



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

Gaza Movement of Goods - Weekly Report

Week 84: 02 –08 March ,2026

Week 85: 09 –15 March ,2026

- Since the outbreak of the war on Iran, truck movement declined by 42%, with a significant shift toward humanitarian flows.
- The private sector's share fell to only 23% of total trucks, while humanitarian aid accounted for 77%.
- Karem Abu Salem Crossing (KAS) remained the only active route, while all other crossings were completely closed.
- Week 85 witnessed a relative recovery, with a 58% increase in truck numbers compared to Week 84.
- UN agencies accounted for 61% of humanitarian trucks, with aid concentrated among a limited number of actors.
- Food items constituted the majority of aid, with a notable increase in food parcels during Week 85.
- Private sector activity was volatile, with increases concentrated in frozen foods, eggs, and fruits and vegetables.
- Basic commodity prices continued to rise, with sharp inflation despite slight declines in some essential consumer goods.
- The cash-out commission has been stable at 12–13% since the beginning of 2026, reflecting increased reliance on electronic payments.



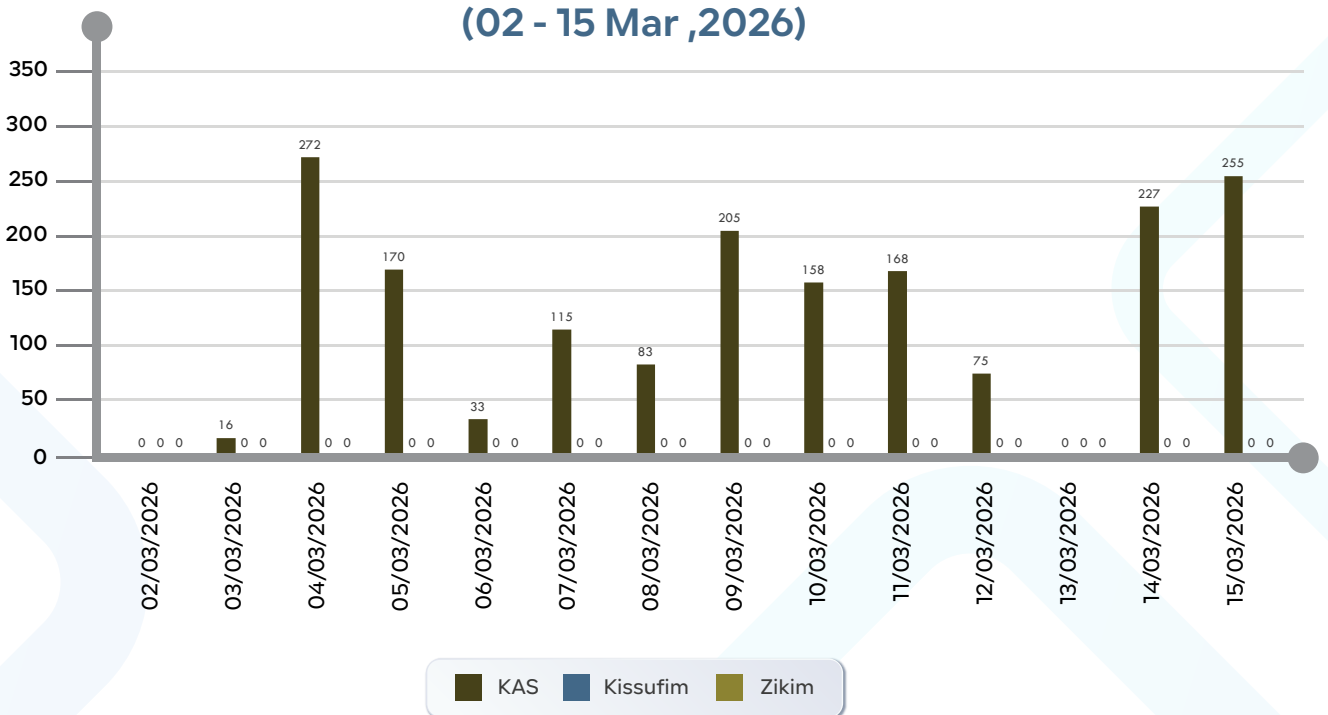
Scan the QR code to access the interactive Dashboard
Real-time insights on crossing status and market movements in Gaza

19 March, 2026

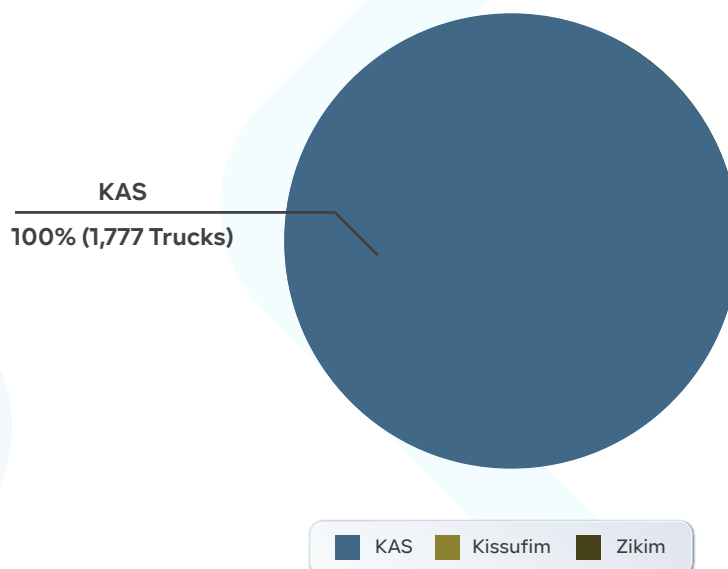
Trucks by Crossings:

The war on Iran has had a significant impact on crossings and the flow of goods into the Gaza Strip. A comparison of truck flow data between the previous report (Weeks 82 and 83) and the current report (Weeks 84 and 85) shows a clear quantitative decline in truck movements. The total number of trucks dropped from 3,052 in the previous report to 1,777 in the current report, representing a 42% decrease. There was also a shift in the composition of flows by type, with the private sector's contribution falling from 54% in the previous report to 23% in the current report. Since the outbreak of the war, Karem Abu Salem Crossing (KAS) has remained the only active crossing, while all other crossings have remained completely closed with no movement.

Truck entries into Gaza Strip by Crossing (02 - 15 Mar ,2026)



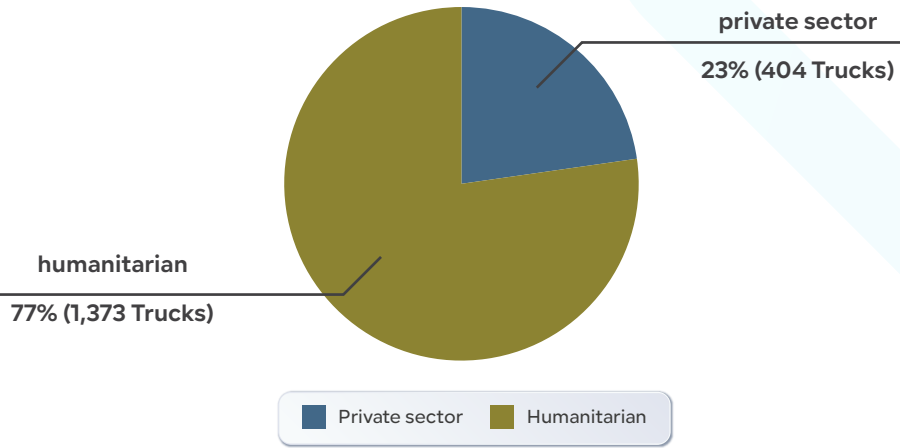
Distribution of Entered Trucks by Crossing (02 - 15 Mar ,2026)



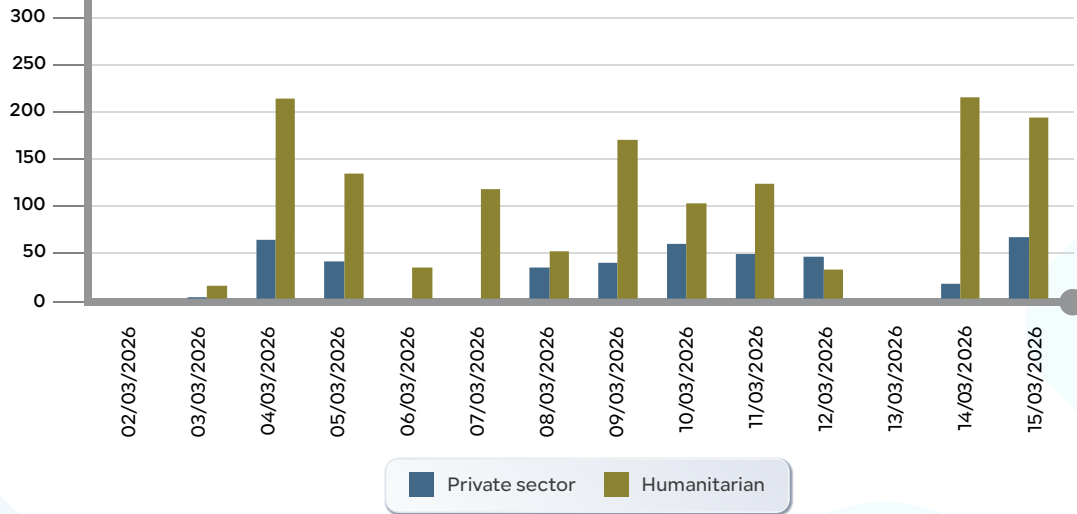
#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks			
			KAS	Zikim	Kissufim	Total
1	Monday	2/3/2026	0	0	0	0
2	Tuesday	3/3/2026	16	0	0	16
3	Wednesday	4/3/2026	272	0	0	272
4	Thursday	5/3/2026	170	0	0	170
5	Friday	6/3/2026	33	0	0	33
6	Saturday	7/3/2026	115	0	0	115
7	Sunday	8/3/2026	83	0	0	83
Subtotal 1 (Week 84)			689	0	0	689
8	Monday	9/3/2026	205	0	0	205
9	Tuesday	10/3/2026	158	0	0	158
10	Wednesday	11/3/2026	168	0	0	168
11	Thursday	12/3/2026	75	0	0	75
12	Friday	13/3/2026	0	0	0	0
13	Saturday	14/3/2026	227	0	0	227
14	Sunday	15/3/2026	255	0	0	255
Subtotal 2 (Week 85)			1,088	0	0	1,088
Total			1,777	0	0	1,777

