



Photo: WFP/Ali Jadallah



SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

GAZA MARKET MONITORING FLASH UPDATE

WFP PALESTINE

10 Oct 2023

	Population of Gaza 2.2M people		Number of displaced people as of 9 October 187,518 people
	Number of food-insecure people In Gaza 1.2M people		Number of contracted shops 202 shops (a third of the shops in Gaza suffer from shortage in stock of main food commodities)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

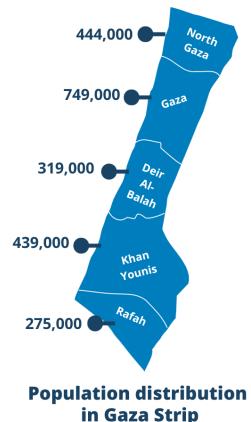
The current estimated population of the Gaza Strip is 2.226 million, with 68% refugees and 32% non-refugees. Approximately 1.243 million people, more than 50 percent of the population, are considered food insecure (FSS, 2023), with 40.7% experiencing severe food insecurity (SEFSec, 2020). The humanitarian conditions in Gaza, and the collapse of all productive sectors, basic social services and infrastructures is alarming. Poverty and food unemployment in the Strip affect 61 percent and 46 percent of the population respectively.

In the West Bank, the population is approximately 3.257 million, with 27% refugees and 73% non-refugees. Approximately 451,600 people in the West Bank are considered food-insecure. Additionally, the poverty rate in the West Bank is 19%, and the unemployment rate stands at 13.4%.

Over the past two days, from October 7 to October 9, Gaza Strip is experiencing an unprecedented escalation, leading to the destruction of homes, infrastructure, and posing a severe threat to people's lives and their access to essential needs. If the intensity of the escalation continues, it will further exacerbate the challenges in obtaining an adequate food supply. Amid the highly challenging conditions in the Gaza Strip, the West Bank is also facing circumstances that are impeding the movement of both citizens and goods, impacting people's access to essential commodities.

In light of the situation, WFP conducted a rapid survey to assess the food availability and accessibility among its network of local contracted shops. This survey includes several questions on the availability and prices of main food items as well as inquiries on the changes in food stock, sufficiency duration, and the status of electricity. Of the total 202 shops approached, 68 shops responded to the WFP questionnaire in (48 in Gaza Strip, 20 in the West Bank) between October 8 and October 9 2023.

This report will provide a comprehensive overview of the situation in the Gaza Strip. It's important to note that food supplies in the West Bank are currently adequate for a month, and there have been no significant price changes, except for eggs and vegetables, which are available for two weeks. Additionally, there are no electricity-related issues in West Bank.



SUMMARY

- In Gaza, there has been a significant decrease in food stocks—a third of the shops in Gaza Strip suffer from a shortage of main food commodities. The situation is worse in North Gaza and Rafah, where 50% of the shops reported shortages.
- Regarding prices, the majority of respondents stated that they have remained stable. However, 21% of the participants noted an increase in the price of main food commodities, mainly in eggs and vegetables.
- In terms of food availability, most shops in Gaza Strip have an adequate stock of food commodities that can last for approximately two weeks. Around 36% of the respondents indicated that the current supply is sufficient for one week.

- In relation to infrastructure, 75% of the respondents mentioned experiencing instability in electricity services and half of them mentioned it its sever difficulty. While the main problem in North Gaza and Khan Younis.

CHANGE IN STOCK AND PRICES BY FOOD COMMODITIES IN GAZA



Wheat Flour:

Price: All shops reported that there is decrease or no change in wheat flour price.

Availability: 54% of shops reported that there is a decrease in wheat flour stock. 71% of shops reported that the current stock of wheat flour is sufficient for a maximum of two weeks.



Dairy Products:

Price: All shops reported that there is no change in dairy product price.

Availability: 40% of shops reported that there is a decrease in dairy products stock. 90% of shops reported that the current stock of dairy product is sufficient for a maximum of two weeks .



