إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية

Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods - Weekly Report

Week 102: (06 – 12 July, 2026)
Week 103: (13 – 19 July, 2026)

01 A total of 2,895 trucks entered Gaza during Weeks 102–103, with KAS handling 100% of commercial and humanitarian flows.

02 Zikim and Kissufim remained inactive, increasing reliance on a single crossing and supply chain vulnerability.

03 Private sector imports represented 57.5% of total inflows, compared with 42.5% humanitarian assistance.

04 WFP dominated humanitarian operations, accounting for 60.6% of humanitarian truck movements.

05 Food parcels, flour, and hygiene materials represented over 70% of humanitarian shipments.

06 Commercial imports remained concentrated in consumer goods, with no significant industrial inputs recorded.

07 Fresh produce remained the largest private sector category, accounting for 431 trucks during the reporting period.

08 Food prices showed mixed trends, with banana prices rising by 15% and flour prices by 5%.

09 Essential commodities remained far above pre-war levels, reflecting continued market distortion and supply constraints.

10 GCPI declined to 187% in July, continuing the gradual easing of inflationary pressure.

11 Cash-out commissions dropped to 5%, the lowest level recorded since monitoring began.

12 Market recovery remains fragile, constrained by limited crossings, high prices, and continued humanitarian dependence.

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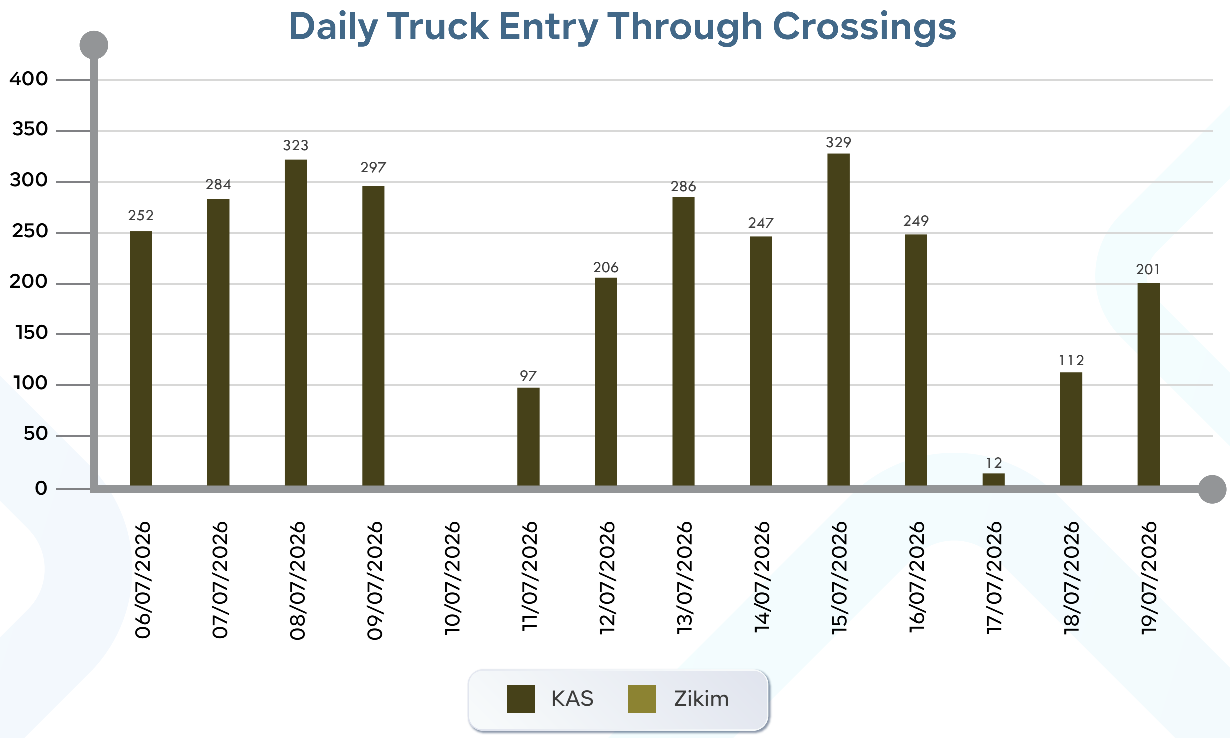
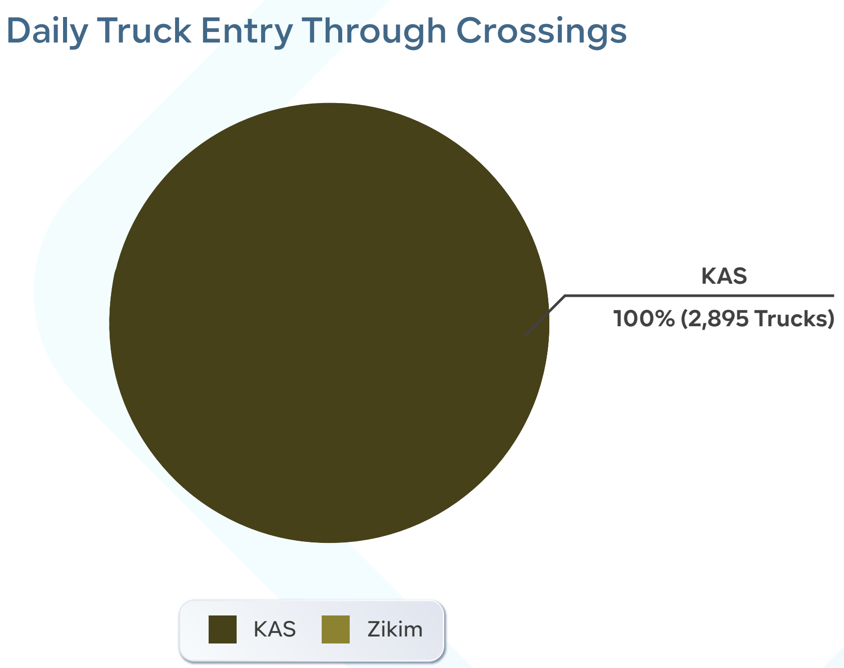
22 Jul, 2026