Commercial Vs. Humanitarian Trucks

Humanitarian trucks clearly accounted for the largest share, totaling 1,373 trucks (77%), compared to only 404 trucks (23%) for the private sector. During Week 84, humanitarian trucks represented around 80% of the total (553 trucks), while the private sector accounted for only 20% (136 trucks). In Week 85, there was a slight improvement in the private sector's contribution, with its share rising to approximately 25% (268 trucks), compared to 75% for humanitarian trucks (820 trucks). Despite this relative improvement, the primary reliance remains on humanitarian flows, with the private sector's contribution still limited and volatile. It is often concentrated on specific days and completely absent on others, reflecting the irregularity of commercial supply flows compared to aid deliveries.



Commercial Vs. Humanitarian Trucks

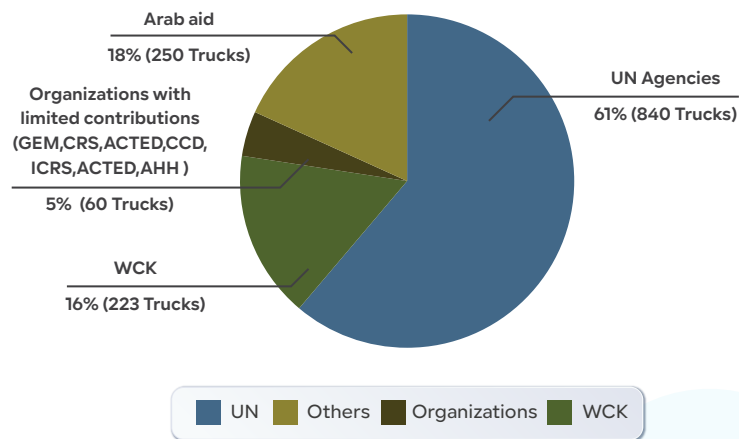


#	Day	Date	Number of Entered Trucks		
			Private sector	Humanitarian	Total
1	Monday	2/3/2026	0	0	0
2	Tuesday	3/3/2026	2	14	16
3	Wednesday	4/3/2026	62	210	272
4	Thursday	5/3/2026	39	131	170
5	Friday	6/3/2026	0	33	33
6	Saturday	7/3/2026	0	115	115
7	Sunday	8/3/2026	33	50	83
Subtotal 1 (Week 84)			136	553	689
8	Monday	9/3/2026	38	167	205
9	Tuesday	10/3/2026	58	100	158
10	Wednesday	11/3/2026	47	121	168
11	Thursday	12/3/2026	44	31	75
12	Friday	13/3/2026	0	0	0
13	Saturday	14/3/2026	16	211	227
14	Sunday	15/3/2026	65	190	255
Subtotal 2 (Week 85)			268	820	1,088
Total			404	1,373	1,777

Humanitarian trucks by Organization:

The distribution of humanitarian trucks by organization shows a clear dominance of UN agencies, which accounted for the largest share with 840 trucks, representing about 61% of total humanitarian trucks. This was followed by Arab aid with 250 trucks (18%), then WCK with 223 trucks (16%), while organizations with limited intervention (such as GEM, CRS, ACTED, and others) contributed only 60 trucks (4%). The role of UN agencies increased significantly from 273 trucks in Week 84 to 567 trucks in Week 85, while WCK's contribution declined from 126 to 97 trucks. Arab aid remained at a nearly constant level (125 trucks in both weeks), as did organizations with limited intervention, whose contributions remained marginal and relatively stable. This distribution reflects a clear concentration of humanitarian aid sources, with primary reliance on UN agencies, compared to less diversified contributions from other actors.

Humanitarian Aid Truck Entries by Organization (02 - 15 Mar ,2026)

