



إتحاد الغرف التجارية الصناعية الزراعية الفلسطينية
Federation of Palestinian Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Agriculture

Gaza Movement of Goods - Weekly Report

Week 90: (13 - 19 April, 2026)

Week 91: (20 -26 April, 2026)

- Total truck movements reached 2,502 trucks over Weeks 90–91 with clear volatility between the two weeks.
- A sharp decline is observed from Week 90 (1,582 trucks) to Week 91 (920 trucks).
- The balance between private sector and humanitarian flows shifted from private-sector dominance in Week 90 to humanitarian dominance in Week 91.
- KAS remained the main entry point but showed a significant drop in Week 91, increasing system fragility.
- Zikim played a secondary but unstable role, partially compensating for reduced KAS activity.
- Humanitarian aid became more dominant in Week 91, indicating a shift toward relief-driven supply chains.
- Humanitarian aid in Weeks 90–91 was highly concentrated, dominated by a few key organizations led by WFP and WCK.
- The private sector contracted sharply in Week 91, reflecting reduced market activity and operational disruption.
- Food assistance remained the dominant category, exceeding 70% of total humanitarian cargo composition.
- Prices remained highly inflated with no meaningful stabilization despite minor weekly fluctuations.
- Overall, the two-week period reflects a fragile and shifting supply system with declining market resilience and rising dependence on humanitarian aid.



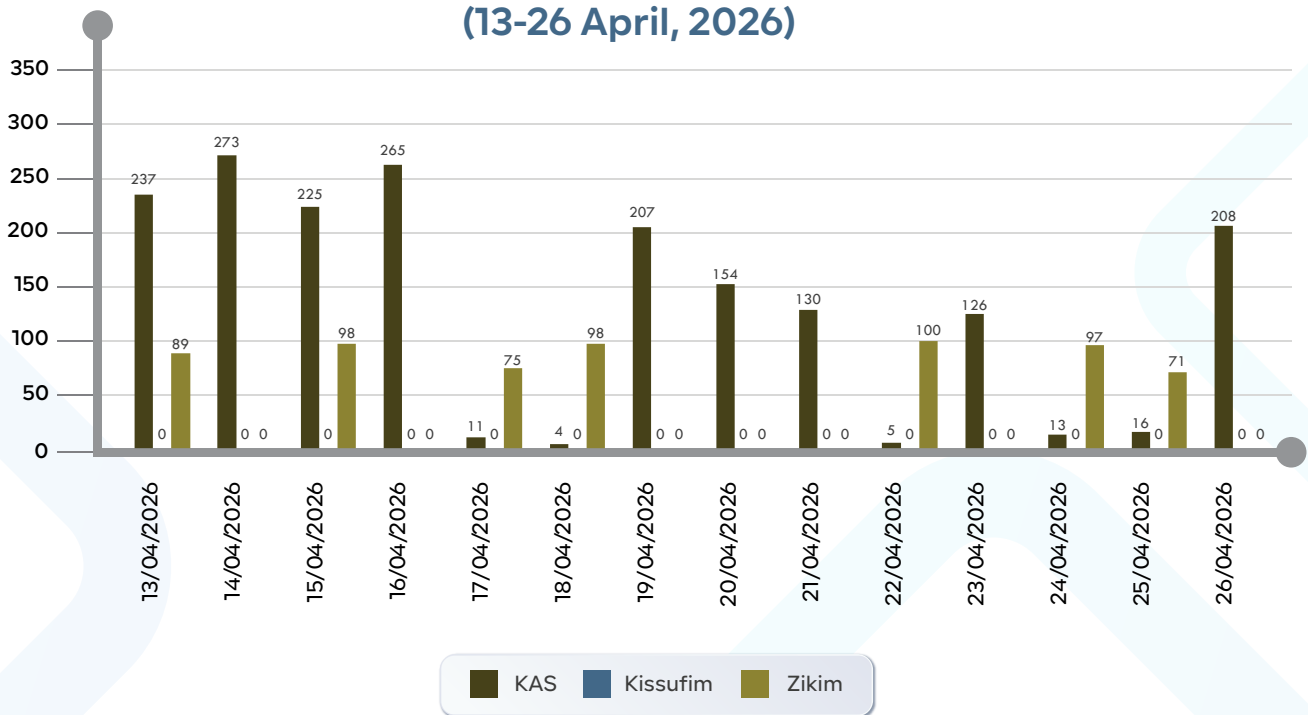
Scan the QR code to access the interactive Dashboard
Real-time insights on crossing status and market movements in Gaza