Daily Truck Entry Through Crossings:

During the reporting period (Weeks 102 and 103), a total of 2,895 trucks entered Gaza, including 1,459 trucks in Week 102 and 1,436 trucks in Week 103, representing a slight 1.6% decrease in weekly inflows. Karem Abu Salem (KAS) Crossing remained the only operational entry point, accounting for 100% of all truck movements, while Zikim and Kissufim crossings remained inactive, further highlighting the continued dependency on a single crossing for all commercial and humanitarian supply flows. Daily truck movements remained highly volatile, with the highest inflow recorded on 15 July (329 trucks) and the lowest on 17 July (12 trucks) due to the absence of private sector shipments. The continued concentration of all movements through one crossing exposes Gaza's supply chain to significant operational risks and reinforces the need for restoring additional crossing capacity.

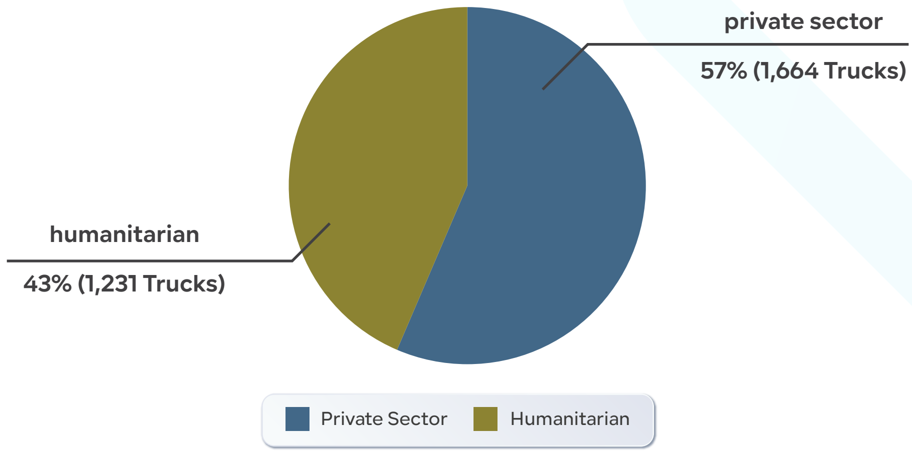


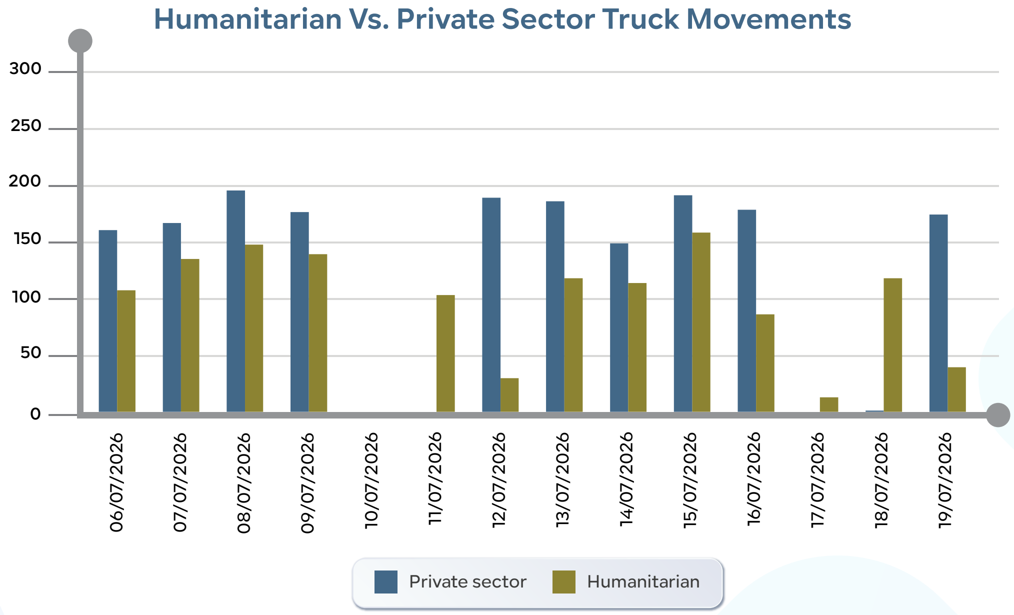


#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks			
			KAS	Zikim	Kissufim	Total
1	Monday	06/7/2026	252	0	0	252
2	Tuesday	07/7/2026	284	0	0	284
3	Wednesday	08/7/2026	323	0	0	323
4	Thursday	09/7/2026	297	0	0	297
5	Friday	10/7/2026	0	0	0	0
6	Saturday	11/7/2026	97	0	0	97
7	Sunday	12/7/2026	206	0	0	206
Subtotal 1 (Week 102)			1,459	0	0	1,459
8	Monday	13/7/2026	286	0	0	286
9	Tuesday	14/7/2026	247	0	0	247
10	Wednesday	15/7/2026	329	0	0	329
11	Thursday	16/7/2026	249	0	0	249
12	Friday	17/7/2026	12	0	0	12
13	Saturday	18/7/2026	112	0	0	112
14	Sunday	19/7/2026	201	0	0	201
Subtotal 2 (Week 103)			1,436	0	0	1,436
Total			**2,895**	**0**	**0**	**2,895**

Humanitarian Vs. Private Sector Truck Movements:

The reporting period recorded 1,664 private sector trucks (57.5%) and 1,231 humanitarian trucks (42.5%), confirming the continued dominance of commercial imports in overall supply flows. Compared with Week 102, private sector movements slightly decreased from 836 to 828 trucks (-1%), while humanitarian movements declined from 623 to 608 trucks (-2%) in Week 103. Despite the minor weekly reduction, the balance between commercial and humanitarian inflows remained relatively stable, indicating continued reliance on both channels to sustain market availability. The sustained contribution of the private sector demonstrates the increasing role of commercial supply chains in supporting essential goods availability, while humanitarian assistance continues to provide critical support for vulnerable populations.