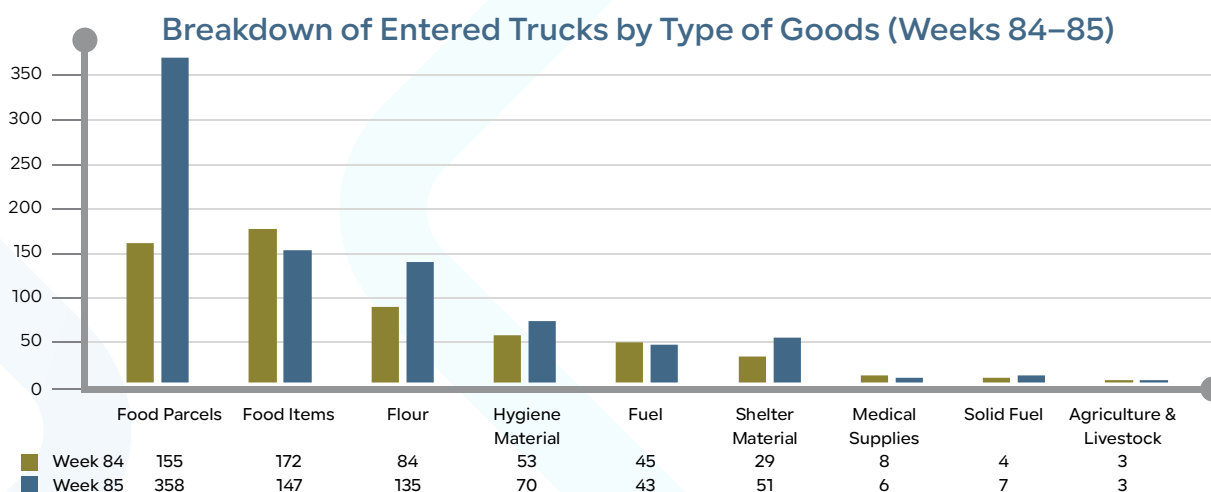


Date	UN Agencies	WCK	Organization with limited contributions (GEM,CRS,ACTED,CCD,ICRS,ACTED,AHH)	Arab aid	Total
2/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0
3/3/2026	14	0	0	0	14
4/3/2026	101	46	12	51	210
5/3/2026	60	39	7	25	131
6/3/2026	15	7	1	10	33
7/3/2026	54	25	8	28	115
8/3/2026	29	9	1	11	50
Subtotal 1 (Week 84)	273	126	29	125	553
9/3/2026	114	16	6	31	167
10/3/2026	68	12	2	18	100
11/3/2026	82	14	6	19	121
12/3/2026	23	2	1	5	31
13/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0
14/3/2026	145	29	9	28	211
15/3/2026	135	24	7	24	190
Subtotal 2 (Week 85)	567	97	31	125	820
Total	840	223	60	250	1,373

Humanitarian trucks by Commodity:

The distribution of humanitarian trucks by type of aid shows a clear concentration in food items, with food parcel shipments accounting for the largest share at 513 trucks, or about 37% of total humanitarian trucks. This was followed by general food items with 319 trucks (~23%) and flour with 219 trucks (~16%). Among non-food items, hygiene materials accounted for 123 trucks (~9%), fuel for 88 trucks (~6%), and shelter materials for 80 trucks (~6%), while medical supplies totaled 14 trucks (~1%), solid fuel 11 trucks (<1%), and agriculture & livestock 6 trucks (<1%). Weekly comparisons show that food shipments increased significantly in Week 85 compared to Week 84, particularly food parcels, which rose from 155 to 358 trucks, while contributions of non-food items remained volatile, with slight increases for some categories such as shelter materials and hygiene items.

#	Item	Number of Trucks		
		Week 84 (02 –8 March ,2026)	Week 85 (09 –15 March ,2026)	Total
1	Food Parcels	155	358	513
2	Food Items	172	147	319
3	Flour	84	135	219
4	Hygiene Material	53	70	123
5	Fuel	45	43	88
6	Shelter Material	29	51	80
7	Medical Supplies	8	6	14
8	Solid Fuel	4	7	11
9	Agriculture & Livestock	3	3	6
Total		553	820	1,373

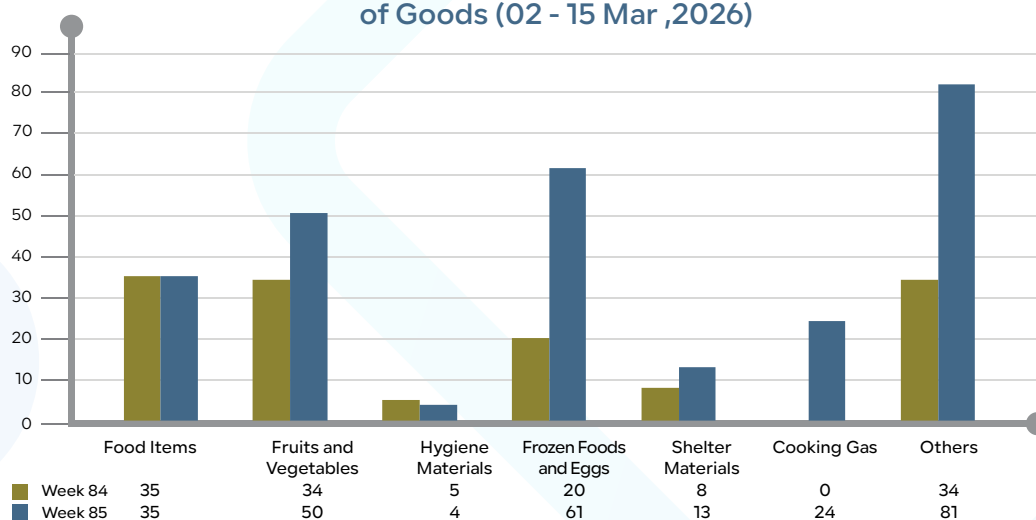


Commercial trucks:

The distribution of private sector trucks by type of goods shows a clear concentration in frozen foods and eggs, which accounted for 81 trucks (~20% of total private sector trucks). This was followed by fruits and vegetables with 84 trucks (~21%) and general food items with 70 trucks (~17%). Among non-food items, shelter materials totaled 21 trucks (~5%), cooking fuel 24 trucks (~6%), and hygiene materials 9 trucks (~2%), while other categories amounted to 115 trucks (~28%). Weekly comparisons indicate that private sector activity was volatile, with a notable increase in Week 85 to 268 trucks, compared to 136 trucks in Week 84. The increase was primarily concentrated in frozen foods, eggs, and fruits and vegetables, while non-food items and other additions remained irregularly distributed.

