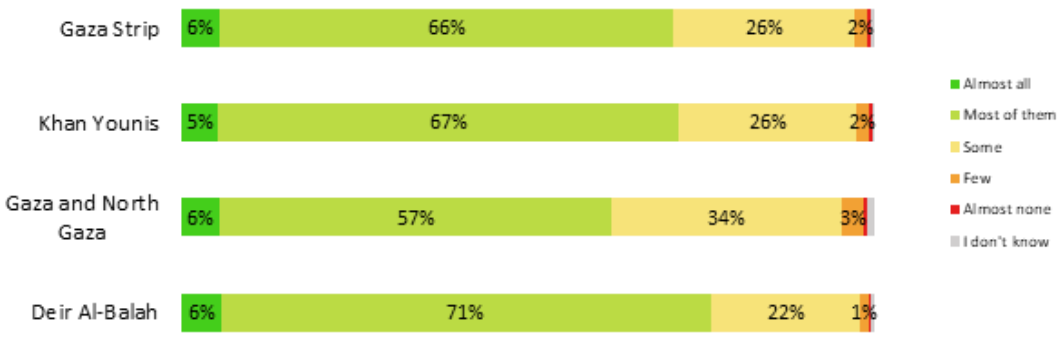
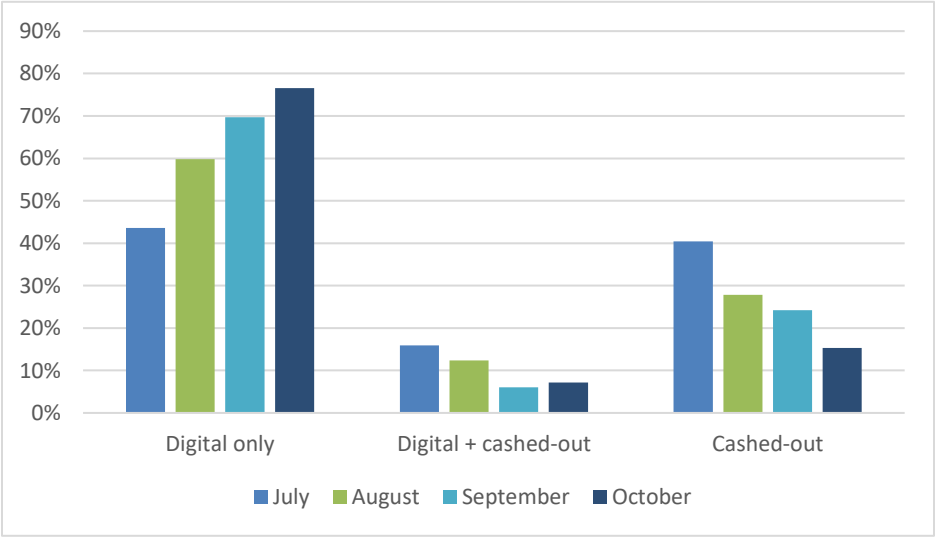


Figure 13: Redemption modalities chosen by recipients over time



Nutrition

In the Gaza Strip, children's diets remain heavily dependent on a few basic food groups, with limited diversity. Grains, roots, bread or flour and tubers were the highest consumed food items (78%) with minimal variation across governorates, followed by Breastfeeding (65%), Dairy products (52%), ans Legumes (27%). On the lower end, only 2 percent of children consumed vitamin A–rich fruits and vegetables and flesh foods, and 8 percent consumed other fruits and vegetables. Eggs were not consumed at all.

Table 3 Consumption of food groups among children aged 6–23 months

Governorates	Breast milk	Legumes, nuts and seeds	Vitamin A-rich fruits and vegetables	Other fruits and vegetables	Grains, roots, bread or flour and tubers	Dairy products	Flesh foods	Eggs
Deir Al-Balah	68%	23%	1%	8%	80%	51%	3%	1%
Gaza and North Gaza	63%	28%	0%	7%	78%	52%	1%	0%
Khan Younis	64%	29%	3%	9%	77%	53%	2%	0%
Gaza Strip	**65%**	**27%**	**2%**	**8%**	**78%**	**52%**	**2%**	**0%**

Across the surveyed households, 48 percent reported that no child had received any nutrition supplements in the past 30 days, the number of children who have not received any nutrition supplement at all reaches 59 percent in Gaza and North Gaza. Among those who did, the most received supplement was Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), reported by 26 percent of households overall, followed by Lipid-based Nutrient Supplement – Small Quantity (LNS-SQ) at 22 percent, and Ready-to-Use Complementary Food (RUCF) at 11 percent.