28 April, 2026

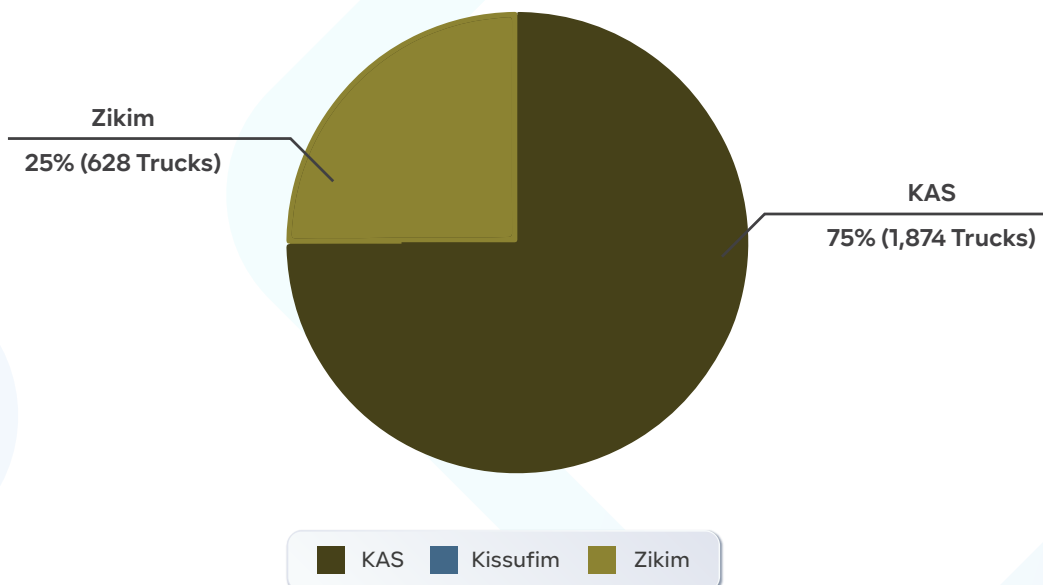
Trucks by Crossings:

The data shows a total of 2,502 trucks over two weeks, with a clear dominance of Karem Abu Salem (KAS) crossing accounting for 1,874 trucks (75%), while Zikim contributed 628 trucks (25%) and all other crossings remained inactive. Week 90 was relatively higher with 1,582 trucks, compared to 920 trucks in Week 91, indicating a notable weekly decline in overall inflows. KAS remained the main entry point in both weeks, but its volume dropped significantly in Week 91 (from 1,222 to 652 trucks), reflecting reduced stability in supply routes. Zikim showed intermittent but important usage, especially in Week 91 where it partially compensated for reduced KAS activity. Overall, the system remains highly centralized and dependent on a single crossing, with limited diversification in entry routes.

Truck Entries into Gaza Strip by Crossing (13-26 April, 2026)



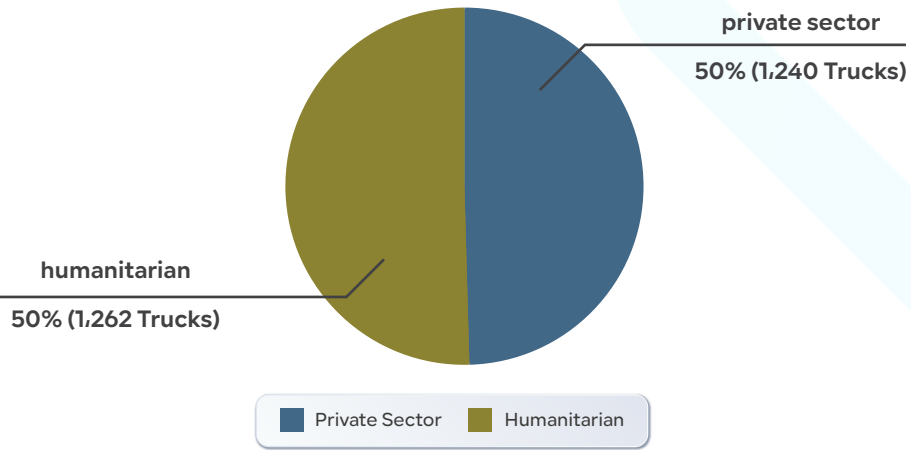
Distribution of Entered Trucks by Crossing (13-26 April, 2026)



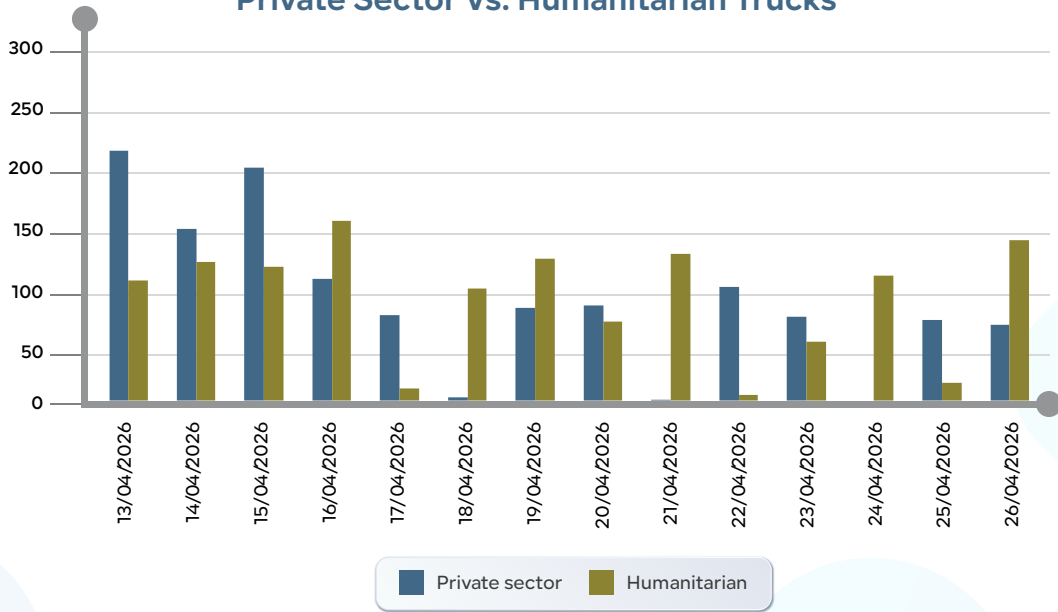
#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks			
			KAS	Zikim	Kissufim	Total
1	Monday	13/4/2026	237	89	0	326
2	Tuesday	14/4/2026	273	0	0	273
3	Wednesday	15/4/2026	225	98	0	323
4	Thursday	16/4/2026	265	0	0	265
5	Friday	17/4/2026	11	75	0	86
6	Saturday	18/4/2026	4	98	0	102
7	Sunday	19/4/2026	207	0	0	207
Subtotal 1 (Week 90)			1,222	360	0	1,582
8	Monday	20/4/2026	154	0	0	154
9	Tuesday	21/4/2026	130	0	0	130
10	Wednesday	22/4/2026	5	100	0	105
11	Thursday	23/4/2026	126	0	0	126
12	Friday	24/4/2026	13	97	0	110
13	Saturday	25/4/2026	16	71	0	87
14	Sunday	26/4/2026	208	0	0	208
Subtotal 2 (Week 91)			652	268	0	920
Total			1,874	628	0	2,502