Day	Food Items	Fruits and Vegetables	Hygiene Materials	Frozen Foods and Eggs	Shelter Materials	Cooking Gas	Others	Total
2/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
4/3/2026	13	14	2	10	4	0	19	62
5/3/2026	12	11	2	5	2	0	7	39
6/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8/3/2026	10	9	1	5	2	0	6	33
Subtotal 1 (Week 84)	35	34	5	20	8	0	34	136
9/3/2026	11	7	1	5	2	4	8	38
10/3/2026	14	16	1	8	4	6	9	58
11/3/2026	4	5	1	15	2	4	16	47
12/3/2026	0	17	0	18	0	5	4	44
13/3/2026	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14/3/2026	2	0	0	0	4	0	10	16
15/3/2026	4	5	1	15	1	5	34	65
Subtotal 2 (Week 85)	35	50	4	61	13	24	81	268
Total	70	84	9	81	21	24	115	404

Distribution of Commercial Trucks by Type of Goods (02 - 15 Mar ,2026)



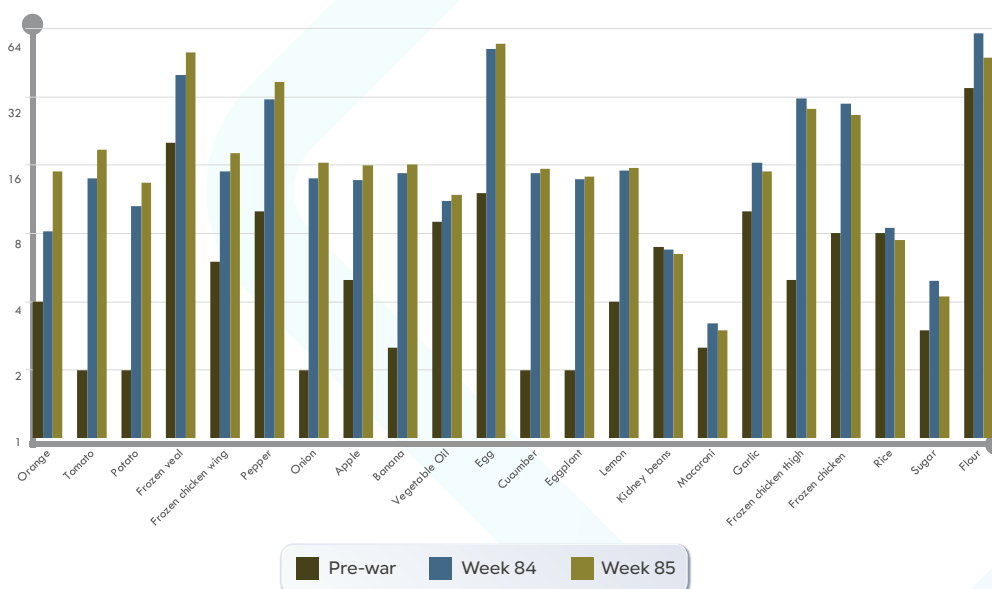
Market Prices for Basic Goods:

Food Items:

Monitoring of basic commodity prices during Weeks 84 and 85 shows the continued momentum of inflation across most food items compared to pre-war prices. Comparing the two weeks, oranges recorded the highest weekly increase at 84%, followed by tomato with 34% and potato with 27%. Frozen meats also saw continuous increases, with frozen veal rising by 25% and frozen chicken wings by 20%. In contrast, some items experienced relative declines, particularly basic staples, such as flour, which decreased by 22%, sugar by 14%, and rice by 12%. This trend indicates that inflationary pressures on food prices remain high, with slight reductions in basic consumer staple prices, reflecting the ongoing financial pressures on citizens.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 84		Week 85		% Change (Week 85 vs. Week 84)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	Orange	Kg	4	8.17	104%	15	275%	84%
2	Tomato	Kg	2	14	600%	18.71	836%	34%
3	Potato	Kg	2	10.57	429%	13.43	571%	27%
4	Frozen veal	Kg	20	40	100%	50	150%	25%
5	Frozen chicken wing	Kg	6	15	150%	18	200%	20%
6	Pepper	Kg	10	31.14	211%	37.14	271%	19%
7	Onion	Kg	2	14	600%	16.43	721%	17%
8	Apple	Kg	5	13.71	174%	16	220%	17%
9	Banana	Kg	2.5	14.71	489%	16.14	546%	10%
10	Vegetable Oil	Liter	9	11.14	24%	11.86	32%	6%
11	Egg	Kg	12	52.14	335%	55	358%	5%
12	Cucumber	Kg	2	14.71	636%	15.43	671%	5%
13	Eggplant	Kg	2	13.86	593%	14.29	614%	3%
14	Lemon	Kg	4	15.14	279%	15.57	289%	3%
15	Kidney beans	Kg	7	6.79	3%-	6	7%-	-4%
16	Macaroni	Kg	2.5	3.21	29%	3	20%	-7%
17	Garlic	Kg	10	16.43	64%	15	50%	-9%
18	Frozen chicken thigh	Kg	5	31.36	527%	28.29	466%	-10%
19	Frozen chicken	Kg	8	29.93	274%	26.71	234%	-11%
20	Rice	Kg	8	8.5	6%	7.5	6%-	-12%
21	Sugar	Kg	3	4.93	64%	4.21	40%	-14%
22	Flour	Sack (25Kg)	35	60.71	73%	47.57	36%	-22%