In Gaza and North Gaza, supplementation coverage was the lowest, with more than half of households (59 percent) reporting that no child had received supplements; RUTF coverage was 17 percent and LNS-SQ stood at 18 percent. In Deir Al-Balah, coverage was relatively higher for both RUTF (26%) and LNS-SQ (21 percent), though 47 percent of households reported no supplementation. By contrast, Khan Younis demonstrated distinctly higher coverage of RUTF at 32 percent, alongside relatively lower reports of no supplementation (40%). In this governorate, LNS-SQ and RUCF coverage reached 27 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Table 4 Did any child in the household receive nutrition supplements in the last 30 days?

Supplement	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza and North Gaza	Khan Younis	All
LNS-SQ	21%	18%	27%	**22%**
RUTF	26%	17%	32%	**26%**
No	47%	59%	40%	**48%**
RUCF	11%	12%	11%	**11%**

In the seven days preceding the survey, more than half of households (54%) reported that their children had not consumed any nutrition supplements, while one fifth (20%) reported daily consumption across all seven days. Marked regional disparities emerged. In Deir Al-Balah, 53 percent reported no consumption, compared to 22 percent reporting daily use. In Gaza and North Gaza, coverage gaps were most pronounced, with 66 percent of households reporting no consumption and only 12 percent reporting daily use. By contrast, Khan Younis demonstrated stronger adherence, with 48 percent reporting no consumption and 24 percent reporting daily intake throughout the week. Across all governorates, only a small share of households reported intermittent use (between one and six days), generally ranging from 1–7 percent, suggesting that consumption patterns are largely binary—either consistent daily use or none at all—likely reflecting structural access constraints rather than household-level choices.

Table 5 Number of days the child consumed supplements in the last 7 days

Number of days the child consumed supplements in the last 7 days	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza and North Gaza	Khan Younis	All
0	53%	66%	48%	**54%**
1	4%	7%	7%	**6%**
2	4%	5%	4%	**4%**
3	6%	5%	6%	**6%**
4	6%	3%	6%	**5%**
5	5%	2%	5%	**4%**
6	1%	1%	1%	**1%**

7	22%	12%	24%	**20%**

In the past seven days, more than half of households (39 percent) reported that there was a time when their household ran out of food for the child because of insufficient money or other resources. Similarly, 30 percent reported that there was a time when their child was hungry but did not eat food because of insufficient money or other resources. A smaller but still concerning proportion—3 percent overall—reported that there was a time when their child did not eat food for a whole day because of insufficient money or other resources. This number is significantly lower than the September percentage (15%), highlighting improved access to food.

In the past seven days, the diets of children aged 6–59 months were dominated by grains, roots, bread, or tubers, which were consumed in 88 percent of households. Legumes, nuts, and seeds were the next most common food group, consumed in 79 percent of households, followed by dairy products at 64 percent and breast milk at 38 percent. By contrast, consumption of nutrient-rich foods was very limited. Only 17 percent of households reported that their child had consumed other fruits or vegetables, flesh food, meats and fish (13%), Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables (10%), and virtually no households reported egg consumption.
Patterns were consistent across governorates, though some variation was noted. Across all areas, the reliance on cereals and legumes reflects a **monotonous diet with very low access to animal-source and micronutrient-rich foods**, raising concerns about dietary adequacy for young children.

Table 6 Proportion of households with the youngest child aged 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	8%	10%	11%	**10%**
Other fruits and vegetables	18%	12%	20%	**17%**
Other	5%	3%	4%	**4%**
Legumes, nuts and seeds	79%	78%	80%	**79%**
Grains, roots, bread or flour and tubers	86%	89%	90%	**88%**
Flesh foods / meats / fish	15%	12%	12%	**13%**
Eggs	0%	0%	0%	**0%**
Dairy products	64%	63%	64%	**64%**
Breast milk	38%	35%	40%	**38%**

In the 24 hours preceding the survey, diets of young children were largely characterized by staple foods and limited diversity. A majority of children consumed bread (57%) and rice (35%), with smaller proportions (8% - 10%) consuming potatoes, pasta, and biscuits. Only trace amounts of bulgur, Cerelac or wheat-based foods (0% – 4%).