Pulses:

Price: 71.4% reported no change in price.

Availability: 25% of the shops noted a decrease in stock. 37.5% of the respondents indicated that the current stock of pulses would be enough for two weeks, while the remaining stated it would be sufficient for one month.



Rice:

Price: 96% of shops reported that there is no change in price of rice.

Availability: 19% of shops reported that there is a decrease in rice stock. 40% of shops i reported that the current stock of rice is sufficient for a maximum of two weeks.



Vegetable Oil:

Price: 94 % of shops reported that there is no change in the price of oil.

Availability: 23% of shops reported that there is a decrease in oil stock. 33% of shops reported that the current stock of oil is sufficient for a maximum of two weeks.



Vegetables:

Price: 33% of shops reported that there is an increase in price of vegetables.

Availability: 46% of shops reported that there is a decrease in vegetables stock. 70% of shops reported that the current stock of vegetables is sufficient for a maximum of one week.



Eggs:

Price: 60% of shops reported that there is an increase in eggs price.

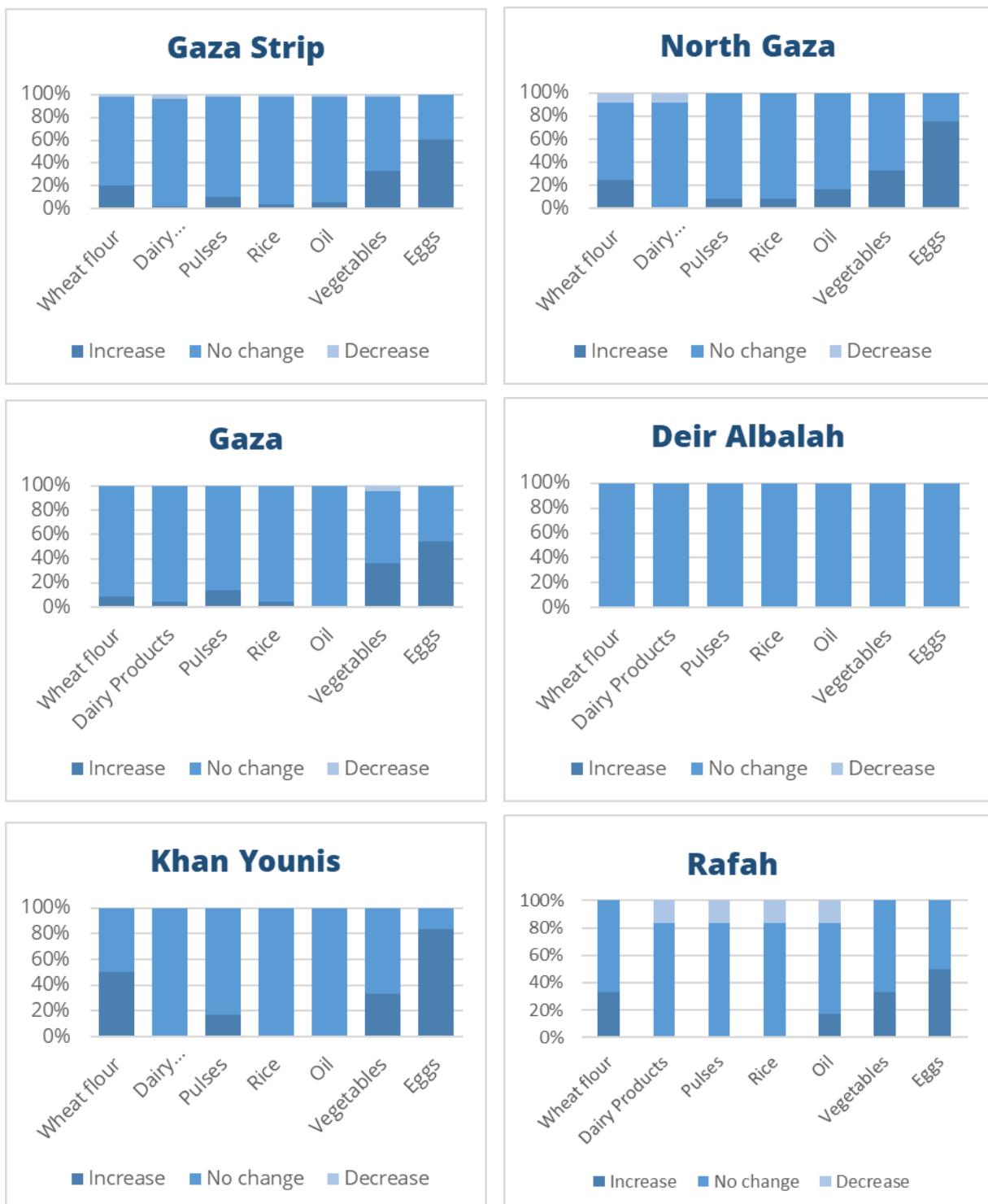
Availability: 73% of shops reported that there is a decrease in eggs stock. 80% of shops in reported that the current stock of eggs is sufficient for a maximum of one week.