Commercial Vs. Humanitarian Trucks

The period witnessed a near balance between humanitarian (1,262 | 50.4%) and private sector (1,240 | 49.6%). However, a strong divergence appears between the two weeks: Week 90 was dominated by the private sector (843 vs 739), while Week 91 shows a sharp reversal in favor of humanitarian aid (523 vs 397). This reflects a structural shift from market-driven supply toward aid-driven inflows during the second week. Humanitarian flows also appear more stable, while private sector activity shows sharper volatility and sudden drops.



Private Sector Vs. Humanitarian Trucks

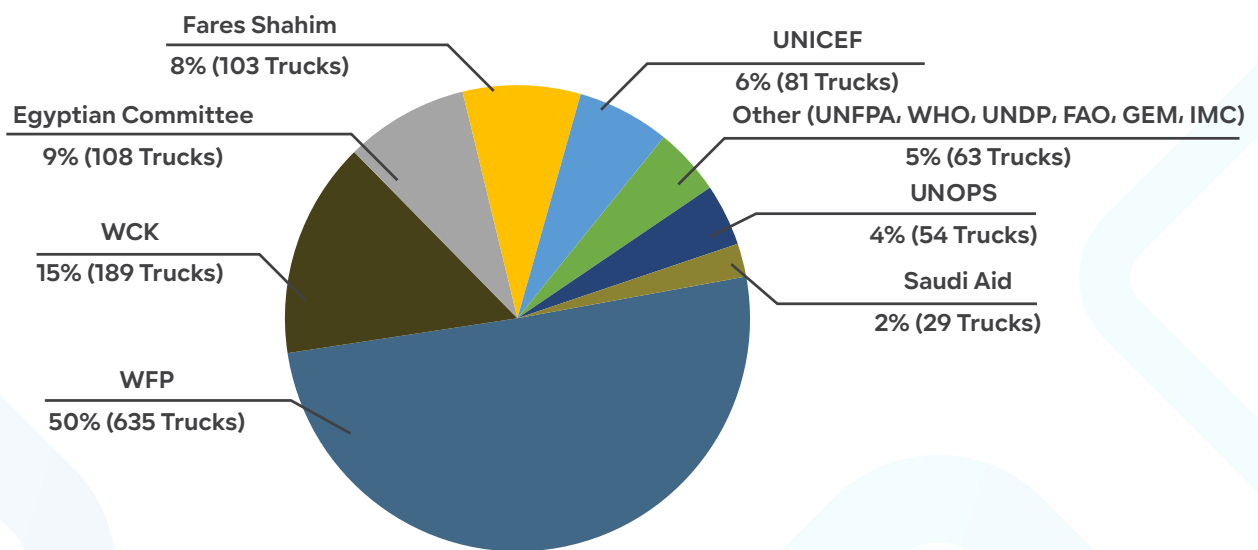


#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks		
			Private sector	Humanitarian	Total
1	Monday	13/4/2026	220	106	326
2	Tuesday	14/4/2026	151	122	273
3	Wednesday	15/4/2026	205	118	323
4	Thursday	16/4/2026	107	158	265
5	Friday	17/4/2026	75	11	86
6	Saturday	18/4/2026	3	99	102
7	Sunday	19/4/2026	82	125	207
Subtotal 1 (Week 90)			843	739	1,582
8	Monday	20/4/2026	84	70	154
9	Tuesday	21/4/2026	1	129	130
10	Wednesday	22/4/2026	100	5	105
11	Thursday	23/4/2026	74	52	126
12	Friday	24/4/2026	0	110	110
13	Saturday	25/4/2026	71	16	87
14	Sunday	26/4/2026	67	141	208
Subtotal 2 (Week 91)			397	523	920
Total			1,240	1,262	2,502

Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries to Gaza by Organization:

Humanitarian deliveries totaled 1,262 trucks, with a strong concentration among a few major actors. World Food Programme (WFP) dominates with 635 trucks (50%), followed by World Central Kitchen (WCK) with 189 trucks (15%), together forming the core of food-related response. Mid-tier contributors such as the Egyptian Committee and Fares Shahim provide moderate but significant volumes, while UN agencies like UNICEF, UNOPS, and UNFPA collectively support essential sectors. Smaller actors (WHO, FAO, IMC, GEM) contribute limited but specialized interventions. Overall, humanitarian operations are highly concentrated, with dependency on a few key lead agencies.

Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries by Organization
(13-26 April, 2026)

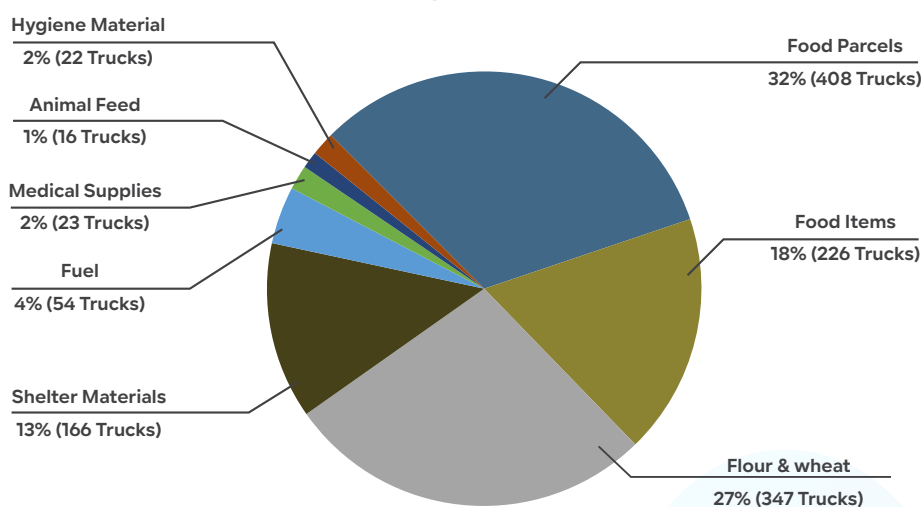


#	Item	Number of Trucks		
		Week 90 (13-19 April, 2026)	Week 91 (20-26 April, 2026)	Total
1	WFP	348	287	635
2	WCK	102	87	189
3	Egyptian Committee	93	15	108
4	Fares Shahim	58	45	103
5	UNICEF	65	16	81
6	UNOPS	30	24	54
7	Saudi Center	23	6	29
8	UNFPA	4	15	19
9	WHO	7	7	14
10	UNDP	0	14	14
11	FAO	8	4	12
12	GEM	1	2	3
13	IMC	0	1	1
	Total	739	523	1262

Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries by Type of Aid:

The data shows that food-related assistance dominates the supply structure, with Food Parcels (32%), Flour & Wheat (27%), and Food Items (18%) forming nearly 77% of total humanitarian cargo. Shelter materials represent a secondary but important share at 13%, while fuel, medical supplies, hygiene materials, and animal feed collectively remain below 10%. A notable shift appears between weeks: flour increases in Week 91, while food parcels and food items decline. This suggests a transition from packaged assistance toward staple commodity support. Overall, humanitarian aid is strongly food-centric with limited diversification into recovery-oriented sectors.

Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries by Type of Aid
(13-26 April, 2026)



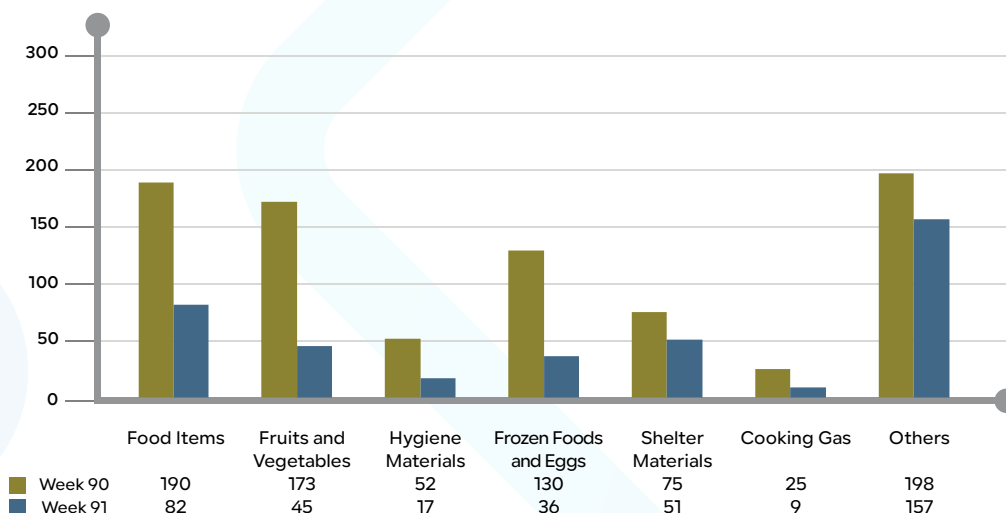
#	Item	Number of Trucks		Total
		Week 90 (13-19 April, 2026)	Week 91 (20-26 April, 2026)	
1	Food Parcels	252	156	408
2	Flour & wheat	167	180	347
3	Food Items	94	42	136
4	Blankets & Mattresses	45	21	66
5	Fuel (desiel & benzene)	30	24	54
6	Vegetables and fruits	30	0	30
7	Tents & Awnings	23	44	67
8	Clothing	19	12	31
9	Olive Coal (Jift)	18	2	20
10	Medical Supplies	12	11	23
11	Animal Feed	12	4	16
12	Frozen Products	11	5	16
13	Legumes	9	0	9
14	Biscuits and Cakes	9	6	15
15	Hygiene Material	6	16	22
16	Water bag	2	0	2
	Total	739	523	1,262

Commercial Trucks:

Private sector flows (1,240 trucks) are heavily concentrated in three main categories: Food items (272 trucks), Fruits & vegetables (218 trucks), and "Others" (355 trucks). The "Others" category represents a large share (29%), include non-essential food items. Week 91 shows a clear contraction in most categories except "Others," suggesting instability in structured supply chains. Non-food essentials such as hygiene materials, fuel, and cooking gas remain very limited in volume. Overall, the private sector appears fragmented, with weak consistency in essential supply composition.