Breastfeeding remained an important food source, reported among 65% of children aged between 5 and 24 months, with higher prevalence in in Deir Al-Balah (68%), compared to Gaza and North Gaza, and Khan Younis 63 percent and 64 percent, respectively.1
Dairy products were consumed by just about a third of children, primarily cheese (32%) and milk (25%), while yogurt intake was minimal (0%). Legumes formed a key protein source, particularly lentils (19%), followed by beans, chickpeas, and fava beans (2-4% each). By contrast, animal-source foods were rarely consumed: poultry, meat, and fish together accounted for only around 1-2 percent each. Eggs were not reported at all.

Consumption of fruits and vegetables was extremely limited. Only small percentages, 0-1 percent, reported intake of vitamin A–rich foods such as sweet potatoes spinach/chard, carrots, or molokhia. Other fruits and vegetables, including tomatoes (3%), avocados (3%), apples, banana, cucumber, eggplants and dates were consumed in negligible amounts (0-1%).
Non-micronutrient-dense items were more commonly consumed. Around 18% of children had nutrition supplements, and small but notable proportions consumed sugar (3%), or Za'atar (8%). Tea consumption was reported among 10 percent of children, raising concerns given its potential effect on iron absorption.

Sources of Food

The data indicate that households primarily rely on purchases from the market as their main source of food across all categories. Market dependence was especially high for other fruits and vegetables (85%), dairy products (78%), and flesh foods (76%). Reliance on markets was somewhat lower for Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables (66%), grains, roots, bread, and tubers (54%) and for legumes, nuts, and seeds (52%), reflecting greater supplementation from other sources.
Humanitarian assistance played a significant role in supplementing household diets. Cooked food provided by NGOs or charities accounted for 31% of grains, 43% of "other" items, and 34% of legumes, nuts, and seeds. Uncooked food distributions were also important, particularly for Vitamin A–rich fruits and vegetables (15%), legumes, nuts, and seeds (10%), and grains (9%). Eggs were 100 percent bought from the markets.

Table 7 Sources of food

Source	Legumes, nuts and seeds	Grain, roots, bread, flour and tubers	Dairy products	Flesh foods	Other fruits and vegetables	Vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables	Eggs	Other
Exchanged for items or labour	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%
Gift from friends cooked	(22) 3%	(30) 3%	(4) 1%	(1) 1%	(7) 5%	(1) 1%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%
Gift from friends uncooked	(12) 1%	(10) 1%	(12) 2%	(2) 2%	(4) 3%	(2) 2%	(0) 0%	(1) 3%
Loan (to be repaid)	(1) 0%	(1) 0%	(1) 0%	(1) 1%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%
Own production or gathered	(0) 0%	(11) 1%	(2) 0%	(1) 1%	(1) 1%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%
Purchased on the market	(429) 52%	(528) 54%	(446) 78%	(85) 76%	(122) 85%	(65) 66%	(1) 100%	(16) 53%
Received or donation cooked (NGO, charities)	(282) 34%	(302) 31%	(58) 10%	(10) 9%	(5) 3%	(15) 15%	(0) 0%	(13) 43%
Received or donation uncooked (NGO, charities)	(86) 10%	(88) 9%	(50) 9%	(12) 11%	(4) 3%	(15) 15%	(0) 0%	(0) 0%

Annex 1: Respondents demographics

Shelter Conditions

Among currently displaced families, the majority are living in scattered makeshift sites. As shown in Table 5, 53 percent reside in scattered makeshift sites, with particularly high levels in Khan Younis (62%) and Deir Al-Balah (53%).

A further 22 percent live in damaged apartments or residences, especially in Gaza and North Gaza (41%), followed by Deir Al-Balah (24%) and Khan Younis (7%). While 18% are living in consolidated makeshift sites, mainly in Khan Younis (28%), followed by Deir Al-Balah (17%) and Gaza and North Gaza (7%). 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 8 Type of shelter by governorate

Shelter Type	Khan Younis	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza and North Gaza	Gaza Strip
Scattered makeshift site (less than 10 tents)	62%	53%	42%	**53%**
Damaged apartment or residence	7%	24%	41%	**22%**
Consolidated makeshift site	28%	17%	7%	**18%**
Collective Center DES UNRWA shelter	1%	1%	5%	**2%**
Residential Area (buildings)	1%	1%	3%	**1%**
Undamaged apartment and residence	0%	2%	2%	**1%**
Other (specify)	0%	0%	2%	**1%**
Collective Center non-UNRWA shelter	0%	1%	1%	**1%**

Household Composition

Displaced households are typically large and multi-generational. According to Table 6, the median family size across the Gaza Strip was five members, with two adults and three children. Families are living together in groups averaging seven members across all governorates. Table 7 shows that 63 percent of the households have a pregnant or lactating woman in the household.