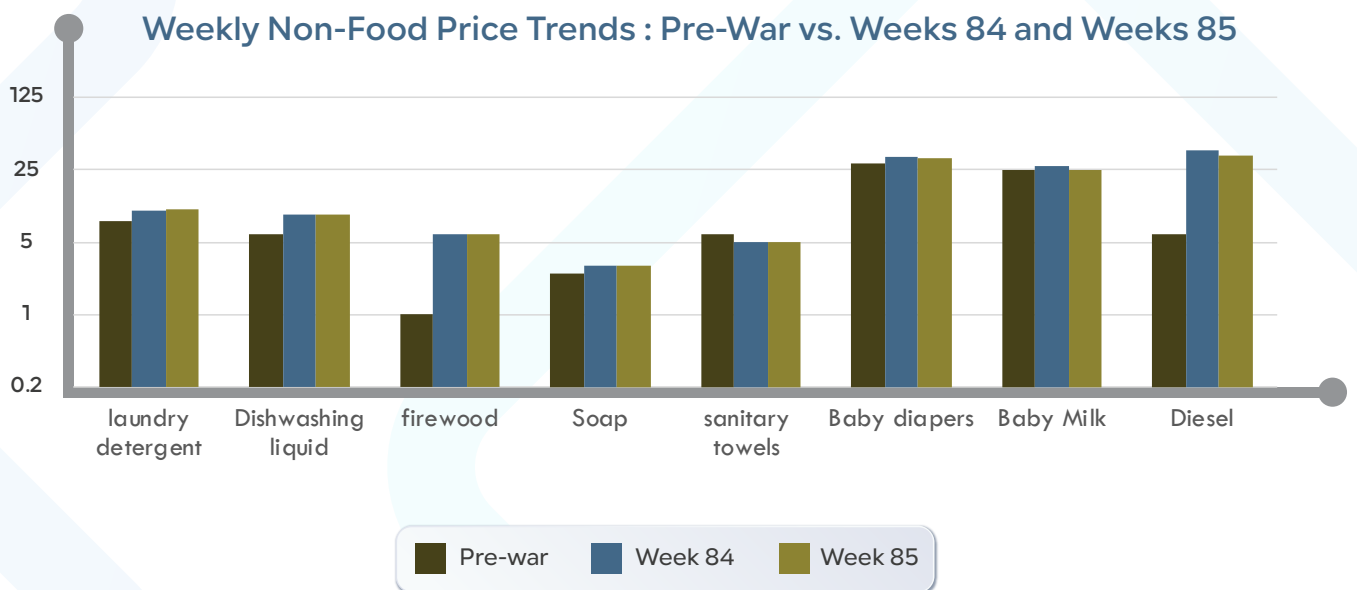
Weekly Food Items Price Trends (02 - 15 Mar ,2026)



Non - Food Items:

During Weeks 84 and 85, non-food prices showed relative stability or minor changes for some items, with slight decreases compared to the previous week. Specifically, diesel fell by 9%, baby milk by 7%, and baby diapers by 3%, while prices for sanitary towels, dishwashing liquid, soap, and firewood remained almost unchanged. In contrast, laundry detergent increased by 3%. Compared to pre-war prices, most of these items remain sharply elevated, particularly energy-related items, with firewood up 1,100% and diesel up 480%, reflecting the continued inflationary pressures on essential goods despite minor weekly decreases in certain items.

#	Item	Unit	Pre-war Price	Week 84		Week 85		% Change (Week 85 vs. Week 84)
				Price Average	% Of Change	Price Average	% Of Change	
1	laundry detergent	Kg	8	10	25%	10.29	29%	3%
2	Dishwashing liquid	Liter	6	9.14	52%	9.14	52%	0%
3	firewood	Kg	0.5	6	1100%	6	1100%	0%
4	Soap	Piece	2.5	3	20%	3	20%	0%
5	sanitary towels	Pack (10 pcs)	6	5	-17%	5	-17%	0%
6	Baby diapers	Pack (40 pcs)	29	33.14	14%	32	10%	-3%
7	Baby Milk	Can (400 gm)	25	27	8%	25	0%	-7%
8	Diesel	Liter	6	38.29	538%	34.71	479%	-9%