KEY FINDINGS

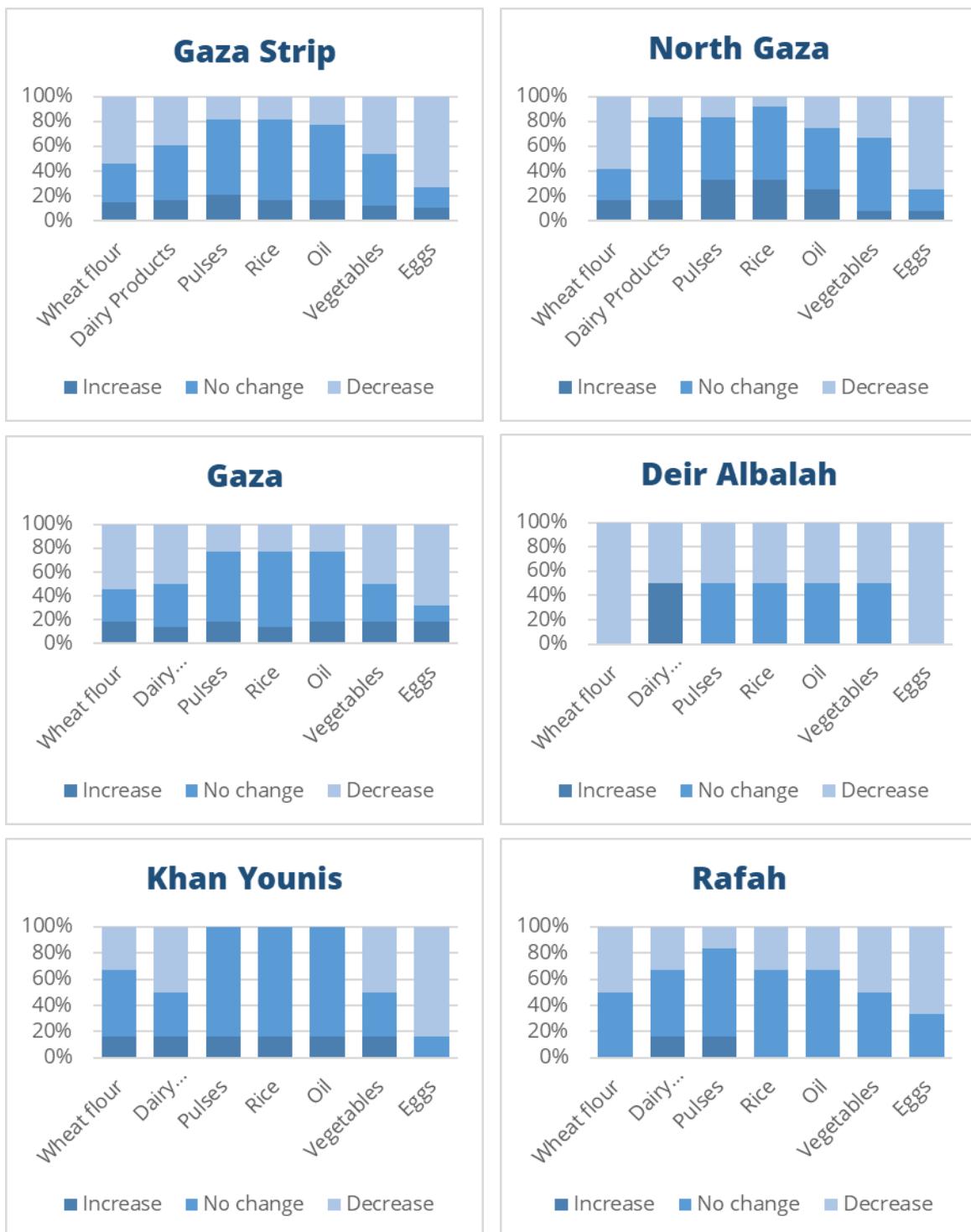
- There has been an increase in vegetables and egg prices specifically.
- There is a notable decrease in wheat flour and egg stocks.
- North Gaza and Khan Younis are the most severely impacted.
- Five shops contracted by WFP have been destroyed.