Table 9 Beneficiary Household Breakdown (Median)

Attribute	Gaza	Khan	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza and North

	Strip	Younis		Gaza
People are living with you in the same dwelling	**7**	7	7	7
Household size	**5**	5	5	5
Number of adults 18 and over	**2**	2	2	2
Number of children under 18	**3**	3	3	3
Number of children under 6 (up to 59 months)	**2**	2	2	2
Number of children over 24 months and less than 60 months (24–59 months)	**1**	1	1	1
Number of children over 12 months and less than 24 months (12–23 months)	**0**	0	0	0
Number of children over 6 months and less than 12 months (6–11 months)	**0**	0	0	0
Number of children less than 6 months (1–5 months)	**0**	0	0	0

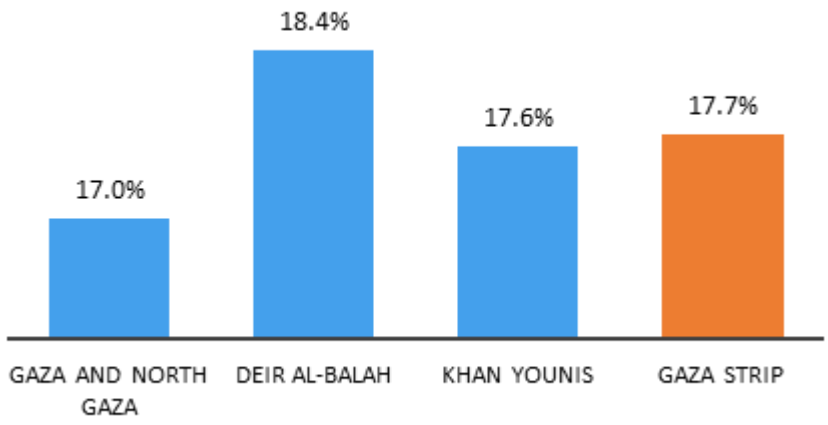
Table 10 Pregnant or lactating women in households

Pregnant or Lactating women in the HH	Deir Al-Balah	Gaza and North Gaza	Khan Younis	Gaza Strip
Yes	66%	61%	62%	**63%**
No	34%	39%	38%	**37%**

Disability

Disability is highly prevalent among members of targeted households. As illustrated in Figure 5, 17.7 percent of all households reported at least one member with a disability. The highest proportion was observed in Deir Al-Balah (18.4%), followed by Khan Younis (17.6%), while the rate was slightly lower in Gaza and North Gaza (17%).

Figure 14 Households with a Member with a Disability (%)