Day	Food Items	Fruits and Vegetables	Hygiene Materials	Frozen Foods and Eggs	Shelter Materials	Cooking Gas	Others	Total
13/4/2026	57	52	12	30	13	5	51	220
14/4/2026	33	29	12	29	14	5	29	151
15/4/2026	44	48	13	34	14	5	47	205
16/4/2026	18	19	5	18	11	5	31	107
17/4/2026	17	16	2	11	14	0	15	75
18/4/2026	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
19/4/2026	21	9	8	8	6	5	25	82
Subtotal 1 (Week 90)	190	173	52	130	75	25	198	843
20/4/2026	15	21	3	15	5	0	25	84
21/4/2026	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22/4/2026	17	5	4	0	20	0	54	100
23/4/2026	16	8	3	11	5	4	27	74
24/4/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25/4/2026	20	1	4	1	17	0	28	71
26/4/2026	13	10	3	9	4	5	23	67
Subtotal 2 (Week 91)	82	45	17	36	51	9	157	397
Total	272	218	69	166	126	34	355	1240

Distribution of Commercial Trucks by Type of Goods
(13-26 April, 2026)



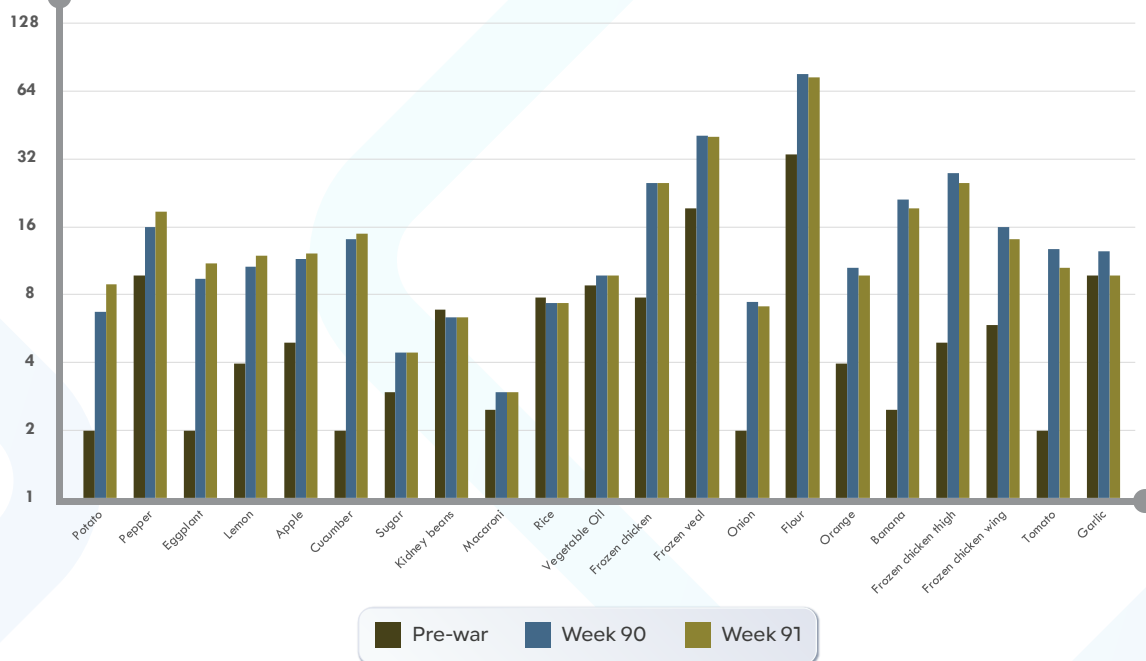
Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Food Items:

Food prices remain at extremely elevated levels compared to pre-war benchmarks, with most items still between 100% and 700% above baseline. Significant increases are recorded in staples such as potatoes, cucumbers, and eggplant, while some items like garlic and tomatoes show sharp weekly declines. Despite minor corrections in selected goods, the overall index remains highly volatile and structurally inflated. Even essential commodities such as flour and chicken remain more than double pre-war prices. The market reflects persistent inflationary pressure with no clear stabilization trend.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 90		Week 91		% Change (Week 91 vs. Week 90)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Potato	Kg	2	6.86	243%	9.14	357%	33%
2	Pepper	Kg	10	16.57	66%	19.43	94%	17%
3	Eggplant	Kg	2	9.71	386%	11.29	464%	16%
4	Lemon	Kg	4	11	175%	12.29	207%	12%
5	Apple	Kg	5	11.86	137%	12.57	151%	6%
6	Cucumber	Kg	2	14.57	629%	15.43	671%	6%
7	Sugar	Kg	3	4.5	50%	4.5	50%	0%
8	Kidney beans	Kg	7	6.5	-7%	6.5	-7%	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	10	11%	10	11%	0%
12	Frozen chicken	Kg	8	26.14	227%	26	225%	-1%
13	Frozen veal	Kg	20	42.43	112%	42	110%	-1%
14	Onion	Kg	2	7.57	279%	7.29	264%	-4%
15	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35	80.71	131%	77.43	121%	-4%
16	Orange	Kg	4	10.86	171%	10	150%	-8%
17	Banana	Kg	2.5	22	780%	20	700%	-9%
18	Frozen chicken thigh	Kg	5	28.86	477%	26	420%	-10%
19	Frozen chicken wing	Kg	6	16.43	174%	14.57	143%	-11%
20	Tomato	Kg	2	13.14	557%	10.86	443%	-17%
21	Garlic	Kg	10	12.86	29%	10	0%	-22%