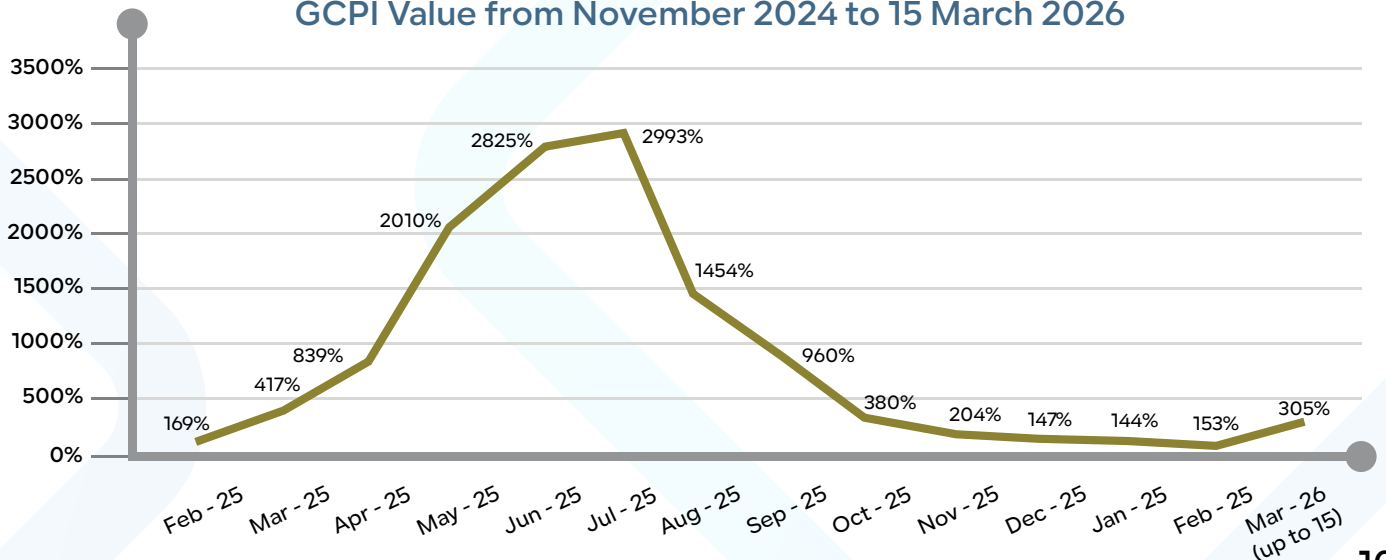
Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI)

GCPI – Long Term Trend

The monthly trend of the Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) indicates that inflation rates remained relatively stable during the first two months of the year (January and February) compared to the sharp increases observed in 2025. The index stood at 144% in January, rose slightly to 153% in February, before jumping to 305% by mid-March, nearly double the February value. This trend reflects a rapid acceleration in March, signaling a renewed surge in inflationary pressures and a sharp increase in the cost of living in recent weeks, despite the relative stability observed in the first months of the year.

#	Date	Basket value	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 (up to 15)	282	305%

GCPI Value from November 2024 to 15 March 2026

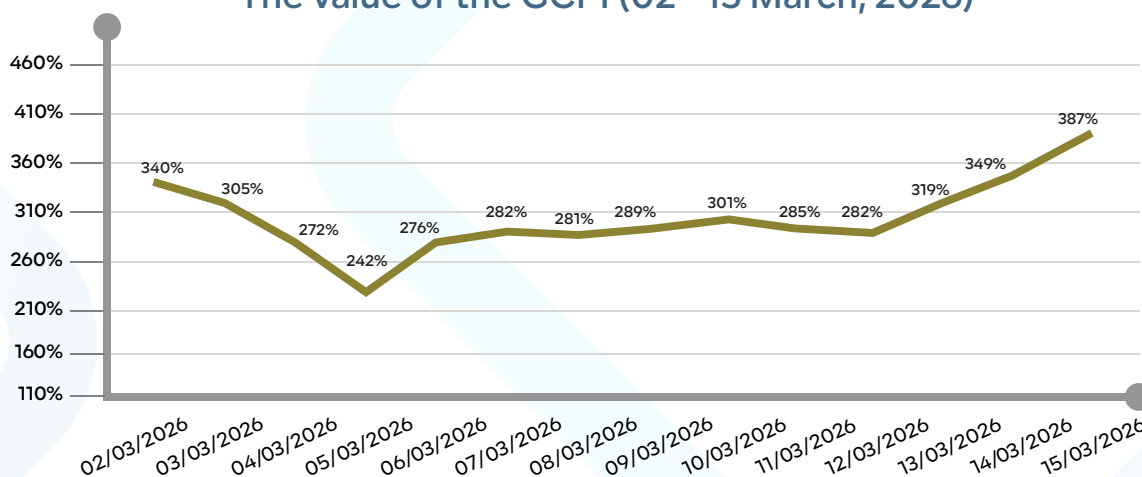


GCPI – Short Term Trend

Analysis of the Gaza Consumer Price Index (GCPI) during the period from March 2 to March 15, 2026 reflects a continuous rise in the cost of living, with clear daily fluctuations. The index dropped to its lowest point on March 5 at 242%, then gradually increased to 387% by March 15, representing a sharp rise of approximately 54% compared to the lowest value recorded during the two weeks. This trend indicates the ongoing inflationary pressures on households, with accelerated price increases in the second half of the period, particularly between March 13 and 15, reflecting the impact of limited commodity flows and higher transportation costs on daily consumer basket prices.