Annex 2: Prices

Gaza Governorate												
Items	Unit	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	% Change: Feb and Oct	% Change: Sep and Oct
		Median Prices in NIS									Percentage %	
Vegetable basket												
Onion	1 KG	5	10	22	60	Unav	120	60	60	10	100%	-83%
Tomato	1 KG	7	10	17	30	55	85	65	80	25	257%	-69%
Potato	1 KG	7	25	45	32	Unav	53	25	25	10	43%	-60%
Cucumber	1 KG	8	10	17	23	45	80	45	30	15	88%	-50%
Eggplant	1 KG	10	20	25	25	30	40	15	15	20	100%	33%
Animal products												
Yogurt	1 KG	20	20	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Egg	6 un	5	7	Unav	63	Unav	Unav	90	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Milk (liquid)	1 L	10	10	14	Unav	Unav	Unav	17	15	10	0%	-33%
Milk (powder)	500 gm	Unav	Unav	66	Unav	75	Unav	40	40	25	N/A	-38%
Canned tuna	160 gm	2	2	8	15	23	30	7	8	5	150%	-38%
Red & White meat												
Chicken meat	1 KG	20	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	130	Unav	70	250%	N/A
Beef meat	1 KG	50	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	100	100%	N/A
Sheep meat	1 KG	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Turkey meat	1 KG	33	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav
Condiments												
Salt	1 KG	2	2	9	18	15	10	9	5	10	400%	100%
Sugar	1 KG	6	7	25	70	280	500	13	13	5	-17%	-62%
Vegetable oil	1 L	9	12	35	68	60	90	22	20	8	-11%	-60%
Grains												
Rice	1 KG	4	5	10	23	45	85	10	8	8	100%	0%
Flour	1 KG	1	Unav	5	40	38	75	10	8	8	471%	0%
Nuts and legumes												
Lentils	1 KG	1	1	6	15	30	65	7	6	5	400%	-17%
White beans	1 KG	4	5	12	22	8	50	11	10	7	75%	-26%
Chickpeas	1 KG	5	5	15	25	35	65	8	13	7	30%	-50%
Canned fava bean	380 gm	1	2	5	8	19	35	9	10	3	200%	-70%
Canned beans	380 gm	0.1	0.2	3	5	8	11	3	3	2	1900%	-33%
WASH												
Dishwashing liquid soap	1 L	10	10	33	15	15	15	30	25	11	10%	-56%
Bar soap	150 ml	1	1	9	3	12	17	7	10	4	300%	-60%
Toothpaste	100 ml	4	5	10	5	6	6	10	8	5	25%	-38%
Toothbrush	1 un	1	1	2	1	2	2.0	2	2	2	100%	0%
Sanitary pad	1 un	0	0	1	0	1	0.8	1	1	1	428%	-29%
Toilet paper	1 un	2	2	4	8	15	15.0	10	13	2	0%	-85%
Baby diaper	1 un	1	1	1	2	9	15.0	7	7	1	12%	-86%
Hand sanitizer	500 ml	8	7	5	15	17	20.0	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav

Shampo	**400 ml**	15	15	17	20	35	40.0	53	70	12	**-20%**	**-83%**
Detergent	**1 L**	15	15	18	17	20	16.0	25	20	15	**0%**	**-25%**
Chlorine	**1 L**	5	4	15	15	15	15	10	15	8	**60%**	**-47%**
Bottled Water	**1 L**					10	10	Unav	Unav	6	**N/A**	**N/A**
Shelter items												
Blanket	**1 un**	25	Unav	Unav	Unav	30	Unav	50	80	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Mattress	**1 un**	50	Unav	Unav	Unav	70	Unav	100	160	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Clothing												
Shoes	**1 Pair**					80	100	110	180	195	**N/A**	**8%**
headscarf	**1 un**					20	20	15	20	15	**N/A**	**-25%**
Slippers	**1 Pair**					30	35	35	80	35	**N/A**	**-56%**
Infant and baby suits	**1 un**					50	30	15	90	30	**N/A**	**-67%**
Pharmacy												
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	5	6	10	9	8	10.0	6.0	8.0	6.0	**20%**	**-25%**
Trufen	**12 un**	12	12	12	10	20	12.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	**50%**	**0%**
Energy												
Firewood	**1 KG**	3	3	3	4	6	7.0	7.0	7.0	4.0	**33%**	**-43%**
Coal	**1 KG**	15	17	23	23	25	25.0	20.0	20.0	17.0	**13%**	**-15%**
Gas	**1 KG**	40	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	80.0	**100%**	**Unav**
Diesel	**1 L**	23	40	44	67	73	120.0	90.0	80.0	35.0	**52%**	**-56%**
Gasoline	**1 L**	Unav	Unav	60	55	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Telecommunications												
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaid card**	6	5	5	5	5	5	Unav	5	5	**-17%**	**0%**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	**213%**	**8%**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis prepaid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	**0%**	**0%**

Deir Al-Balah Governorate

Items	UNIT	Feb	Ma	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	% Change: Feb and Oct	% Change: Sep and Oct
		Median Prices in NIS									Percentage %	
Vegetable basket												
Onion	**1 KG**	5	10	23	60	Unav	140	60	40	10	**100%**	**-75%**
Tomato	**1 KG**	7	8	17	31	55	90	80	60	25	**257%**	**-58%**
Potato	**1 KG**	8	28	50	36	Unav	60	24	20	11	**42%**	**-45%**
Cucumber	**1 KG**	8	12	18	23	55	80	50	30	12	**50%**	**-60%**
Eggplant	**1 KG**	11	20	25	25	30	40	12	15	15	**36%**	**0%**
Animal products												
Yogurt	**1 KG**	20	18	20	Unav	Unav	Unav	50	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Egg	**6 un**	5	10	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Milk (liquid)	**1 L**	10	10	15	Unav	Unav	Unav	45	15	10	**0%**	**-33%**
Milk (powder)	**500 gm**							61	44	18	**N/A**	**-59%**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	2	2	6	13	30	Unav	9	7	5	**118%**	**-28%**
Red & White meat												