Weekly Food Items Price Trends (13-26 April, 2026)

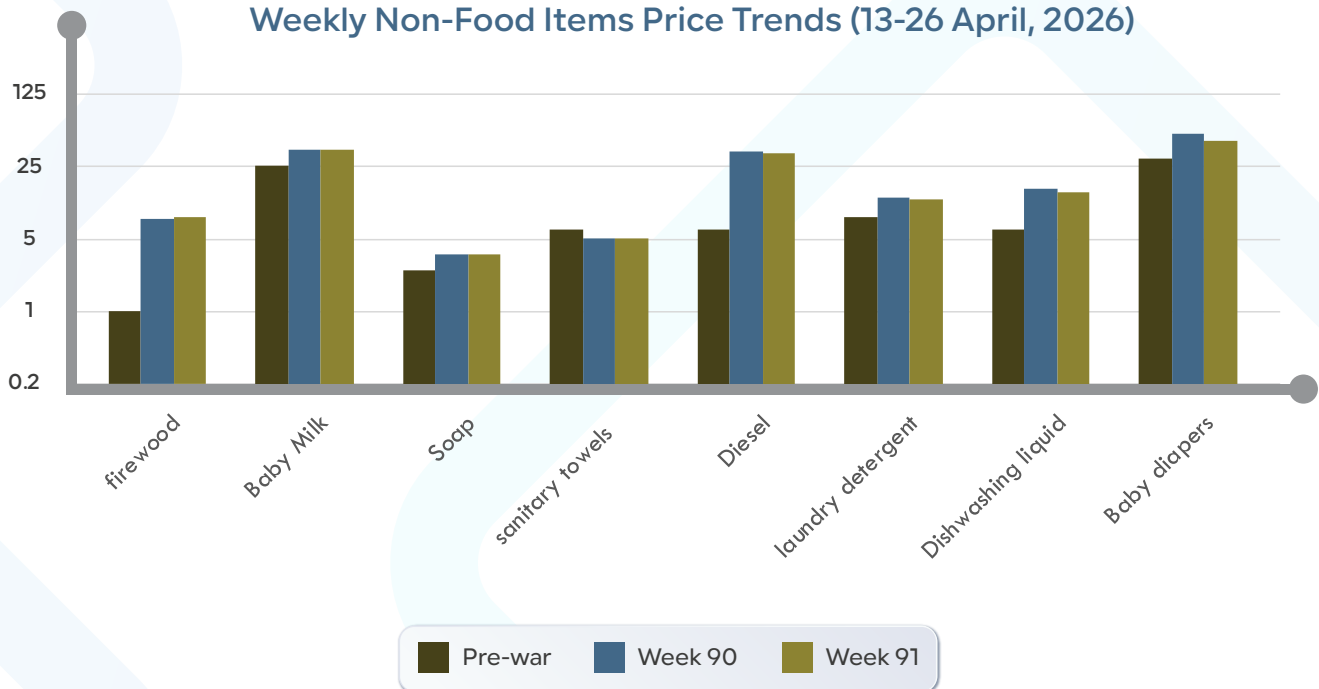


Non - Food Items:

Non-food essentials remain significantly inflated, particularly energy-related items such as firewood (+1500%) and diesel (+455%), indicating severe energy market stress. Hygiene and household products show mixed trends, with partial stability in soap and baby milk but declines in diapers and detergents. Cooking-related goods such as dishwashing liquid also show gradual decreases but remain far above pre-war levels. The overall pattern suggests structural inflation combined with limited short-term corrections. Household affordability remains severely constrained across all non-food categories.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 90		Week 91		% Change (Week 91 vs. Week 90)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	fire wood	Kg	0.5	7.71	1443%	8	1500%	4%
2	Baby Milk	Can (400 gm)	25	35	40%	35	40%	0%
3	Soap	Piece	2.5	3.5	40%	3.5	40%	0%
4	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6	5	-17%	5	-17%	0%
5	Diesel	Liter	6	34	467%	33.29	455%	-2%
6	laundry detergent	Kg	8	12.57	57%	12	50%	-5%
7	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	15.14	152%	14	133%	-8%
8	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29	50.71	75%	43.57	50%	-14%

Weekly Non-Food Items Price Trends (13-26 April, 2026)