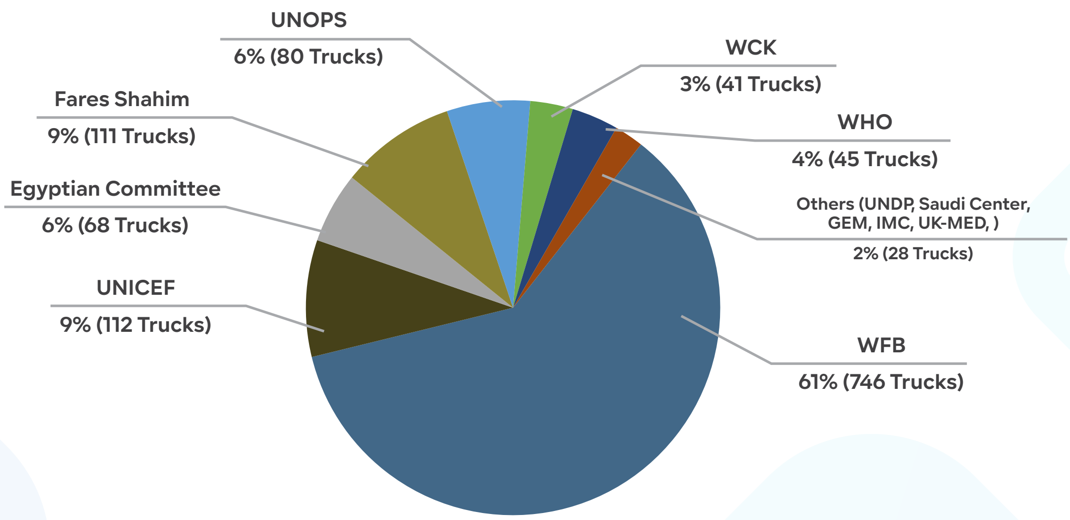


#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks		
			Private sector	Humanitarian	Total
1	Monday	06/7/2026	151	101	252
2	Tuesday	07/7/2026	157	127	284
3	Wednesday	08/7/2026	184	139	323
4	Thursday	09/7/2026	166	131	297
5	Friday	10/7/2026	0	0	0
6	Saturday	11/7/2026	0	97	97
7	Sunday	12/7/2026	178	28	206
Subtotal 1 (Week 102)			836	623	1,459
8	Monday	13/7/2026	175	111	286
9	Tuesday	14/7/2026	140	107	247
10	Wednesday	15/7/2026	180	149	329
11	Thursday	16/7/2026	168	81	249
12	Friday	17/7/2026	0	12	12
13	Saturday	18/7/2026	1	111	112
14	Sunday	19/7/2026	164	37	201
Subtotal 2 (Week 103)			828	608	1,436
Total			**1,664**	**1,231**	**2,895**

Humanitarian Truck Distribution by Organization:

Humanitarian deliveries during the reporting period remained highly concentrated among a limited number of organizations, with WFP accounting for 746 trucks (60.6%) of all humanitarian movements, followed by UNICEF (9.1%), Fares Shahim (9%), and UNOPS (6.5%). Compared with Week 102, WFP shipments increased from 362 to 384 trucks, while UNICEF deliveries declined significantly from 82 to 30 trucks. The top four humanitarian actors collectively accounted for approximately 85% of total humanitarian truck movements, indicating a high dependence on a small number of organizations for maintaining relief supply flows. This concentration highlights both the critical operational role of major humanitarian actors and the vulnerability associated with limited diversification of supply channels.