Chicken meat	**1 KG**	20	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	39	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	170	**336%**	**N/A**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	21	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Condiments												
Salt	**1 KG**	4	4	15	20	10	10	5	5	4	**0%**	**-20%**
Sugar	**1 KG**	6	7	28	83	300	400	13	12	5	**-17%**	**-58%**
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	9	10	30	65	60	75	25	18	8	**-11%**	**-56%**
Grains												
Rice	**1 KG**	10	10	24	18	50	80	18	16	10	**5%**	**-38%**
Flour	**1 KG**	2	2	10	55	35	85	9	6	5	**213%**	**-17%**
Nuts and legumes												
Lentils	**1 KG**	8	8	15	15	30	65	5	5	3	**-63%**	**-40%**
White beans	**1 KG**	6	7	11	23	30	60	10	6	10	**67%**	**67%**
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	5	5	10	26	35	60	10	8	10	**100%**	**25%**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	2	3	7	14	25	10	10	3	**200%**	**-70%**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	0	1	2	3	6	Unav	3	3	3	**509%**	**-3%**
WASH												
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	12	17	32	20	20	15	18	92	19	**64%**	**-79%**
Bar soap	**150 ml**	5	6	7	10	20	25	30	15	6	**25%**	**-60%**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	6	6	6	11	12	12	12	10	8	**35%**	**-20%**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	**0%**	**-33%**
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	**26%**	**-50%**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	5	5	12	10	15	18	15	17	3	**-45%**	**-84%**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	2	7	12	7	6	1	**98%**	**-79%**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	25	15	10	15	20	13	25	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Shampo	**400 ml**	10	10	20	38	60	85	58	39	7	**-26%**	**-81%**
Detergent	**1 L**	16	17	17	20	15	15	20	20	25	**58%**	**25%**
Chlorine	**1 L**	15	15	20	15	15	10	15	18	14	**-10%**	**-23%**
Bottled water	**1 L**							10	10	4	**N/A**	**-60%**
Shelter items												
Blanket	**1 un**	27	30	20	25	40	Unav	48	100	120	**353%**	**20%**
Mattress	**1 un**	70	Unav	60	85	Unav	100	Unav	150	120	**71%**	**-20%**
Clothing												
Shoes	**1 Pair**					100	100	100	150	130	**N/A**	**-13%**
headscarf	**1 un**					15	18	20	25	20	**N/A**	**-20%**
Slippers	**1 Pair**					45	50	50	50	60	**N/A**	**20%**
Infant and baby suits	**1 un**					40	30	35	45	50	**N/A**	**11%**
Pharmacy												
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	5	6	6	7	6	6	8	9	6	**73%**	**-31%**
Trufen	**12 un**	7	8	8	12	12	7	12	12	12	**67%**	**0%**
Energy												
Firewood	**1 KG**	2	2	4	4	7	7	8	8	6	**357%**	**-25%**
Coal	**1 KG**	18	20	20	Unav	Unav	Unav	30	30	35	**67%**	**17%**
Gas	**1 KG**	8	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Diesel	**1 L**	20	Unav	44	40	50	60	50	60	33	**200%**	**-46%**

Gasoline	**1 L**	Unav	Unav	Unav	80	110	120	120	150	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Telecommunications												
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaid card**	20	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	**-20%**	**15%**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis prepaid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	**0%**	**0%**