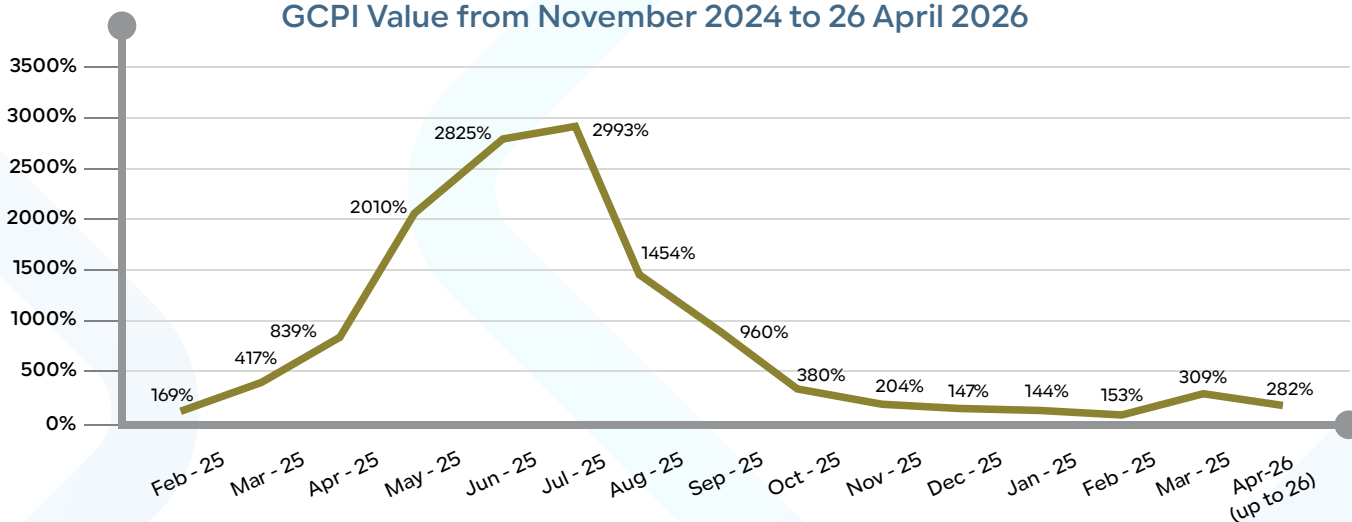
Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

GCPI – Long Term Trend

The comparative analysis between March 2026 and April 2026 (up to the 26) shows a slight decline in the (GCPI) value, decreasing from 309% to 282%, a reduction of approximately 8.7%. This limited decrease reflects a relative stabilization following the increase recorded in March, without indicating a substantial change in the overall inflation level. Despite this decline, the index remains at very high levels, more than three times the baseline, indicating continued structural pressure on prices and no real market recovery.

#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	Index value (%)
1	Feb - 25	157	169%
2	Mar - 25	385	417%
3	Apr - 25	776	839%
4	May - 25	1,858	2010%
5	Jun - 25	2,611	2825%
6	Jul - 25	2,766	2993%
7	Aug - 25	1,344	1454%
8	Sep - 25	887	960%
9	Oct - 25	352	380%
10	Nov - 25	189	204%
11	Dec - 25	136	147%
12	Jan - 26	133	144%
13	Feb - 26	142	153%
14	Mar - 26	286	309%
15	Apr - 26 (up to 26)	260	282%

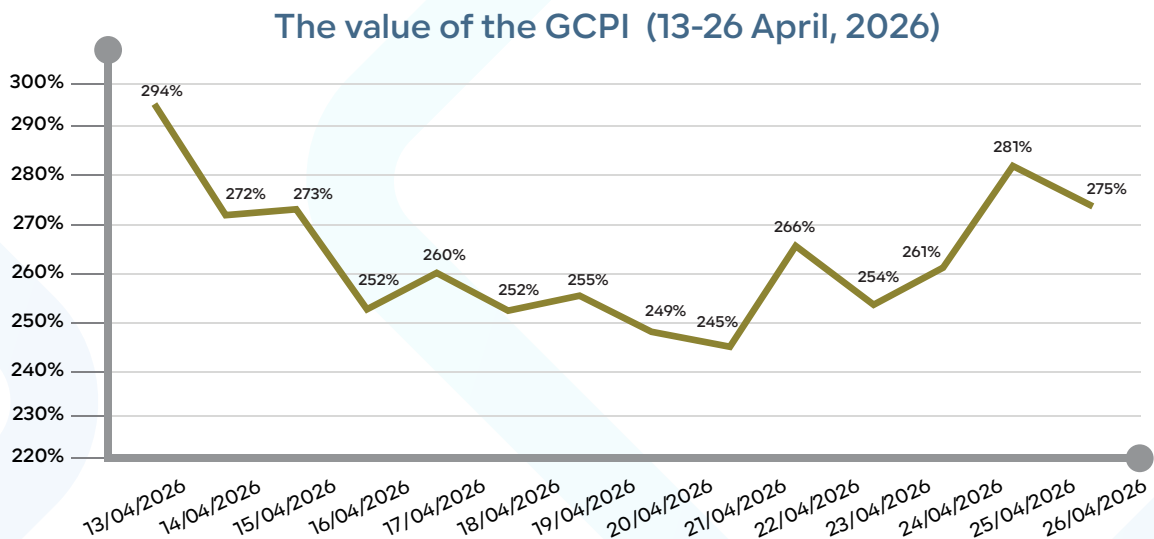
GCPI Value from November 2024 to 26 April 2026



GCPI – Short Term Trend

The price index fluctuates between 245% and 294%, indicating sustained inflation at nearly three times the baseline level. A temporary decline is observed mid-period, but the index quickly rebounds toward the end of the timeline. The data shows no sustained downward trend, but rather repeated oscillations around a high inflation plateau. Short-term improvements are quickly offset by renewed price pressures. Overall, the market remains in a prolonged state of high inflation and instability.