Humanitarian Truck Distribution by Organization

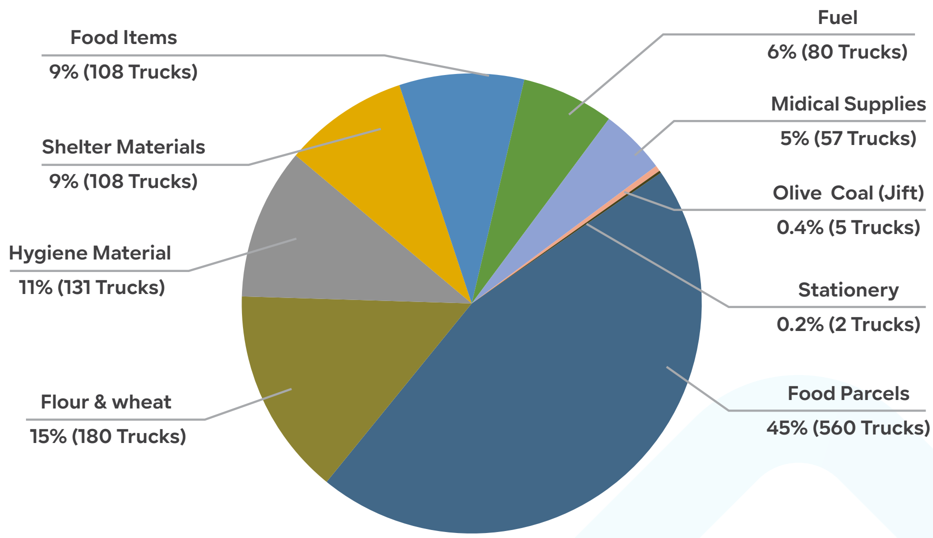


#	Item	Number of Trucks		
		Week 102 (06 – 12 July, 2026)	Week 103 (13 – 19 July, 2026)	Total
1	WFP	362	384	746
2	UNICEF	82	30	112
3	Fares Shahim	55	56	111
4	UNOPS	38	42	80
5	Egyptian Committee	38	30	68
6	WHO	15	30	45
7	WCK	26	15	41
8	UNDP	0	12	12
9	Saudi Center	1	5	6
10	GEM	4	1	5
11	IMC	1	3	4
12	UK-MED	1	0	1
	Total	**623**	**608**	**1,231**

Humanitarian Truck Distribution by Item Type:

Humanitarian assistance remained primarily focused on food security and essential household needs, with food parcels (45.5%), flour and wheat (14.6%), and hygiene materials (10.6%) representing the largest categories and together accounting for more than 70% of humanitarian shipments. Compared with Week 102, food parcel deliveries increased from 259 to 301 trucks, while flour and wheat shipments increased from 82 to 98 trucks, reflecting continued prioritization of basic food assistance. Meanwhile, shelter materials declined from 70 to 38 trucks, and food items decreased from 76 to 32 trucks, indicating a relative shift toward core food security interventions. The continued dominance of food-related assistance reflects the persistent challenges in ensuring adequate household access to essential commodities.

Humanitarian Truck Distribution by Item Type



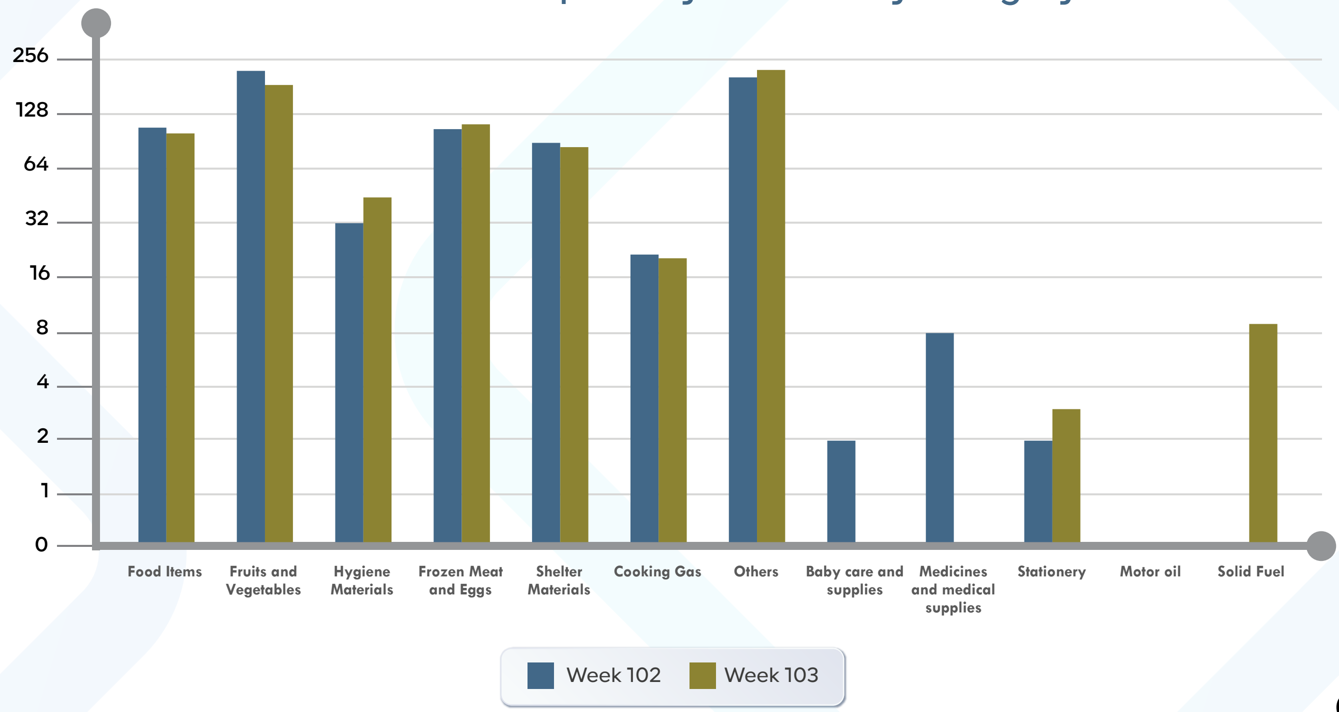
#	Item	Number of Trucks Week 102 (06 – 12 July, 2026)	Week 103 (13 – 19 July, 2026)	Total
1	Food Parcels	259	301	560
2	Flour & wheat	82	98	180
3	Hygiene Material	72	59	131
4	Food Items	62	32	94
5	Fuel	38	42	80
6	Blankets, mattresses, mats, and pillows	30	27	57
7	buckets	22	0	22
8	Medical Supplies	19	38	57
9	mineral water	13	0	13
10	Tents & Awnings	9	9	18
11	Olive Coal (Jift)	5	0	5
12	Shoes	3	0	3
13	Water bag	3	1	4
14	Stationery	2	0	2
15	Biscuits	1	0	1
16	Insecticides	1	0	1
17	electrical appliances	1	0	1
18	Children's clothing	1	0	1
19	Nylon	0	1	1
	Total	**623**	**608**	**1,231**