Khan Younis Governorate

Items	UNIT	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	% Change: Feb and Oct	% Change: Sep and Oct
		Median Prices in NIS									Percentage %	
Vegetable basket												
Onion	**1 KG**	5	10	20	60	Unav	150	60	45	10	**100%**	**-78%**
Tomato	**1 KG**	7	10	16	30	55	95	100	50	17	**136%**	**-67%**
Potato	**1 KG**	8	30	45	35	85	45	23	20	10	**25%**	**-50%**
Cucumber	**1 KG**	7	12	17	24	48	70	45	28	12	**64%**	**-59%**
Eggplant	**1 KG**	11	20	23	25	30	42	15	15	17	**62%**	**13%**
Animal products												
Yogurt	**1 KG**	20	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Egg	**6 un**	5	8	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Milk (liquid)	**1 L**	10	10	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	90	13	10	**0%**	**-23%**
Milk (powder) - New	**500 gm**					70	Unav	52	44	22	**N/A**	**-50%**
Canned tuna	**160 gm**	1	1	4	10	15	Unav	9	7	5	**400%**	**-29%**
Red & White meat												
Chicken meat	**1 KG**	23	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	130	Unav	71	**209%**	**Unav**
Beef meat	**1 KG**	40	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	78	**95%**	**Unav**
Sheep meat	**1 KG**	46	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Turkey meat	**1 KG**	33	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Condiments												
Salt	**1 KG**	4	5	10	20	8	5	4	2	3	**-14%**	**50%**
Sugar	**1 KG**	6	8	25	88	320	Unav	14	13	5	**-17%**	**-62%**
Vegetable oil	**1 L**	8	12	30	55	53	65	22	18	9	**16%**	**-49%**
Grains												
Rice	**1 KG**	9	10	15	20	45	70	15	13	10	**11%**	**-23%**
Flour	**1 KG**	2	2	8	Unav	30	75	9	5	4	**122%**	**-18%**
Nuts and legumes												
Lentils	**1 KG**	8	10	6	14	30	50	5	5	10	**33%**	**100%**
White beans	**1 KG**	5	8	12	20	28	25	8	10	8	**60%**	**-20%**
Chickpeas	**1 KG**	4	7	10	23	30	45	7	7	10	**150%**	**54%**
Canned fava bean	**380 gm**	1	1	4	5	10	20	10	10	21	**1950%**	**116%**
Canned beans	**380 gm**	1	1	2	3	7	6	3	3	2	**300%**	**-33%**
WASH												
Dishwashing liquid soap	**1 L**	12	12	33	20	25	25	20	16	20	**71%**	**25%**

Bar soap	**150 ml**	4	4	9	15	25	18	17	10	5	**25%**	**-50%**
Toothpaste	**100 ml**	5	7	10	7	10	10	10	10	10	**100%**	**0%**
Toothbrush	**1 un**	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	**50%**	**0%**
Sanitary pad	**1 un**	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**171%**	**-1%**
Toilet paper	**1 un**	6	5	4	7	18	20	8	10	3	**-45%**	**-70%**
Baby diaper	**1 un**	1	1	1	2	6	10	6	5	1	**11%**	**-80%**
Hand sanitizer	**500 ml**	5	5	5	12	18	15	18	10	10	**100%**	**0%**
Shampo	**400 ml**	15	23	17	18	40	15	25	35	10	**-37%**	**-73%**
Detergent	**1 L**	16	13	18	22	25	30	23	16	10	**-37%**	**-38%**
Chlorine	**1 L**	14	15	15	20	15	20	20	18	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Shelter items												
Blanket	**1 un**	60	Unav	45	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	60	75	**25%**	**25%**
Mattress	**1 un**	60	Unav	70	65	Unav	100	Unav	Unav	125	**108%**	**N/A**
Clothing												
Shoes	**1 Pair**					70	55	55	70	70	**N/A**	**0%**
headscarf	**1 un**					20	25	20	20	22	**N/A**	**10%**
Slippers	**1 Pair**					20	30	30	43	50	**N/A**	**18%**
Infant and baby suits	**1 un**					30	40	25	30	40	**N/A**	**33%**
Pharmacy												
Antiseptic iodine	**60 ml**	5	5	4	5	5	6	8	8	7	**41%**	**-13%**
Trufen	**12 un**	11	6	8	12	16	12	2	2	2	**-85%**	**-11%**
Energy												
Firewood	**1 KG**	3	Unav	5	5	8	8	8	8	6	**107%**	**-23%**
Coal	**1 KG**	17	20	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	**Unav**	**Unav**
Gas	**1 KG**	39	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	105	**173%**	**N/A**
Diesel	**1 L**	20	Unav	45	Unav	80	Unav	100	80	35	**75%**	**-56%**
Gasoline	**1 L**	90	Unav	Unav	Unav	100	Unav	120	150	115	**28%**	**-23%**
Telecommunications												
100 mb internet cards	**100 mb prepaid card**	15	15	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	Unav	5	**-67%**	**N/A**
Internet cards	**1 Hour**	Unav	Unav	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	**N/A**	**0%**
10 shekels prepaids	**10 Nis prepaid Card**	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	**0%**	**0%**