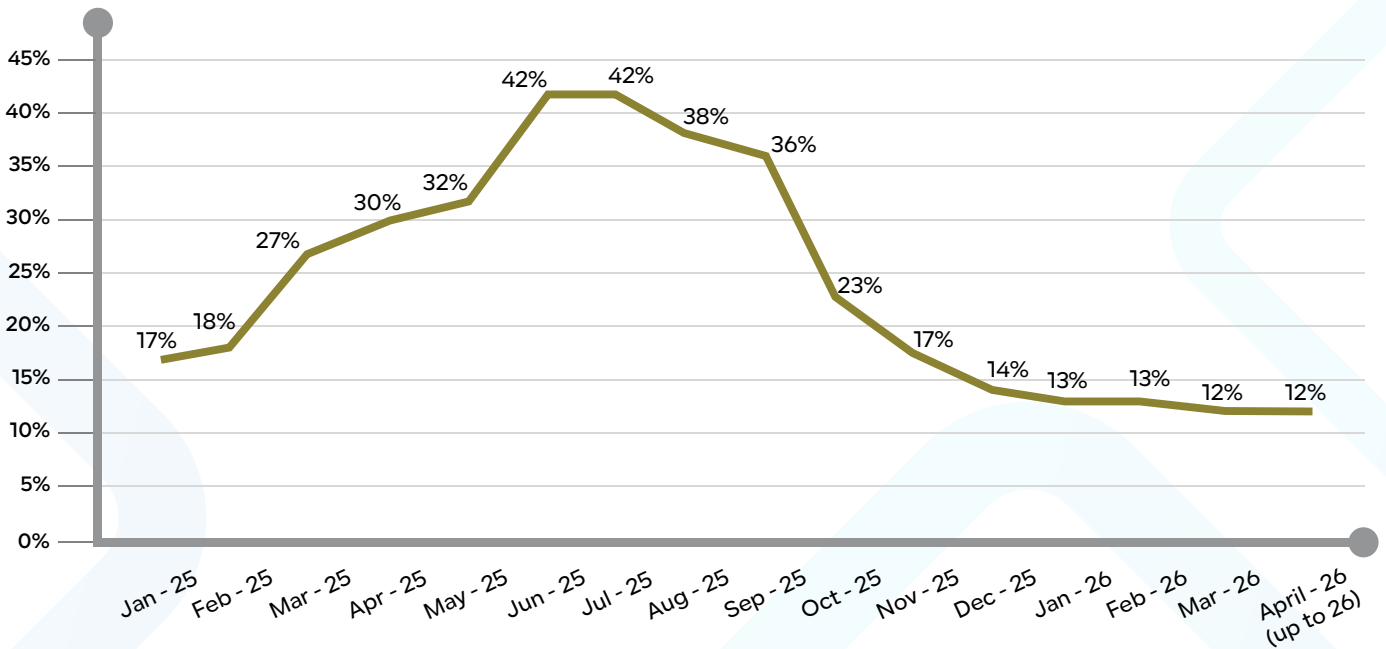
#	Date	Basket value (ILS)	Index value (%)
1	13/4/2026	272	294%
2	14/4/2026	252	272%
3	15/4/2026	253	273%
4	16/4/2026	233	252%
5	17/4/2026	240	260%
6	18/4/2026	233	252%
7	19/4/2026	236	255%
8	20/4/2026	230	249%
9	21/4/2026	226	245%
10	22/4/2026	246	266%
11	23/4/2026	235	254%
12	24/4/2026	242	261%
13	25/4/2026	259	281%
14	26/4/2026	254	275%



Cash-out Commission: Long-term trend:

The comparative analysis between March 2026 and April 2026 (up to the 26) shows a complete stability in cash-out commission at 12%, with no observable change. This stability follows a prolonged downward trend in previous months, where commissions declined from a peak of 42% in June–July 2025 to 13% in January–February 2026, reaching 12% in March–April 2026. Despite this cumulative improvement, the commission remains at a high level, indicating continued pressure on cash liquidity systems despite the gradual reduction in cost.

Monthly Cash-Out Commission Rate (January 2025 – 26 April 2026)



Month	Jan - 25	Feb - 25	Mar - 25	Apr - 25	May - 25	Jun - 25	Jul - 25	Aug - 25	Sep - 25	Oct - 25	Nov - 25	Dec - 25	Jan - 26	Feb - 26	Mar - 26	April - 26 (up to 26)
Cash-Out Commission (%)	17%	18%	27%	30%	32%	42%	42%	38%	36%	23%	17%	14%	13%	13%	12%	12%

Short-Term Fluctuation:

Cash-out commission rates remain relatively stable within a narrow band of 10%–13%, reflecting persistent liquidity constraints in the financial system. A brief improvement is observed at 10%, but the rate quickly returns to 11–12% as the prevailing norm. The reappearance of 13% toward the end of the period indicates renewed pressure on liquidity channels. Despite minor fluctuations, no structural improvement is evident. Overall, the cash-out market remains tight, costly, and sensitive to liquidity shortages.

#	Date	Cash-out commission (%)
1	13/4/2026	13%
2	14/4/2026	12%
3	15/4/2026	12%
4	16/4/2026	11%
5	17/4/2026	11%
6	18/4/2026	10%
7	19/4/2026	11%
8	20/4/2026	12%
9	21/4/2026	12%
10	22/4/2026	11%
11	23/4/2026	12%
12	24/4/2026	12%
13	25/4/2026	13%
14	26/4/2026	12%

Cash-Out Commission from (13-26 April, 2026)