The below charts show the distribution of shops regarding prices, stock availability of basic foods and sufficiency period after escalation by governorate.

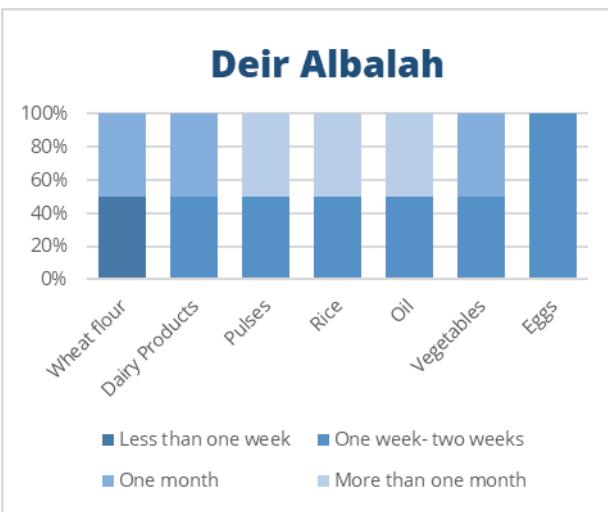
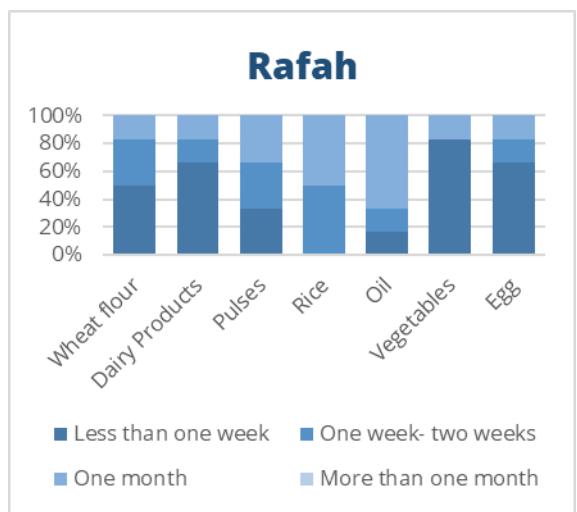
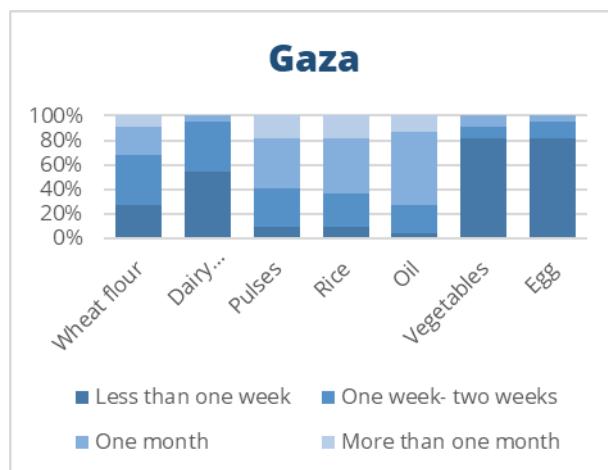
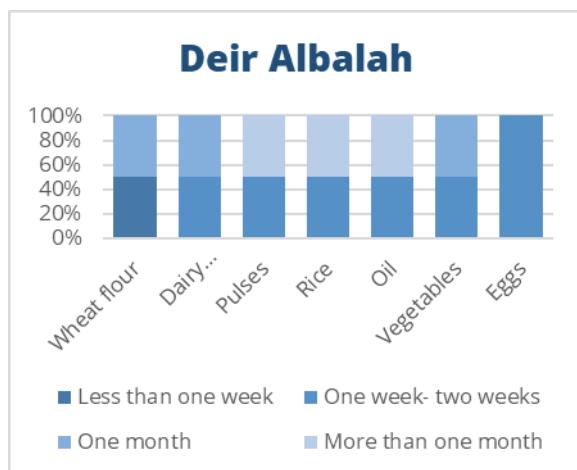