Private Sector Imports by Commodity Category:

Private sector imports during the reporting period totaled 1,664 trucks, with the largest categories consisting of fruits and vegetables (431 trucks, 25.9%), other commodities (454 trucks, 27.3%), and frozen meat, dairy and eggs (229 trucks, 13.8%). Compared with Week 102, fruits and vegetables declined from 235 to 196 trucks (-17%), while frozen meat, dairy and eggs increased from 111 to 118 trucks (+6%). Imports of food items decreased from 113 to 105 trucks, while hygiene materials increased from 33 to 46 trucks, indicating changing market priorities based on immediate consumer demand. Overall, commercial inflows remained concentrated in consumer goods, with no significant entry of industrial inputs, production materials, or capital equipment, limiting broader economic recovery and productive capacity restoration.

Day	Food Items	Fruits and Vegetables	Hygiene Materials	Frozen Foods and Eggs	Shelter Materials	Cooking Gas	Others	Solid Fuel	Medicines and medical supplies	Stationery	Motor oil	Solid Fuel	Insecticide	Total
06/7/2026	20	49	6	17	15	5	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	151
07/7/2026	22	42	8	22	20	4	37	1	0	1	0	0	0	157
08/7/2026	18	43	9	33	21	5	46	1	6	1	1	0	0	184
09/7/2026	17	47	7	19	24	4	46	0	2	0	0	0	0	166
10/7/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11/7/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12/7/2026	36	54	3	20	13	4	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	178
Subtotal 1 (Week 102)	113	235	33	111	93	22	216	2	8	2	1	0	0	836
13/7/2026	21	41	8	24	20	5	53	0	0	1	0	2	0	175
14/7/2026	20	34	6	22	18	3	35	0	0	0	0	2	0	140
15/7/2026	27	36	20	24	17	4	47	0	0	1	0	3	1	180
16/7/2026	17	43	6	29	15	4	52	0	0	1	0	1	0	168
17/7/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18/7/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
19/7/2026	20	42	6	19	18	5	50	0	1	0	0	1	2	164
Subtotal 2 (Week 103)	105	196	46	118	88	21	238	0	1	3	0	9	3	828
Total	**218**	**431**	**79**	**229**	**181**	**43**	**454**	**2**	**9**	**5**	**1**	**9**	**3**	**1,664**

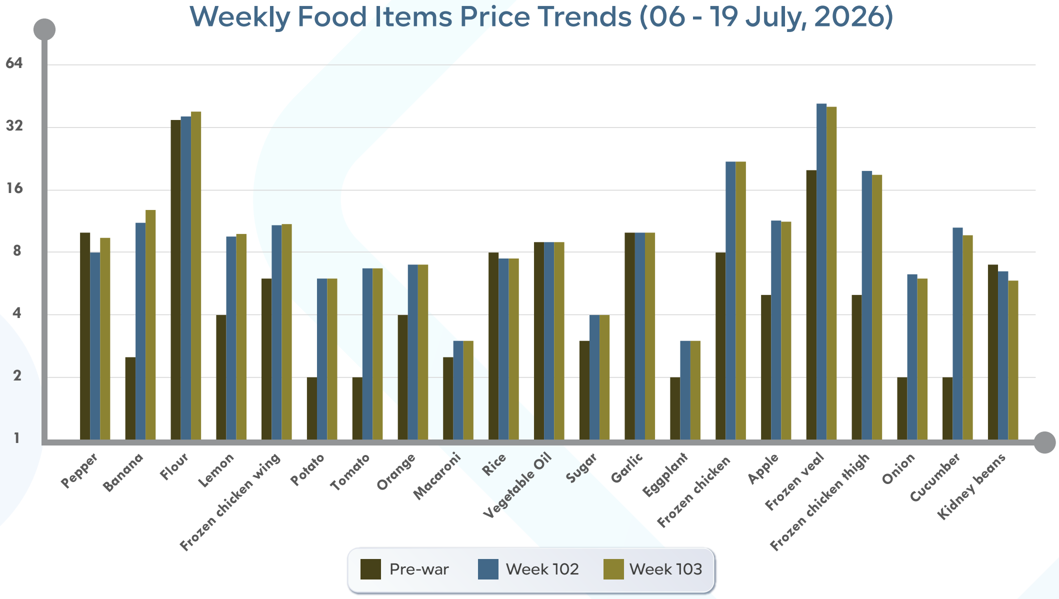
Private Sector Imports by Commodity Category



Market Prices for Basic Goods:
Food Commodity Price Trends:

Market prices during Week 103 showed a mixed trend, with several essential commodities experiencing further increases despite continued supply inflows. Bananas recorded the highest increase (+15%), followed by flour (+5%) and lemons (+3%), while several commodities remained stable, including rice, sugar, vegetable oil, and frozen chicken. Some products recorded moderate declines, including cucumber (-8%), kidney beans (-10%), and onions (-5%), suggesting improvements in availability for selected items. Compared with pre-war levels, many commodities continue to trade significantly above historical prices, particularly bananas (+414%), cucumbers (+386%), and frozen chicken thighs (+280%). Overall, the continued price elevation indicates that market supply remains insufficient to fully normalize prices, despite gradual improvements in commercial access.