#	Date	Basket value	index value
1	2/3/2026	315	340%
2	3/3/2026	282	305%
3	4/3/2026	251	272%
4	5/3/2026	224	242%
5	6/3/2026	255	276%
6	7/3/2026	261	282%
7	8/3/2026	260	281%
8	9/3/2026	267	289%
9	10/3/2026	278	301%
10	11/3/2026	263	285%
11	12/3/2026	261	282%
12	13/3/2026	295	319%
13	14/3/2026	322	349%
14	15/3/2026	358	387%

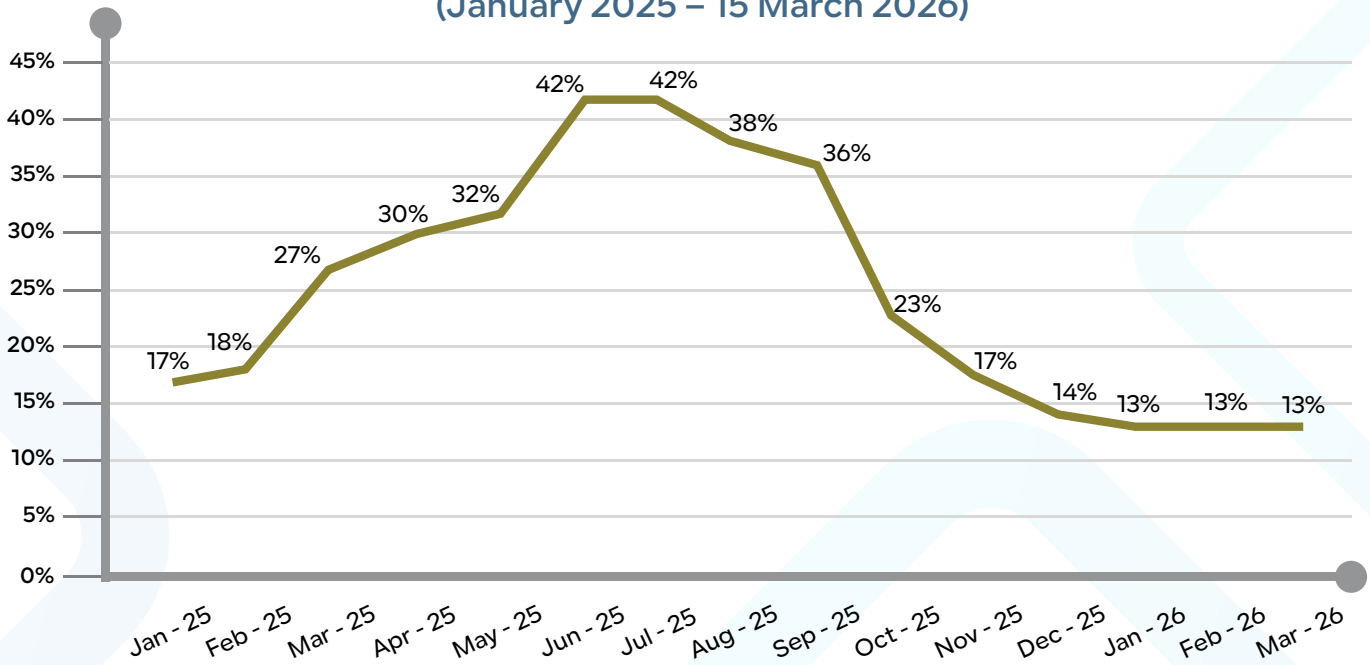
The value of the GCPI (02 - 15 March, 2026)



Cash-out commission: Long-term trend:

The monthly trend of the cash-out commission indicates relative stability since the beginning of 2026, following a period of significant fluctuations in 2025. The commission stood at 13% in January and February and remained at the same level until mid-March, after having peaked at 42% in June and July 2025. This relative stability reflects a substantial decrease compared to the period of high commissions in the previous year. The main reason lies in the widespread reliance on e-wallets and electronic payment methods in Gaza’s markets, resulting in a notable reduction in cash demand.

Monthly cash out commission rate
(January 2025 – 15 March 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 (up to 15)
cash out (%) commission	17%	18%	27%	30%	32%	42%	42%	38%	36%	23%	17%	14%	13%	13%	13%

Short-term fluctuation:

During the period from March 2 to March 15, 2026, the cash-out commission showed relatively limited fluctuations, ranging between 10% and 15%. The highest rate was recorded on March 5 (15%), while the rate gradually declined and stabilized around 12% on most of the final days of the period, with the lowest rate of 10% recorded on March 9.

#	Date	cash out commission
1	2/3/2026	14%
2	3/3/2026	14%
3	4/3/2026	13%
4	5/3/2026	15%
5	6/3/2026	14%
6	7/3/2026	12%
7	8/3/2026	12%
8	9/3/2026	10%
9	10/3/2026	12%
10	11/3/2026	12%
11	12/3/2026	12%
12	13/3/2026	11%
13	14/3/2026	12%
14	15/3/2026	12%

Cash out commission from (02 - 15 March, 2026)