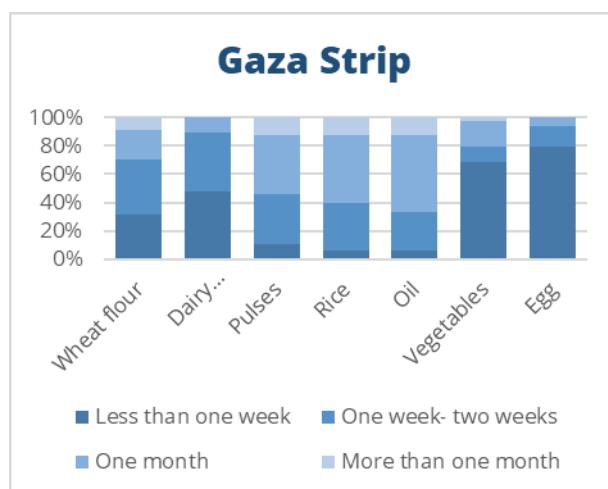
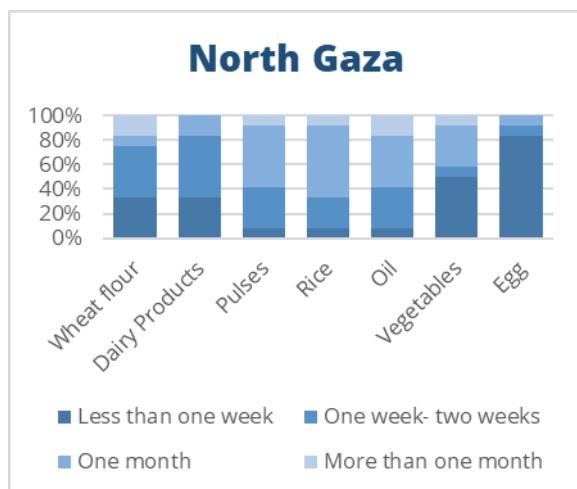
1.CHANGE IN THE PRICE OF FOOD COMMODITIES DURING THE ESCALATION BY GOVERNORATE.



2.CHANGE IN THE QUANTITY OF FOOD COMMODITIES STOCK DURING ESCALATION BY GOVERNORATE.



3.SUFFICIENCY PERIOD OF FOOD STOCK BY GOVERNORATE.



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