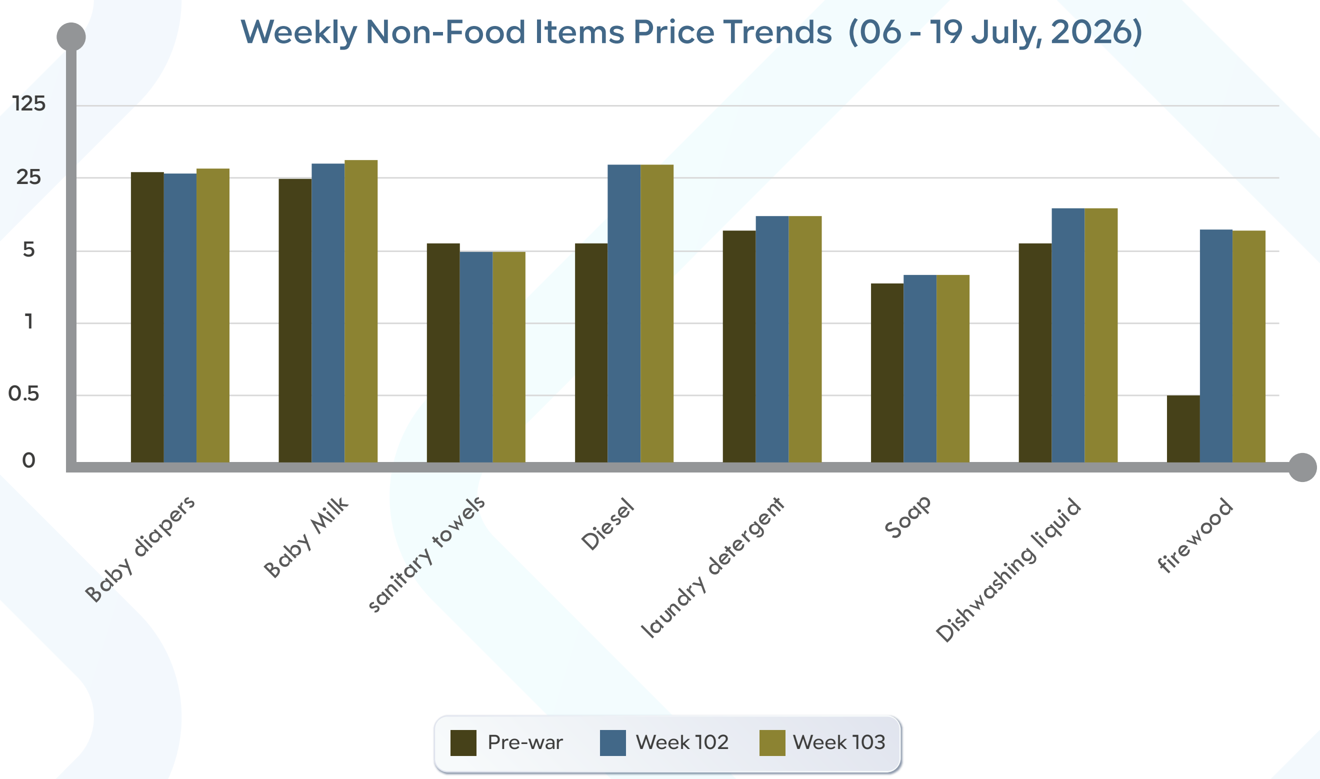
#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 102		Week 103		% Change (Week 103 vs. Week 102)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Pepper	Kg	10	8	-20%	9.43	-6%	18%
2	Banana	Kg	2.5	11.14	346%	12.86	414%	15%
3	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35	36.43	4%	38.43	10%	5%
4	Lemon	Kg	4	9.57	139%	9.86	146%	3%
5	Frozen chicken wing	Kg	6	10.86	81%	11	83%	1%
6	Potato	Kg	2	6	200%	6	200%	0%
7	Tomato	Kg	2	6.71	236%	6.71	236%	0%
8	Orange	Kg	4	7	75%	7	75%	0%
9	Macaroni	Kg	2.5	3	20%	3	20%	0%
10	Rice	Kg	8	7.5	-6%	7.5	-6%	0%
11	Vegetable Oil	Liter	9	9	0%	9	0%	0%
12	Sugar	Kg	3	4	33%	4	33%	0%
13	Garlic	Kg	10	10	0%	10	0%	0%
14	Eggplant	Kg	2	3	50%	3	50%	0%
15	Frozen chicken	Kg	8	22	175%	22	175%	0%
16	Apple	Kg	5	11.43	129%	11.29	126%	-1%
17	Frozen veal	Kg	20	42	110%	40.57	103%	-3%
18	Frozen chicken thigh	Kg	5	19.86	297%	19	280%	-4%
19	Onion	Kg	2	6.29	214%	6	200%	-5%
20	Cucumber	Kg	2	10.57	429%	9.71	386%	-8%
21	Kidney beans	Kg	7	6.5	-7%	5.86	-16%	-10%



Non-Food Commodity Price Trends:

Non-food essential commodities remained relatively stable during Week 103, with limited price movements compared with the previous week. The main increases were recorded for baby diapers (+12%) and baby milk (+8%), reflecting continued pressure on essential household and childcare products. Other monitored commodities, including diesel, hygiene products, soap, and dishwashing liquid, remained unchanged, while firewood decreased slightly by 2%. Despite this short-term stability, several items remain significantly above pre-war levels, particularly firewood (+1,500%), diesel (+467%), and dishwashing liquid (+117%), demonstrating the persistence of structural inflation and high household costs.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 102		Week 103		% Change (Week 103 vs. Week 102)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29	28	-3%	31.29	8%	12%
2	Baby Milk	Can (400 gm)	25	35	40%	37.86	51%	8%
3	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6	5	-17%	5	-17%	0%
4	Diesel	Liter	6	34	467%	34	467%	0%
5	laundry detergent	Kg	8	11	38%	11	38%	0%
6	Soap	Piece	2.5	3	20%	3	20%	0%
7	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	13	117%	13	117%	0%
8	firewood	Kg	0.5	8.14	1529%	8	1500%	-2%

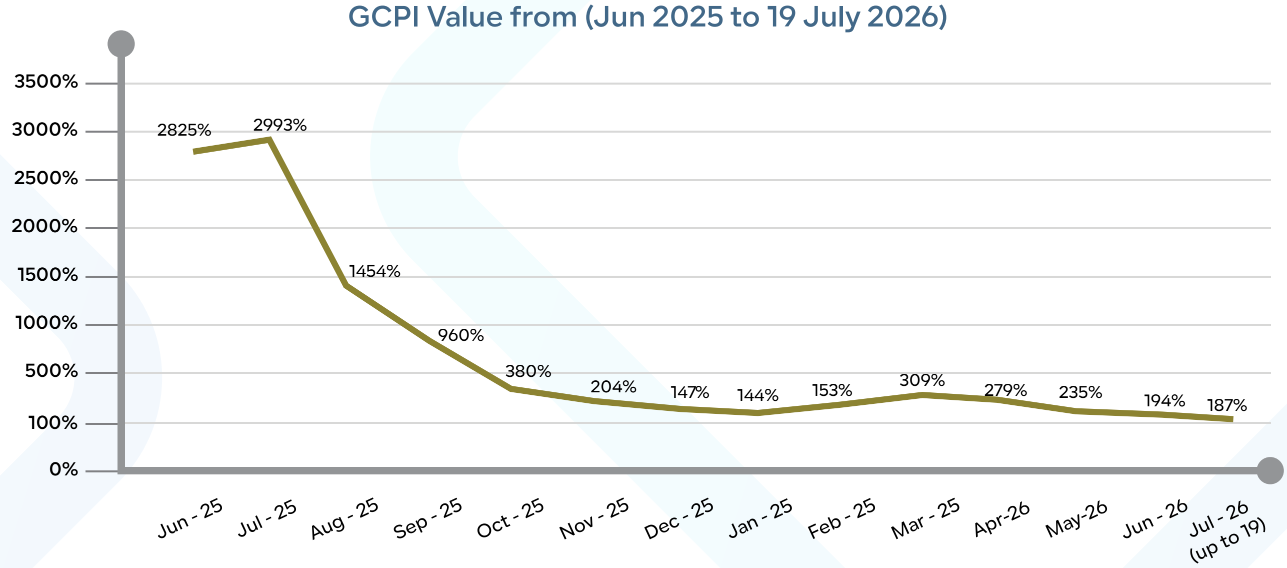


Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) – Monthly Trend:

The GCPI decreased from 194% in June 2026 to 187% in July 2026 (up to 19 July), representing a reduction of 7 percentage points (-4%). This continues the downward trend observed since May 2026, when the index stood at 235%, indicating gradual easing of inflationary pressure. However, prices remain significantly above the pre-war baseline (100%), reflecting continued market fragility and incomplete recovery.

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	Index value (%)
1	Jun - 25	2,611	2,825%
2	Jul - 25	2,766	2,993%
3	Aug - 25	1,344	1,454%
4	Sep - 25	887	960%
5	Oct - 25	352	380%
6	Nov - 25	189	204%
7	Dec - 25	136	147%
8	Jan - 26	133	144%
9	Feb - 26	142	153%
10	Mar - 26	286	309%
11	Apr - 26	257	279%
12	May - 26	217	235%
13	Jun - 26	180	194%
14	Jul - 26 (up to 19)	173	187%

GCPI Value from (Jun 2025 to 19 July 2026)

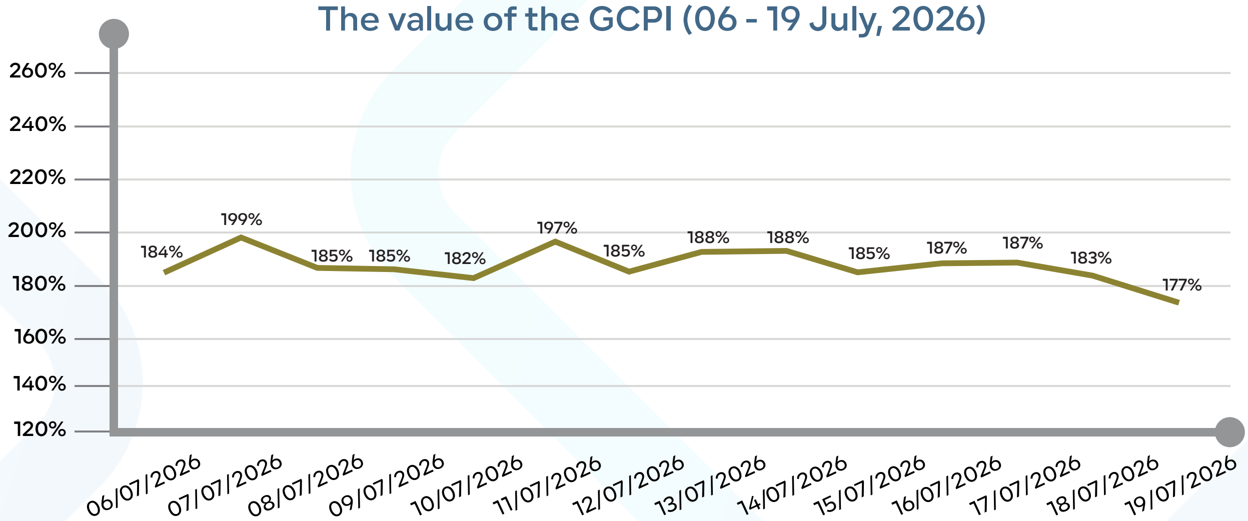


Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) – Daily Trend:

The Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) remained relatively stable during the reporting period, fluctuating between 177% and 199%, indicating limited short-term volatility in overall consumer prices. Compared with Week 102, the index maintained a similar range during Week 103 but recorded a gradual decline toward the end of the period, reaching 177% on 19 July, the lowest recorded level during the two weeks. This downward movement suggests a modest easing of inflationary pressure, potentially linked to improved supply regularity and increased market availability of selected commodities. However, the index remains significantly above the pre-war baseline (100%), confirming that price conditions remain distorted and recovery remains fragile.

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	Index value (%)
1	06/7/2026	170	184%
2	07/7/2026	184	199%
3	08/7/2026	171	185%
4	09/7/2026	171	185%
5	10/7/2026	168	182%
6	11/7/2026	182	197%
7	12/7/2026	171	185%
8	13/7/2026	174	188%
9	14/7/2026	174	188%
10	15/7/2026	171	185%
11	16/7/2026	173	187%
12	17/7/2026	173	187%
13	18/7/2026	169	183%
14	19/7/2026	163	177%

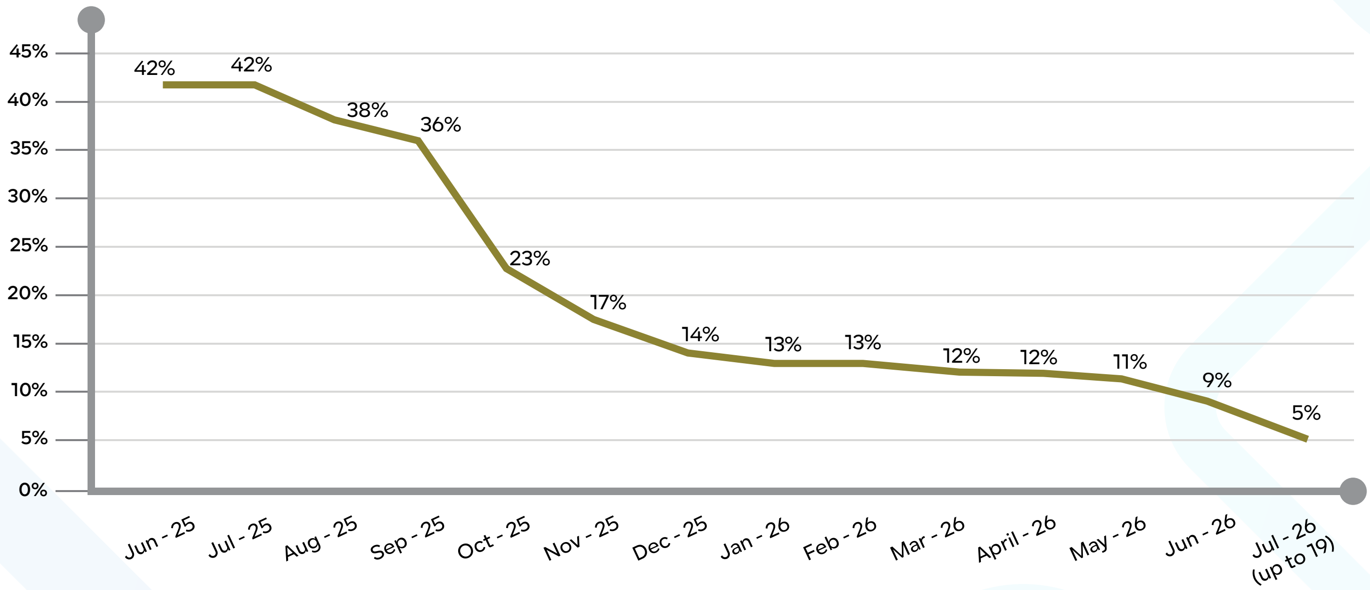
The value of the GCPI (06 - 19 July, 2026)



Cash-Out Commission – Monthly Trend:

The cash-out commission declined from 9% in June 2026 to 5% in July 2026 (up to 19 July), representing a reduction of 4 percentage points (-44%). This marks the lowest recorded level since monitoring began, reflecting reduced dependence on cash transactions and the growing use of electronic payment mechanisms.

Monthly Cash-Out Commission Rate (June 2025 – 05 July 2026)



Month	Jun - 25	Jul - 25	Aug - 25	Sep - 25	Oct - 25	Nov - 25	Dec - 25	Jan - 26	Feb - 26	Mar - 26	April - 26	May - 26	Jun - 26	Jul - 26 (up to 19)
Cash-Out Commission (%)	42%	42%	38%	36%	23%	17%	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%	11%	9%	5%

Cash-Out Commission – Daily Trend:

The cash-out commission remained at relatively low levels during the reporting period, fluctuating between 4% and 6%, reflecting continued stabilization compared with previous months. The commission averaged approximately 5% during Week 102 and declined slightly to around 4.1% during Week 103, indicating a continued reduction in reliance on physical cash transactions. This downward trend is consistent with the increasing adoption of electronic payment mechanisms, which have reduced demand for cash withdrawal services. Despite this improvement, continued monitoring remains necessary as liquidity conditions and payment system functionality remain critical factors affecting economic activity in Gaza.

#	Date	Cash-out commission (%)
1	06/7/2026	5%
2	07/7/2026	6%
3	08/7/2026	5%
4	09/7/2026	6%
5	10/7/2026	5%
6	11/7/2026	5%
7	12/7/2026	4%
8	13/7/2026	5%
9	14/7/2026	4%
10	15/7/2026	4%
11	16/7/2026	4%
12	17/7/2026	5%
13	18/7/2026	4%
14	19/7/2026	4%

Cash-Out Commission from (06 - 19 July, 2026)